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ABSTRACT

From its inception in 1967 to the end of fiscal 1981, Portable Practical Educational Preparation, Inc. (PPEP), grew from a 1-bus school on wheels to Arizona's largest multifunded non-profit service agency. The self-help organization serving Arizona's rural and migrant poor grew through three phases. During the 1967-1969 contact phase, PPEP staff and community-based workers established an itinerant schedule and built an atmosphere of trust among rural clients in four counties. During the 1969-1970 involvement phase, PPEP expanded its itinerant circuit, organized local community councils to discover its clients' needs and priorities, and formally established its structure through incorporation. In 1971, PPEP entered a phase of self-actualized community action. PPEP's projects reflected its goals of economic development, community development and redevelopment, emergency assistance, and housing construction. In 1977 PPEP formalized its housing effort by forming the PPEP Housing Development Corporation which had owner-occupied, rental, and other construction and non-construction projects in six counties by 1981. PPEP's services between 1977 and 1981 included transportation, counseling programs (the Rural Intervention Project), consumer education, health programs, alcoholism programs, energy assistance and job training. PPEP's successful practical innovations were exported to seven foreign countries between 1970 and 1980. (SB)

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THE PORTABLE PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION:

THE HISTORY OF A PROCESS, 1967 - 1981

By

John David Arnold, Ph.D.

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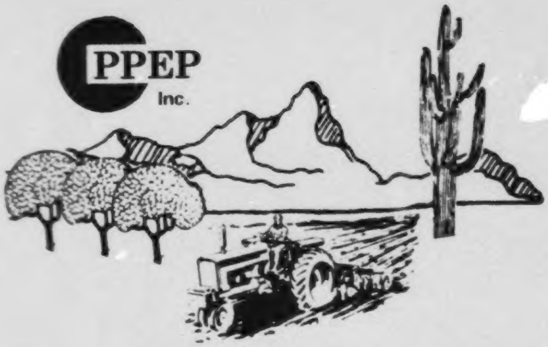

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

In the Graduate College

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

1983

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THE PORTABLE PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION: THE HISTORY OF A PROCESS, 1967-1981

John David Arnold, Ph.D.
The University of Arizona, 1983

Director: Dr. William D. Barnes

This study focused on the development of the Portable Practical Educational Preparation process from its inception in 1967 through fiscal 1981, and the historical-organizational phases it passed through as it evolved into its present configuration.

The history of this unique organization, serving the migrant and rural poor in Arizona, was traced. PPEP, Inc, as a non-profit community-based organization whose fundamental philosophy is self-help, has been involved in many social and educational missions. Over the time period to be covered by this investigation, PPEP has served some 55,000 individuals in such diverse areas as adult basic education, classroom training, on-the-job training, social services, and self-help community projects.

PPEP, Inc. has developed from an obscure beginning in a school on wheels, "La Tortuga", a converted 1957

Chevrolet 35-passenger bus, to Arizona's largest multi-funded non-profit service agency whose practical achievements have drawn international attention. Today, a comprehensive umbrella of services to low-income rural people has been realized through a network of community-based aides with professional and technical support staff. The PPEP philosophy includes the following:

1. To involve those who are less fortunate in carrying out meaningful programs to eliminate rural poverty;
2. To help overcome the problems faced by rural people by mobilizing public and private resources in support of these programs;
3. To plan, coordinate and evaluate both short- and long-range strategies for overcoming poverty and underdevelopment in rural communities.

STATEMENT BY AUTHOR

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Special thanks to Don Barnes who recognized the importance of chronicling the PPEP process and would not let me quit.

To my wife, Elise, and daughter, Loree Grayce, who put up with me during all of this.

To Clay Cochran who coined the phrase, "the menace of metropollyanna".

To Maria Urquides, Ted Turpin, Thomas Jordan, who believed PPEP could work.

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ABSTRACT

This study focused on the development of the Portable Practical Educational Preparation process from its inception in 1967 through fiscal 1981, and the historical-organizational phases it passed through as it evolved into its present configuration.

The history of this unique organization, serving the migrant and rural poor in Arizona, was traced. PPEP, Inc., as a non-profit community-based organization whose fundamental philosophy is self-help, has been involved in many social and educational missions. Over the time period to be covered by this investigation, PPEP has served some 55,000 individuals in such diverse areas as adult basic education, classroom training, on-the-job training, social services, and self-help community projects.

PPEP, Inc. has developed from an obscure beginning in a school on wheels, "La Tortuga", a converted 1957 Chevrolet 35-passenger bus, to Arizona's largest multi-funded non-profit service agency whose practical achievements have drawn international attention. Today, a comprehensive umbrella of services to low-income rural people has been realized through a network of community

based aides with professional and technical support staff. The PPEP philosophy includes the following:

1. To involve those who are less fortunate in carrying out meaningful programs to eliminate rural poverty;
2. To help overcome the problems faced by rural people by mobilizing public and private resources in support of these programs.
3. To plan, coordinate, and evaluate both short- and long-range strategies for overcoming poverty and underdevelopment in rural communities.

PREFACE

Portable Practical Educational Preparation, Inc. (Project PPEP) is a human services, manpower, health, education, and housing provider to the migrant and rural poor people of Pima County, and all other non-metropolitan areas of Arizona. It was founded in 1967 from the efforts of individuals who were determined to improve the quality of rural life in Arizona through self-help efforts. PPEP, Inc. is a non-profit organization funded by approximately thirty various sources, including the United States Department of Labor, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, the City of Tucson, Pima County, the Farmers Home Administration, the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Commission, the United Way, the Wilson Foundation, the State of Arizona, and others to which specific grant resources are applied to alleviate need in the aforementioned areas. It is governed by a Board of Directors who are representatives of the communities in which PPEP programs are implemented, a truly rural community represented, rural community governed and based organization headed by the founder and Executive Director, John Arnold. The mission faced by the PPEP members is best described in a poem by Richard Margolis:

--Shacks without heat,

--Rusted tracks without trains,

--Neighborhoods without clean running water,

--Towns without sewers,

--Whole counties without a single doctor,

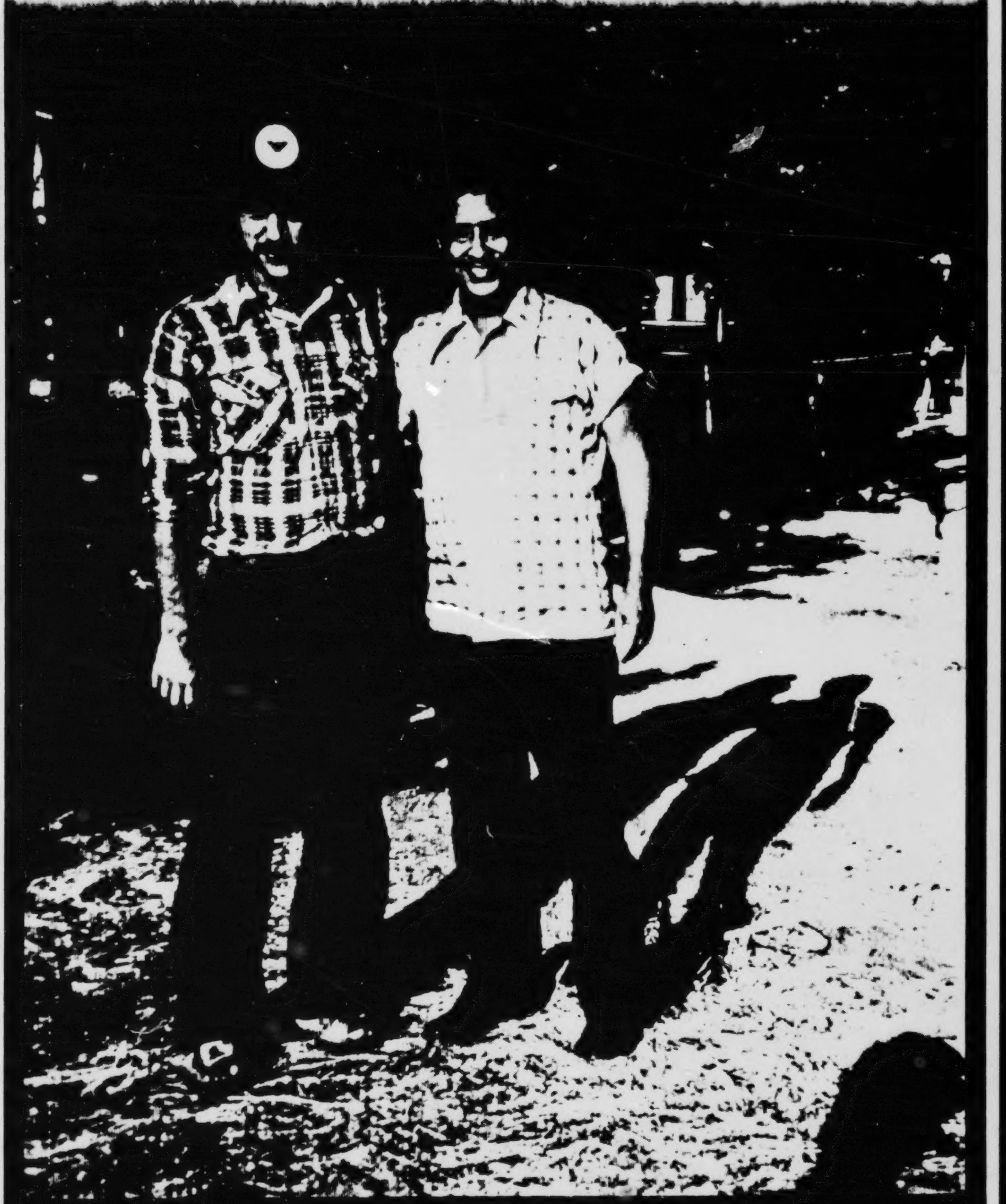
--Family farms sinking beneath heavy debts,

--People sinking beneath absentee ownership

--Mountains stripped, rivers choked, land used up,

--Many without jobs,

--Many without hope.



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The investigator as the participant-observer in this study was born in Pennsylvania on May 13, 1942. At the age of six, the investigator's father, John Patton Arnold, a writer, was commissioned jointly by Popular Mechanics magazine and the American Automobile Association to produce the first motor tourist guide of Mexico. This venture took the family to Guadalajara, Mexico, where the investigator attended Colegio Cervantes, learned Spanish, and completed the equivalent of elementary and junior high school. In 1954 the family moved to Arizona and, after a short stay in Nogales, settled permanently in Tucson.

In Tucson, the investigator completed Pueblo High School in 1961. That same year he enrolled in The University of Arizona, completing a B.A. degree in 1972 with a sociology major and a Spanish minor. By 1977 he had completed master's degrees in Secondary Education and Educational Administration.

At the time his family returned to the United States, the investigator was 12 years old. Sone thereafter he became involved in an itinerant church bus ministry serving migrant and Bracero field workers. The church bus ministry was confined to the agricultural ommunities of Sahuarita, Continental, Marana, Rillito, Eloy, and Eleven Mile Corner, Arizona. Since the investigator spoke fluent Spanish, he was given the task of interpreting the scriptures to the Bracero workers as well as assisting with the distribution of food and clothing.

At the age of 16, the investigator was in charge of his own church bus, a 1937 model Chevrolet, and a circuit of labor camps which housed farmworkers in and about Marana, Arizona. In 1965, at age 19, he was ordained as a minister with the Southern Baptist Covention and became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Catalina, Arizona. This church continued sponsorship of the migrant ministry in Marana. During these formative years, the practical-conceptual basis for the Portable Practical Educational Preparation (PPEP) process was born.

A series of factors contributed to the investigator's orientation towards the migrant and rural poor in Arizona. These center around his life in Mexico where he acquired the language of cultural identification and an understanding of the problems thereof. The migrant ministry provided him first-hand exposure to the needs of farmworkers as well as the opportunity to develop bonds of trust between himself and the migrant and poor whom he served. Project PPEP, initiated in 1967, developed out of these understandings and relational bonds.

PPEP, Inc. is a multifunded, non-profit corporation serving the migrant and rural poor of Arizona to improve the quality of their lives through self-help programs. The investigator has been intimately involved in the development of the PPEP process since the organization's inception in 1967. The following is a statement of the problem which gave direction to the investigation.

Statement of the Problem

In considering the development of the Portable Practical Educational Preparation process from its inception in 1967 through 1981, what historical-organizational phases has it passed through as it evolved into its present configuration?

Significance of the Problem

As indicated in the statement of the problem, the history of a unique organization, serving the migrant and rural poor in Arizona, was traced. PPEP, Inc., as a non-profit community-based organization whose fundamental philosophy is self-help, has been involved in many social and educational missions. Over the time period to be covered by this investigation, PPEP has served some

55,000 individuals in such diverse areas as adult basic education, classroom training, on-the-job training, social services, etc.

PPEP, Inc. has developed from an obscure beginning in a school on wheels, a converted 1957 Chevrolet 35-passenger bus, to Arizona's largest multifunded non-profit service agency whose practical achievements have drawn international attention. At the time of this investigation, a comprehensive umbrella of services to low-income rural people has been realized through a network of community-based aides with professional and technical support staff. The PPEP philosophy include the following:

1. To involve those who are less fortunate in carrying out meaningful programs to eliminate rural poverty.
2. To help overcome the problems faced by rural people by mobilizing public and private resources in support of these programs.
3. To plan, coordinate, and evaluate both short- and long-range strategies for overcoming poverty and underdevelopment in rural communities.
4. To serve as an advocate for rural people on public policy matters affecting their status and well-being.

Assumptions, Limitations and Definitions

Assumptions

The following assumptions undergird this investigation:

1. An historical approach is appropriate in conducting this investigation;
2. chronicling the development and evolution of a unique private service organization is productive;
3. the investigator's perspectives as a participant-observer in the development of PPEP are significant;
4. the investigation could be instructive for persons who are committed to social change through an educational process.

Limitations

This study is limited as follows:

1. It is historical in nature and deals with the period 1967-1981;
2. It is limited geographically to the State of Arizona; and
3. It is limited to interpretations based on theoretical framework developed by the investigator.

Definitions

The following definitions apply in this study:

A. B. E. - An acronym for Adult Basic Education as referenced by Pima County Adult Basic Education Program.

Bracero - a government-sponsored, agricultural labor program of primarily imported Mexican nationals in the late 1950s (as defined by the United States Department of Labor).

Campresino - a farmworker or fieldhand (as defined by the Webster Spanish-English Dictionary).

Circuit-riding - a concept PPEP created similar to the circuit-riding judges and preachers of yesteryear, circa 1880s.

E. S. L. - an acronym for English as a Second Language as referenced by the United States Department of Education.

G. E. D. - an acronym for General Educational Development, an educational testing program which gives an examination leading to a diploma with a high school equivalency.

Home base state - a state where farmworkers reside during the non-growing season; for example, Arizona is a home base state where many farmworkers winter (as defined by the United States Department of Labor).

Itinerant - mobility of both a person or a program delivery system.

Life-space - that immediate environment which the participant occupies at a given time (as defined by Bremer and Moschzisker, 1971).

Metropolyanna - a slang word used by rural people to define urban sprawl.

Migrant farmworker - a farmworker who follows the crop cycle through the migrant stream.

Non-profit community-based organization - a charitable organization recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as a 501 C-e organization.

O.E.O. - an acronym for the now defunct Office of Economic Opportunity created by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

P.P.E.P. - an acronym for Portable Practical Educational Preparation, which is a non-profit community-based organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Arizona.

Problem solving structure - a community organization initiated among interested citizens for the purpose of identifying, prioritizing, and solving local problems (as defined by the PPEP process).

Seasonal farmworker - a farmworker who works the fields on a seasonal basis only, as opposed to year-round employment (as defined by the United States Department of Labor).

Self-help - to provide a stimulus to assist people to help themselves toward self-sufficiency (as defined by PPEP).

Upward mobility - a movement towards a better life circumstance (as defined by sociologist Courtney Cleland, The University of Arizona).

Research Methods

The design of this investigation developed around the statement of the problem, which was: "In considering the development of the PPEP process from its inception in 1967-1981, what historical-organizational phases did it pass through as it evolved into its present configuration?

The investigation proceeded through the following steps or phases:

1. Literature related to the problem was reviewed from such authors as Glasser (1969), Barnes and Tidwell (1974), Bruner (1968), Neill (1960), Dewey (1966), Rogers, (1969), and Bremer (1971), which helped to generate a theory and chronology as to the process that was operationalized.

2. Documents, plus other published and non-published materials were reviewed. These materials included government documents, periodicals, newspapers, grant proposals, evaluations, agency contracts, progress reports, need assessments, and personal notes.

3. The historical-organizational phases through which the PPEP process has evolved were identified and

described in detail, drawing from the source material mentioned above.

4. Each historical phase of the process was author documented through the use of personal interviews with individuals intimately familiar with these developments.

5. The theory generated for this investigation provided additional structure in organizing and presenting the data. Moreover, the theory provided an analytic tool by means of which the process was examined.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

It is the principle aim of this study to detail the development and evolution of Project PPEP. This was accomplished through an examination of the processes employed and structures created which have made PPEP possible.

In this section, certain key concepts drawn from the literature of educational theory are presented. These concepts formed a conceptual framework which aided the investigator in proceeding with the study. The following concepts are presented: contact, involvement, self-actualizing, and practicality.

Contact

The PPEP process begins with a basic recognition of another's presence and moves directly to the establishing of personal contact with the other person. This contact according to Barnes (1977, p. 59) marks the beginning of person-to-person relationships. It is that point where interaction between individuals commences. Teachers who desire to make genuine contact with students, according to Combs (1962), should show warmth, awareness, and a regard for each person, accepting him as he is and not as the teacher wants him to be. As contact is made and interaction occurs, the PPEP process suggests that the factors of genuineness and trust be at the heart of the PPEP members' behavior and that this genuineness and trust be readily evident to the other person as the interaction continues toward the next level, involvement.

Involvement

Personal relationships in the classroom, according to Straus (1959), consist of the teacher making contact with the students and inviting their involvement. For Dewey (1966), the most productive contact with a person results when the initiator of the contact begins with the experience of the other person and uses these to locate the needs and interests of that person. To PPEP members, the aim of the initiatory phase is to discover, through consultation, the experiences and needs of the migrant and rural poor and involve these persons in warm, positive experiences which could lead toward self-actualization.

Self-Actualization

According to Postman and Weingartner (1969), "Schools should help everyone grow in confidence, and therefore, no one should fail." A number of commentators on educational matters (Farber, 1969; Ginandes, 1973; Goodman, 1962, 1956; Henry, 1972; Herndon, 1965; Kozol, 1975) have suggested that American schools tend not to prepare people for adequate future lives. The participants in the PPEP process, the migrant and rural poor, have failed in school and lack self-confidence, the very element which would permit them to assist themselves in solving their most urgent economic, social and political problems by becoming self-actualizing individuals.

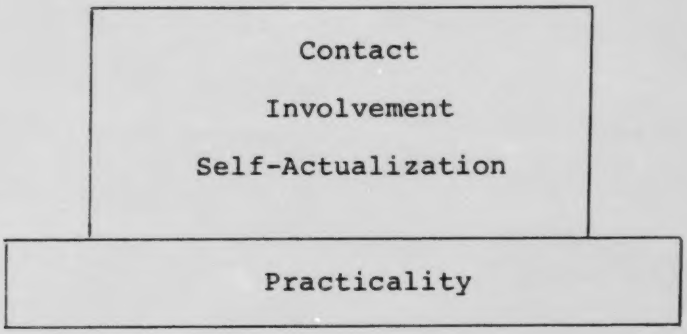
The PPEP approach is, in a metaphorical sense, a step by step process in which the person gradually acquires the skills and knowledge to exist and increasingly prosper in what has been for him, a somewhat alien culture. As Maslow (1969) described it, "Self-actualization is a matter of little accessions accumulated one by one." The self-actualization process, as envisaged by Jennings and Nathan (1977), is characterized by providing learners "opportunities to develop a sense of control over their destiny". That people need an important degree of control over their lives, both in the social-political and the economic, was emphasized in the Coleman Report (1966). The opportunities provided by PPEP are offered to permit the migrant and rural poor to develop a sense of control which they have not heretofore experienced. This can come about as each individual develops the knowledges and skills to use in solving his personal, as well as his shared, problems. Thus, self-actualization results from an educational process referred to in this investigation as "The PPEP process".

Practicality

A process such as PPEP, which is built upon practical experience, relies upon the philosophy of John Dewey (1966) which suggested that, according to the ancients, "experience is primarily practical, not cognitive". Dewey further stated, "experience then ceases to be empirical and becomes experimental. Therefore, growth is not something done to them; it is something they do" (1966, p. 276). The PPEP process throughout is geared to practicality, to "doing". Once at the level of "doing", the PPEP participants move toward "achieving" with the goal in mind, as Rogers (1969, p. 9) suggested, "to achieve significant, self-experiential learners". It is from the "achieving" level that the PPEP participant begins to realize that a practical outcome, one which produces what A. S. Neill (1960, p. XIV) suggested: "Happy human beings, men and women whose values are not to have much, but to be much."

The PPEP process also seeks practical ways to approach the rural community, similar to those found in Philadelphia Parkway Program, The School Without Walls, (Bremer & Von Moschzisker, 1971, p. 11). PPEP innovated a mobile classroom which brought educational opportunity of a practical nature to the very doorsteps of the migrant and rural poor.

Theoretical Framework for the
PPEP Process


Contact
Involvement
Self-Actualization
Practicality

AVAILABLE

CHAPTER 3

PHASE I - CONTACT 1967-1969

As a direct result of the Civil Rights activities of the early 1960's, Congress enacted the "Equal Opportunity Act of 1964" which set in motion the "War on Poverty". That same year the Office of Economic Opportunity was created by President Lyndon B. Johnson to be the government vehicle for initiating anti-poverty programs under his "Great Society" program.

The anti-poverty program that was established locally became known as the Tucson Committee for Economic Opportunity, Inc. (CEO). The Tucson CEO Inc., as directed by the Congress of the United States, established a community-based board of directors with representation of 1/3 poor, 1/3 private, and 1/3 public members.

By 1967 the Tucson CEO Inc. had become a strong community action program with a variety of human service projects. However, with the exception of Head Start, these projects served only the urban poor. The inherent problem, as viewed by the participant-observer, was that it was urban oriented, and that those even more in need of and the migrant and rural poor, were being excluded. The CEO Inc.

board of directors excluded rural members from their board and pursued a "metropollyanna" type of philosophy.

During the spring and summer of 1967 John Arnold was employed by CEO Inc. as a social worker-aide to facilitate the acceptance of the Head Start philosophy in the rural areas of Marana, Sahuarita, and Ajo. The CEO Inc. administration felt that the participant-observer's decade-long experience in the migrant ministry program had advantages because Arnold was already known and trusted by the residents. During his tenure at CEO Inc. (1966-1967), it became increasingly apparent that the general anti-poverty efforts and resources were being directed solely towards the urban neighborhood councils. During the summer of 1967, John Arnold contacted the urban neighborhood councils and enlisted their support in the creation of a rural anti-poverty effort. The CEO Inc. administration, however, was not receptive to the prospect of an additional drain of their resources, especially since rural areas were considered remote and unimportant by the CEO, Inc.

The CEO Inc. Board of Directors was then approached directly by the participant-observer. Through the efforts of member Maria Urquides, a rural program begun on October 1, 1967. The CEO Inc. planning staff then approached John Arnold and requested that he submit a short term proposal for the rural anti-poverty effort. The following is a breakdown of that budget proposal:

Category	Request this action
Personnel	$ 11,007
Consultants & contract services	5,810
Travel	4,800
Space costs & rental	800
Consumable supplies	1,100
Rental, lease or purchase of equipment	2,500
Other costs	225
Total cost of component	$ 26,242
Non-federal share	5,420
Federal share	20,822

Due to the limitations of funding and the distances involved an itinerant or circuit riding approach was proposed in order to minimize costs. A converted 35-passenger 1957 Chevrolet school bus (nicknamed La Tortuga) became the itinerant school-on-wheels and mobil social service center. Thus, the itinerant concept became the cornerstone of PPEP's answer to a cost-effective, energy-efficient delivery model for rural services that was used throughout the contact phase.

The idea of a mobile school on wheels evoked an old concept used by circuit-riding judges and preachers in the 1880's, which because of their mobility on horseback these judges could maintain contact with several small communities. Thus, modern-day circuit riders were used in the contact phase by PPEP and this approach was directed towards the rural communities south of Tucson that included the farm labor camps at Sahuarita, Continental, Bull Ranch, and the Hispanic population of Tubac.

Once the PPEP members established contact with these communities they then expanded (by 1969) to three communities located north of Tucson: Marana, Rillito and Catalina.

Those who traveled in La Tortuga included John Arnold, the teacher-coordinator; Berta Tellez, the social worker; and four part-time social worker aides. Each aide was hired from migrant and rural poor target areas. It was believed that by hiring aides from the migrant and rural poor communities the acceptance of La Tortuga and the PPEP process would be easier to achieve. The community aides were trained as social service generalists and as recruiters for potential PPEP participants. Each week the aides got notice to the target communities and made all the preparations necessary for the arrival of La Tortuga (see Table 1 for example of weekly schedule in Winter 1967).

The Arizona Daily Star, September 1967 in an article entitled "Roving Council to Begin Travels" announced "A program that the Tucson poverty war chiefs hope will become a roving area council for use by rural residents begins tomorrow". Furthermore, they reported "the official name is Portable, Practical, Educational, Preparation -- or more simply, Project PPEP". Each word in the acronym had a special meaning to the philosophy behind the effort. The word "Portable" stood for

Table 1. Weekly schedule -- PPEP (winter of 1967).

Monday, Sahuarita Camp

9:30 A.M.	Tucson Youth Board Conference - Mr. Rico, Director
10:00 A.M.	CEO Staff meeting
2:30 P.M.	Social Work Aide & Sahuarita Aide - Home visits
6:30 P.M.	Sahuarita Staff Meeting
6:30 P.M.	Drivers Training Class
7:00 P.M.	Class - Sahuarita Camp

Tuesday, Sahuarita West

2:30 P.M.	Coordinator - On Field
2:30 P.M.	Social Work Aide & Sahuarita Aide- Home Visits
6:30 P.M.	Sahuarita West Staff Meeting
6:30 P.M.	Drivers Training Class
7:00 P.M.	Class - Sahuarita West

Wednesday, Continental

2:30 P.M.	Coordinator - On Field
2:30 P.M.	Social Work Aide & Continental Aide - Home visits
6:30 P.M.	Continental Staff Meeting
6:30 P.M.	Drivers Training Class
7:00 P.M.	Class - Continental School

Thursday, Tubac

2:30 P.M.	Coordinator - On Field
2:30 P.M.	Social Work Aide & Tubac Aide - Home visits
6:30 P.M.	Tubac Staff Meeting
6:30 P.M.	Drivers Training Class
7:00 P.M.	Class- St. Ann's Hall

Table 1--Continued

Friday

9:30 A.M.	Area Workers' Meeting - Coordinator & Social Work Aide
Afternoon	In Field Bus Maintenance Pueblo Area Council Conference Santa Cruz Area Council - Report

Staff:

Mr. John D. Arnold - Coordinator
Mrs. Wendy Dungan - Social Work Aide
Mr. Sabino Gomez - Sahuarita West Aide
Mrs. Mary Dominguez - Sahuarita Camp Aide
Mrs. Rouise Mosley - Continental Aide
Miss Norma Figuoroa - Tubac Aide

The fact that the delivery system was mobile and went directly to the participants. "Practical" meant the underlying philosophical consideration that migrants and rural poor would embark on endeavors that they themselves considered of a practical nature. "Educational" represented the basic premise that the PPEP efforts would be conducted through an educational framework leading towards involvement and self-sufficience. And "Preparation" referred to the outcome of the PPEP mission which was to prepare the migrant and rural poor with basic life skills for survival and self-actualization.

On August 24, 1967, John Arnold was Hired by CEO Inc. as the teacher-coordinator of PPEP so he could implement his portable school concept. He then recruited the aforementioned staff' social workers and community aides from Ashuarita, Continental and Tubac. Throughout September of 1967 training sessions for the new staff regarding the PPEP practical philosophy of contact, involvement and self-actualization (self-help) were conducted. A particular emphasis was placed upon PPEP's fundamental mission to "improving the quality of rural life" through self-help methods. An article in The Arizona Daily Star, written in November 1967 summed up PPEP's mission as: "Its goal is summed up in the title, a practical education which is brought almost to the doorstep of unskilled and poverty-stricken people in Southern Arizona. Its method involves the use of constant information; finding what kinds of education the people want and then providing it", (see Table 2 for example of subject matter presented on La Tortuga).

In October 1967, the contact phase of PPEP was officially initiated. PPEP's La Tortuga drove up to St. Martins Hall adjacent to the farmlabor camp at Sahuarita and plugged in its electrical umbilical cord to the nearest power outlet and began operation. Sixteen migrant farmworkers (mostly immigrants) from the Sahuarita labor camp had been contacted by the PPEP aide. During initial contact by the PPEP aide the laborers indicated their practical interests in learning to become citizens and learning to read, write and speak English. During that initial meeting, 11 of the rural poor workers who had been contacted expressed interest in adult basic education and G.E.D. classes. During the course of that first evening other ideas were solicited from those attending as to their other practical needs. The participants expressed interest in having representatives of different agencies such as the Cooperative Extension, Legal Aide Society, and other social service groups invited to make presentations on the availability of their services.

Table 2. Example of La Tortuga's Weekly Curriculum -- From Project PPEP Report for September - October 1968.

3rd Week September 16-19		All Evening Classes at 7 P.M.
Monday	Sahuarita Camp	Enrollment & Orientation
Tuesday	Sahuarita West	Enrollment & Orientation
Wednesday	Continental School	Nutrition-Pima Co.
Thursday	Tubac - St. Anns Hall	Nutrition "
4th Week September 23-26		
	Sahuarita Camp	Nutrition-Pima Co.
	Sahuarita West	Nutrition- "
	Continental School	Money Management - Federal Credit Union
	Tubac - St. Anns Hall	Money Management- Federal Credit Union
1st Week September 30- October 3		
	Sahuarita Camp	Money Management - Federal Credit Union
	Sahuarita West	Money Management - Federal Credit Union
	Continental School	First Aid - Amer. Red Cross
	Tubac - St. Anns Hall	First Aid - Amer. Red Cross
2nd Week October 7-10		
	Sahuarita Camp	First Aid - Amer. Red Cross
	Sahuarita West	First Aid - " " "
	Continental School	Planned Parenthood Assoc.
	Tubac - St. Anns Hall	Planned Parenthood Assoc.
3rd Week October 14-17		
	Sahuarita Camp	Citizenship-Legal Aid
	Sahuarita West	Citizenship-Legal Aid
	Continental School	Citizenship-Legal Aid
	Tubac - St. Anns Hall	Citizenship-Legal Aid

Table 2--Continued

4th Week October 21-24		All Evening Classes at 7 P.M.
	Sahuarita Camp	Area Council-Pueblo Area Council
	Sahuarita West	Area Council-Pueblo Area Council
	Continental School	Area Council-Pueblo Area Council
	Tubac-St. Ann's Hall	Area Council-Pueblo Area Council
5th Week October 28-31		
	Sahuarita Camp	Planned Parenthood Assoc.
	Sahuarita West	Planned Parenthood Assoc.
	Continental School	Health-Operation Services
	Tubac-St. Ann's Hall	Health-Operation Services

On succeeding evenings in Continental and Tubac, during that first week of contact, similar practical interests were expressed by the participants. By the end of the first week, participant attendance totalled 138 (See Table 3). From these expressed interest of the participants during the first contact week, the PPEP members built the curriculum for their school on wheels.

The migrant participants were also interested in learning how to fill out job applications and receive correct change at the company-owned store. After the evening session was over, several women expressed interest in learning how to drive a car. They indicated that the family car was often idle during the day while the men were working in the fields. These women wanted to learn to drive so they could go shopping, use the car in medical emergencies and for job searches without relying on others.

In other meetings in Continental and Tubac, during that first week of contact similar practical desires were expressed by the participants. By the end of the first week, attendance totaled 138 (See Table 3). The PPEP members built the curriculum for their school on wheels based on the expressed interest of the participants.

The Green Valley News, November 1967 "Valley Volunteers Needed to Teach Mobile Classes" announced that, "Santa Cruz Valley residents are needed as literacy instructors for a traveling classroom. Arnold is seeking volunteers for an 18 hour Laubach Method literacy instructors course, designed to produce more teachers for the program serving migrant farmworkers and other poor."

During the second week of the contact phase the PPEP members selected aid from Church Women United, Farm Labor Ministries, Lindsey Adult Basic Education project,

Table 3. Weekly educational program attendance by location--Project PPEP from September-December 1968).*

Location	September				October				November				December			
Week	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Sahuarita Camp (Meet on Monday)		7	16	23	18	15	20	25	28	25	23	28	20			
Sahuarita West (Meet on Tuesday)			10	14	15	12	9	23	25	13	22	20	9			
Continental (Meet on Wednesday)			25	20	22	40	35	25	25	33	14	15	--			
Tubac (Meet on Thursday)			27	18	35	43	48	35	30	14	35	--				

*From CEO Evaluation Report from 1968.

and the Laubach Literacy Volunteers. From an initial core of 50 volunteer teachers who responded, the PPEP members prepared to embark on its second itinerant circuit. The ratio of teacher to student was one-to-one for literacy instruction and one-to-five on the GED instruction.

The La Tortuga bus was converted into a classroom by removing the seats and making room for card tables and folding chairs. The bus was also outfitted with audio-visual equipment including a 16mm projector and slides. Ample storage space was also set aside for food boxes and clothing in case of emergency.

Each evening the format was the same for each community; the session would start with an audio visual group presentation on nutrition, health, sanitation, consumer education as well as a presentation from a social service provider, and then a breakdown into individual classes. After the one hour adult basic education and literacy session, the classes were regrouped for a wrap-up and evaluation session. Plans for the next week's session were discussed and appointments were taken for those wishing to obtain a driver's license or citizenship papers in the extracurricular classes (See Table 4 for example of lesson plan used on La Tortuga).

Table 4. Practical lesson plan used on La Tortuga.

Basic Utility Course in English by John D. Arnold: Purpose --A simple English course for Spanish speaking people that deals primarily with instruction in those areas that deal with the individuals immediate needs and environment. This course may be taken by both literate and non-literate Spanish speaking people. Also this course attempts to give the individual the basic tools necessary to solve immediate problems, as well as to begin tearing down their own language barriers. This course is not meant to replace any existing English course. It is hoped that this course is simple enough that the average English speaking person could teach the course. Also that it is not too time consuming.

Lesson Outline

- Unit A. Alphabet - basic sounds of the alphabet
  - Lesson 1. English alphabet
    - A. Review Spanish alphabet
    - B. English alphabet - Spanish sound equivalents
    - C. English alphabet - Spanish word sound equivalents
  - Lesson 2. Review
    - A. Review Lesson 1
    - B. Spanish English sound equivalents
    - C. Quiz (oral or written)
- Unit B. Understanding and using the dictionary
  - Lesson 1. Understanding the parts of the dictionary
    - A. Introduction
    - B. The parts of the dictionary
      - 1) The front matter
      - 2) Dictionary of the English language
      - 3) The back matter
  - Lesson 2. Using the dictionary
    - A. An entry
    - B. Explanation
    - C. Drill on using the entry
    - D. Review Lesson 1 - Quiz (Oral or written)

Table 4--Continued

- Unit C. Vocabulary (basic and of utility)
  - Lesson 1. Large - Thorndike 500 most used words
  - Lesson 2. Expressions of courtesy (oral quiz)
  - Lesson 3. Objects-items vocabulary
  - Lesson 4. Work application terminology
  - Lesson 5. Utility sentences (oral quiz)

- Unit D. Filling out a work application
  - Lesson 1. Review work application terminology
Drill - practice completing a sample work application
  - Lesson 2. Review work application
  - Lesson 3. Written or oral quiz
  - Lesson 4. Drafting a resume - Drill

- Unit E. Introduction to the public library
  - Lesson 1. Meet at the library
    - A. Walk through session observe the feature at the library (use guide)
    - B. Review check-in check-out procedure for books
  - Lesson 2. Present the materials on the use of the library
  - Lesson 3. Meet at library 2nd time
    - A. Demonstrate use of card catalogue
    - B. Explain Dewey Decimal system
    - C. Drill - Find a book from catalogue to shelf
    - D. Take out a library membership card for the client
    - E. Check out some books
  - Lesson 4. Review - meet at library
    - A. Question other points about the library
    - B. Quiz - oral or written

- Unit F. Dialogues (using vocabulary lessons)
  - Lesson 1. Telephone dialogue oral (two persons)
  - Lesson 2. Job interview dialogue
  - Lesson 3. Expressions of courtesy dialogues
  - Lesson 4. Demonstration lesson #1

Table 4--Continued

Unit G.	Community resource knowledge (field trips) Lesson 1. Introduction to the community resources Lesson 2. Series of field trips to different service agencies available to the client
Unit H.	Drivers education #1
Unit I.	Safety-personal
Unit J.	Citizenship
Unit K.	Voter Registration
Unit L.	Health
Unit M.	Use of the newspaper

The Farmers Investment Company, the owner of the agricultural interests in the Santa Cruz Valley, at first was uneasy about La Tortuga and what PPEP's intentions were among the field workers. After the first week of the contact phase, they informed PPEP officials that they were not welcome on FICO property in Sahuarita. During the second trip, La Tortuga parked at the Oro Valley Store parking lot to conduct its classes. Officials from FICO were invited to attend and Mr. Warren Culbertson, the farm manager, did so. The following week FICO officially invited PPEP to once again park La Tortuga on farm property. This acceptance by FICO was important to PPEP, since the company owned the land and employed most of the clients where La Tortuga was to operate. In later chapters, cooperative efforts between FICO and PPEP will be chronicled. The PPEP library contains the following two news articles that are case studies of PPEP participants during the contact phase.

Christina Delgado--A Case Study

> "Christina Delgado was interviewed by the Tucson Daily Citizen (11-17-75) which resulted in an article entitled, "Christina Delgado Beats Odds" where she describes her life and the effect that La Tortuga and the PPEP process had on her life during the initiatory phase. Christina Delgado was born in 1926, the seventh and last child of a poor Mexican farmer in Mesa, Arizona. In 1932, the family moved to Tucson and the father went to work, planting and harvesting vegetables where pecans now grow in Sahuarita. As the Great Depression finally ended, the father bought six acres of land in Sahuarita where the family lived in a tent until a five room adobe house was built among the little saguaros. Meanwhile, Christina had reached the third grade. 'But when I broke my knee, I think I fell, I'm not sure,' she said, 'I was not taken to a regular doctor. My parents, well they were not well-educated. They took me to this one and that one. People who said they could fix my knee, they pushed it this way, they pushed it that way.'
>
> Christina, devastated by the fact that she was a child with a broken knee, a child that limped, never went back to school, never went any place. 'I wouldn't even go into town. I couldn't stand to see my reflection in the display windows' she said. Half smiling she said, 'From then on I just stayed home washing and ironing and washing and ironing, never got married, I was content in caring for my aging widowed mother. One day John Arnold chugged into Sahuarita in a dilapidated green bus the people called La Tortuga. In his bus he taught all of the subjects needed to prepare us for the general equivalency diploma.

> Two nights a week he taught English and other subjects, and one night he would bring his own station wagon and teach us how to drive--'eventually one of the people he was teaching wrecked his station wagon for him' Miss Delgado remembers. 'So I got my license the first time I went for it, and then I went to town to take my test for the G.E.D. We had to take them on two nights. The first night I passed the three tests; the second night we had to take two tests and the math test.'
>
> Mary Kelley, whose husband was a professor at The University of Arizona was the volunteer instructor who helped prepare Christina for the mathematics portion of the G.E.D. 'If it had not been for Mrs. Kelley's patience and support I could not have made it, because math scared me to death' she admitted. As for the G.E.D. tests Christina stated, 'I don't mind all the others, but math--if math was alive I could kill it! When the time was up for the math, I was still struggling, so they decided to give me 15 minutes extra. You know what? I got a higher grade in math than in all the other tests!'
>
> Upon her completion of the G.E.D. and driver's course, PPEP referred Christina to the Vocational Rehabilitation program at The University of Arizona where she refined her skills through additional training. The Tucson Citizen article entitled "Up from Poverty and Despair" reported the following about Christina's success story: 'Christina Delgado commutes about 20 miles every day to her job at the Superior Court Clerk's office, but does not mind the drive because the job is the fulfillment of a dream. In the last 8 years she has overcome serious handicaps to break out of a self-imposed isolation in her family's home at Sahuarita.'"

Dorothy Azul -- A Second Case Study

A second case study and interview is that of an off reservation Papago woman who also participated in PPEP's contact phase. The Arizona Daily Star column of August 22, 1977, titled "A project to help rural people...helped Indian women shed traditional role," reported the following from an interview with Dorothy regarding the PPEP process:

> "Dorothy Azul's life has turned out quite differently than she imagined it would when she was growing up on the Papago Reservation. Instead of assuming the traditional role of a reservation woman, Azul, 44 years of age, has lived off reservation for most of her adult life. She's had to find a job, learn to drive a car, and raise two children by herself and she's now living in a house she never believed she could afford. 'It never occurred to me that I would be working. Sometimes when I am driving to work now I think that once I never dreamed I could be doing such a thing.' Azul says quietly, sitting in the living room of her house in Valverde, just north of Green Valley. Azul attributes her successful transition to Project PPEP -- she learned to drive in a PPEP course, passed her high school equivalency test after studying at PPEP, lives in a house that was built by PPEP, and is now a member of the PPEP Board of Trustees.
>
> Six years ago, Azul's husband left her with their two daughters to marry another woman. He'd been a garbage collector in Ajo and a farm worker in Sahuarita and the family was living in a house with a leaking tin roof, no running water and no heat. 'Since my husband left, I've had to be self-supporting. This is very difficult for me, but I pull through. I dropped out of school in the 11th grade and I never thought I'd be working or driving. When I grew up, I had the feeling that women don't drive' Azul said. When Azul learned how to drive, PPEP had just started. Azul and approximately 34 others drove around the countryside with PPEP Director, John Arnold in his 9-passenger Dodge station wagon.
>
> 'I'd sit in the middle of the front seat' the Director recently recalled. 'One day Dorothy was driving and she was heading right for the center median. There was an arrow there, but Dorothy just froze. Well, as I reached over to turn off the ignition, all of the ladies in the

> back seat were frantically saying their Ave Marias.' Azul's driving improved, however, and she eventually got her driver's license. 'Driving meant a great deal to me--it meant that I could drive back and forth to work,' Azul said.
>
> She also took the high school equivalency course which Arnold taught in PPEP's large green school bus named "La Tortuga". For two evenings every week for nine months, Azul learned under her volunteer teacher, Mrs. Mary Kelley, 'new math' and brushed up on her reading. Most of her classmates were young and had never held a job off the farm. 'The people were all interested in their school work because they wanted to get jobs,' Azul recalls. 'My job now does not require the graduation equivalency certificate, but I am glad I got it anyway. If I ever want to get another job, that will help me out.'"

Azul later worked at the cafeteria of Sahuarita High School. Around nine years ago, she started working there part-time as a salad woman. After a year, she moved up to a full-time job and has been there ever since making salads, baking breads and making pastries.

While Christina, Dorothy and the other participants were learning from the PPEP classes, the PPEP staff was learning as much from the participants concerning the workers' educational needs, social and economic problems, and other obstacles that blocked their upward mobility. The contact phase of the PPEP process also created a bond of trust and mutual respect that was to be among the decisive factors in the success of future phases.

Before moving into the involvement phase the PPEP members perceived that a practical educational preparatory level would have to be completed in order to progress. Since 1967, La Tortuga and the PPEP members diligently conducted their practical curriculum of adult basic education, literacy, citizenship, health, nutrition, consumer education, driver education, and provisions of social services.

By 1969, it was felt by the PPEP members that adequate groundwork had been laid in the contact phase and that the participants were ready to make a commitment in their lives directed toward the involvement phase. Before proceeding to the self-actualization phase, the following socio-economic data gathered during 1968-1969, will be presented to facilitate an understanding of the backgrounds of the participants (See Tables 5-8). It should be noted, however, that rural data can be somewhat misleading. The migrant workers and the rural poor live in isolated pockets amidst higher income groups such as copper workers and the retirees of Green Valley. This situation tends to alter the interpretation of the statistics. Migrants and the rural poor for example, generally earn less than half the income and educational levels of rural retiress and miners. It was shown in the dicentennial census of 1970 that most farm workers were excluded in government statistics.

Table 5.

The following tables are from 1970 statistics compiled by Migrant Opportunity Program and Department of Economic Security and although outdated, are indicative of current situations. Current figures, if the 1980 census compiled Arizona at all, will not be available until at least 1983.

Farmworker average annual income

$ 0 - 2299 = 45% of Migrant Work Force

$3000 - 4499 = 17% " " " "

$4500 - 5999 = 15% " " " "

$6000 - 7499 - 16% " " " "

$7500 - 8999 = 7% " " " "

Ethnic breakdown:

Mexican Americans = 52% of Migrant Totals

Anglo = 18% " "

Black = 13% " "

Other = 17% " "

Educational achievement

0 - 8 years = 67% of Migrant Totals

1 - 3 years high school = 19% of Migrant Totals

High School Graduates = 10% " "

Some College = 3% " "

4 or more years = 1% " "

Table 6.

ARIZONA FARMWORKER POPULATIONS

	#	% OF TOTAL
Maricopa County	19,286	38.6
Pima County	1,568	3.1
Yavapai, Coconino	800	2.1
Apache, Navajo	909	1.6
Yuma, Mohave	14,458	28.9
Pinal, Gila	8,698	17.4
Cochise, Graham	1,760	3.5
Greenlee, Santa Cruz	2,440	4.8
	49,919	

RACIAL BREAKDOWN BY COUNTY BY PERCENT

County	White	Hispanic	Indian	Black	Other
Apache	12.8	6.8	78.8	1	.3
Cochise	63	32.9	.2	2.9	.7
Coconino	48.4	12.2	36.4	2.3	.5
Gila	55.2	26.8	17.3	.3	.2
Graham	62.4	23.9	10.2	2.4	.9
Greenlee	47.9	50.4	.8	0	.8
Maricopa	80.6	14.5	1.1	3.1	.6
Mohave	89.3	6.6	3.5	0	.4
Navajo	36.9	10.3	50.5	1.8	.2
Pima	69.9	23.6	2.9	2.8	.7
Pinal	48.6	36.2	9.7	4.5	.8
Santa Cruz	20.7	77	.5	.5	1
Yavapai	85.3	11.9	1.9	.3	.3
Yuma	65	26.7	3.7	3.3	.9

Table 7.

Labor Force Distribution

State Planning District I = 47%

II = 7%

III = 5%

IV = 21%

V = 12%

VI = 8%

Housing & Poverty Conditions in Arizona

	Total Sub-Standard Housing	% of Total Housing	Economically Disadvantaged	% of Total Population
Apache	7052	103	28,371	52
Cochise	3046	17	16,974	18.6
Coconino	4631	37.1	22,841	28.5
Gila	2531	28.7	8,028	20.6
Graham	1209	28	4,978	20.3
Greenlee	593	19.6	1,419	12.1
Maricopa	36986	12.2	190,006	11.8
Mohave	1552	18	7,052	11.6
Navajo	7400	65.6	29,523	41.3
Pima	15360	13.9	83,181	14.6
Pinal	6102	33.7	24,037	25.1
Santa Cruz	1225	32.1	5,904	27.2
Yavapai	1956	15	13,923	18.4
Yuma	3845	21.9	18,152	18.9

Table 8.

Farmworker Populations

		#	Self-Employed & Unpaid Farmworkers	Regular Hired Farmworker	Total Seasonal
Apache	*	250	150	100	0
Cochise		1660	500	540	620
Coconino	*	200	100	100	0
Gila	*	150	75	75	0
Graham/ Greenlee		760	380	200	180
Maricopa	*	13,700	1780	5810	6140
Mohave	*	150	50	100	0
Navajo	*	250	150	100	0
Pima/ Santa Cruz		1720	480	850	390
Pinal		3610	400	1400	1810
Yavapai	*	600	400	200	0
Yuma		11,110	500	4380	6230

*1970 figures. Source ADES, no further information available.

Summary

During the contact phase (1967-1969) the PPEP process began with a basic recognition of the presence of another and moved directly to the establishment of personal contact with that other person (participant). This contact marked the beginning of the person-to-person relationship. It was during this phase that interaction between the PPEP members and the participants began. The PPEP members and volunteer teachers achieved genuine contact with the participants by showing warmth, awareness and a regard for each person. A major characteristic of this phase was the acceptance of the workers as they were, not as what the teacher wanted them to be. As this contact was made and interaction occurred, the PPEP members continually emphasized that an atmosphere of genuiness and trust must be central to the behavior of PPEP members. This idea became evident to the participants as mutual interaction continued toward the next level - involvement.

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CHAPTER 4

PHASE II - INVOLVEMENT 1969-1970

During the involvement phase three major events transpired simultaneously within PPEP. These events will be addressed in Chapter 4.

1. La Tortuga expanded the circuit to involve Marana. Rillito, and Catalina into the PPEP process;
2. The organization of local community councils discovered the needs and priorities of the migrant and rural poor through consultation; and
3. The structure, which included incorporation, election of a board, organization patterns, policy, and philosophy was formally established.

The contract phase of the PPEP program allowed the staff members a unique opportunity to acquaint themselves with the needs and interests of the participants and to develop a bond of genuine trust.

The PPEP members recognized that in order to address practical needs, the participants themselves would have to become involved in the process. The vehicles for this participation were to be local problem-solving rural councils. These community based organizations would originally be initiated and sponsored by PPEP Once they were created, however, these local groups would elect their own officers and maintain autonomy in the decision-making process. Each group would then elect a representative to sit on an overall governing board of PPEP itself.

By mid-1969 the community groups of Sahuarita East, Sahuarita Village, Continental/El Valle, Rillito, Catalina, Yaqui Village, Tubac, and Valverde had formalized their councils by selecting leaders who had first emerged in the contact or classroom phase. Elections were held among the PPEP participants in an open meeting to determine who would be on the five member board of directors. The elected Board members would then elect the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and member-at-large. Committees dealing with special problem areas were created and other participants could be appointed by the board president. All officers and board members were either given terms of one year or held office until the next annual board meeting. The basic objective of the local councils was to encourage its membership which consisted of PPEP participants to become involved in the identification and solution of problems by using practical approaches and self-help techniques. Councils also had the responsibility of providing feedback and direction to the PPEP staff regarding the PPEP process itself.

In each community throughout the fall of 1969, the councils held local public meetings to identify, prioritize, and set forth a strategy to solve existing problems. The PPEP members were directly involved in all meetings. They did not, however, vote on issues. Council members did provide guidance, act as a change-agent and give directions toward the organization and mobilization of resources.

By late November 1969, several councils proposed that representatives from the various councils meet to discuss formalizing and incorporating the governing board of PPEP. A meeting was announced in conjunction with the formal CEO Inc. Board of Directors meeting on December 10, 1969 at the old fire station in Nogales. A major result of this meeting was the PPEP Articles of Incorporation which named the elected officers who together served as the directors of the corporation and who would hold office until the first annual meeting: Mario-Cota-Robles (Tubac), Gerta McGrew (Marana), Mercy Teso (Sahuarita), Ted Turpin (private sector), Early Taylor (Rillito), Jose Cruz (Yaqui Village Marana.) Thus, the first formalization of the PPEP process and organization of a governing board was initiated.

At that meeting the members agreed upon both the incorporation and the goals of PPEP. These were proclaimed in the preamble of PPEP's charter of incorporation:

Preamble

Theme: Improve the standard of rural living through self-help. We, the members of the PPEP, Inc. join together in order that through our common bonds, our common efforts and our common understanding we may alleviate and eventually eradicate those causes of rural poverty and under-development which afflict our fellowmen. We, therefore, resolve to:

a. Significantly and meaningfully involve those less fortunate in developing and carrying out programs to eliminate causes of rural problems;

b. Mobilize public and private resources in support of programs to help themselves overcome problems of rural people;

c. Plan, coordinate and evaluate both long and short range strategies for overcoming poverty and under-development in rural communities;

d. Serve as an advocate of rural people on matters of public policy which affect their status and well being;

e. Assist rural communities in solving problems of water systems, waste disposal, recreation, housing, economic development, day care, manpower, nutrition, home food production, itinerate community services, youth, health, services to elderly, consumer education, transportation, plus whatever priorities should arise from the various rural communities; and

f. To assist the needs of farmworkers, wherever they may reside, whether it be in rural or urban areas.

Also, at that meeting a committee was set up to draft the Articles of Incorporation for PPEP as a rural community-based non-profit organization whose mission was to "improve the quality of rural life".

The committee was aided considerably by representative Attorney Mario Cota-Robles. After careful consultation, the committee drew up the 15 Articles of Incorporation. (See Appendix E)

Of equal importance was the task of the committee to draft the bylaws of PPEP, which would govern the everyday operations of the agency. Areas of immediate concern included the guarantee of continued representation by the migrant and rural poor and the method of their selection to the Board of Directors. An additional concern was the relationship between the PPEP staff and the newly created Board. The staff now had to realize that they were working for a formal board of directors. The following excerpts from PPEP's Bylaws and Affirmative Action Plan addressed those points:

ABLE

Board of Directors

Number, Election, and Qualifications

There shall be a Board of Directors of not less than three nor more than 25 members. The exact number of Directors shall be determined from time to time, by the Board. The membership of the Board shall not be divisible by 2 (e.g., 7, 9, 11, 13, etc.). The various communities and their projects shall be eligible for representation upon approval of PPEP, Inc., Board, as well as public officials or any other persons or group, the Board should decide upon.

Purpose: The Board of Directors as the governing body of the PPEP, Inc., exercises ultimate authority and responsibility for the establishment and accomplishment of the Agency's goals, objectives and policies.

Representation of the Poor and Farmworkers

At least three-fourths of the governing or administering board must be made up of democratically selected representatives of the poor, of which at least fifty-one percent must be farmworkers, that are the residents of the rural communities and members of the groups the community action program is intended to serve. The number of representatives of the poor may be in excess of three-fourths of the total board membership.

Although representatives of the poor need not themselves be poor, they must nonetheless be selected in a manner which insures that they truly represent the poor and farmworkers.

a. Area representatives of the poor: In cases where the community action program will be concerned primarily with compact geographic areas in which poverty is concentrated, such as communities or "target areas" of the county, the representatives of the poor shall be selected by the residents of those neighborhood or areas. All residents of any such community or area may participate in the selection process, but special emphasis and attention must be given to insuring that those residents who are poor participate fully in the selection process.

b. Non-area representatives of the poor: The non-area representatives should themselves live outside of any target areas separately represented under (a). The number of such "non-area" representatives, in relation to the total number of representatives of the board, should also be reasonably proportionate to the number of poor persons in the community outside geographic areas in which poverty is concentrated as compared to the number of poor persons in the community as a whole.

c. Selecting representatives of the poor: In the selection process, whether for area or non-area representatives of the poor, there should be a maximum of possible involvement of the low-income groups and individuals to be represented. Among the selection process that be utilized, either alone or in combination, are:

i) Nominations and elections either within local project boards, or within the community as a whole.

ii) Selection at a meeting or conference to which project membership or residents, and especially those who are poor, are invited.

iii) Selection of representatives to a community-wide board by members of neighborhood or local project boards who are themselves selected by neighborhood or area residents or their constituents.

iv) Selection, on a small basis (such as a project area), or representatives who in turn collect members for a community-wide board.

v) Selection of representatives, either directly or for membership on a project board, by existing organizations whose membership is predominately composed of poor persons.

vi) Present a petition signed by 25 farmworkers requesting the appointment to the Board.

This list is not intended to limit the variety of selection processes that may be used. Any democratic selection process which insures maximum feasible participation of the poor is potentially acceptable. In all cases, attention should be given to the fair representation of significant minority groups within the community.

Other Directors

The remainder of the Directors shall be:

a. Officials or members of business, industry, labor, religious, private foundations, welfare, education, or other major groups interested in the community, as shall be determined from time to time by the Board.

b. These groups and interests should be selected in such a manner as to insure that the board is a continuing and effective mechanism for securing board community involvement. Once the groups and interests to be represented have been selected, their respective representatives on the board shall be chosen by those groups and interests themselves.

Any organization not represented may petition for hearing to determine eligibility for representation on the board.

a. Petition must have valid signature of 1/5 of record membership or a minimum of 50 signatures.

Special attention was given by the members of the by-laws committee to define the duties of the officers. These duties were clearly defined in the Bylaws of PPEP, Inc., so that there would be no future misinterpretations. Excerpts from Article IV of the by-laws are as follows:

OFFICERS

Election

1. The officers of this corporation shall be President, Secretary and Treasurer.
2. The officers shall be nominated and elected by the Board of Directors from among its members at the first meeting of the Board following the annual meeting of the members.

President

The President shall: 1) preside at all meetings of the membership and of the Board of Directors; 2) appoint all committees and shall be an ex-officio member on all committees; 3) see that an annual report is prepared for presentation to the general membership at the annual meeting; 4) perform all such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Directors.

Vice President

The Vice President shall: 1) perform the duties of the President in his absence, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors; 2) participate as a member of the Executive Board in the disposition of all interim business between Board of Directors meetings.

Secretary

The Secretary has the responsibility to perform the following activities: 1) ensure that full minutes of the Board of Directors meetings are recorded and submitted to Board members sufficiently in advance of the next Board meeting; 2) ensure that correspondence requested by the Chairman is properly processed; 3) participate as a member of the Executive Board in the disposition of all interim business between Board of Directors meetings.

Treasurer

The following two primary duties are the responsibility of the Treasurer of the Board of Directors: 1) delegate the deposit and disbursement of all funds of the Board of Directors through the Business Manager to a bank or banks designated by the Board; 2) sign checks of PPEP, Inc. along with the Executive Director and Finance Director in accordance with check signing procedures. Any two of the three must sign all checks.

Executive Board

1) Purpose -- The purpose of the Executive Board is to manage the Corporation on an interim basis between Board of Directors meetings and to carry out other responsibilities assigned by the Board of Directors.

2) Composition -- The committee shall be comprised of not less than five persons and shall include the officers of the corporation and such other representatives to be elected by the Board as may be required to insure that not less than one-third of the Board is comprised of representatives of the poor. The Executive Director attends the Executive Board meetings.

Terms of Office

1) The officers shall take office immediately upon their election and shall serve for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified. Terms are subject to renewal on annual basis.

2) No officer shall serve more than two consecutive one-year term.

The PPEP Board members soon realized the importance of creating committees to assist them. These committees would insure involvement of both Board members and the grassroot representatives in dealing with a variety of practical issues relevant to the migrant and rural poor. The first committees appointed by the newly formed PPEP Board were as follows: (Excerpts from the PPEP Board minutes of 1970)

Personnel Committee

1) Purpose -- The Personnel Committee functions as an advisory committee to the Board of Directors in all matters relating to personnel policies/procedures, and affirmative action.

2) Composition -- The Committee membership is composed of a chair-person, preferably with experience in personnel administration, plus additional members selected for their experience or interest in personnel administration.

3) Duties -- Take the following actions regarding the job classification and compensation schedule: a) hear and make the final decisions regarding individual employee appeals of pay, classification and reclassification actions; b) approve or disapprove the reclassifications of individual jobs; c) approve or disapprove the classification of new jobs on an individual basis; d) recommend approval or disapproval of proposed changes to the agency's Personnel Policies and Rules; e) recommend approval or disapproval of the implementation of the annual pay comparability study or classification and compensation plans.

Health Committee

1) Review pertinent matters relating to rural health.
2) Bring relevant health issues to the PPEP Board.
3) Advocate for health standards in the rural areas.
4) Suggest strategies and proposals for improving the quality of health in the rural areas.

Finance/Planning Committee

1) Review pertinent budgetary matters as it relates to refunding.
2) Review long range agency plans and goals.
3) Make recommendations to the Board of Directors.

By-Laws/Membership Committee

1) Review by-laws and recommend revisions when necessary to the PPEP, Inc. Board.
2) Review PPEP service area as to representation on the PPEP Board; recommendations are forwarded to the Board.

Special Committees

Special committees may be appointed from time to time by the President.

The By-Laws Committee was concerned that there be a clear understanding of the role of the PPEP staff in relation to the newly-created governing Board of Directors The following exerpts from the PPEP By-Laws clarify the role of staff and the Executive Director:

Executive Director

Employment

The Board of Directors may employ an Executive Director.

Duties

The Executive Director shall be responsible for carrying out the directives and policies of the Board and make whatever administrative decisions are necessary. These include: 1) to make the necessary administrative decisions to insure the compliance to the agency's contracts and responsibilities; 2) represent the agency's interests to public officials, agencies, and the general public; 3) mobilize resources (grants), private or public to insure that the agency's goal of "Improving the quality (standard) of rural living through 'self-help' is met"; 4) sign contracts on behalf of the Board.

Staff -- In accordance with authorization by the Board, the Executive Director: 2) may hire necessary personnel in accordance with the Personnel Policies and Procedures; 2) comply with affirmative action requirements; 3) take the following actions regarding the job classification and compensation schedule: (a) approve or disapprove reclassification actions on individual employees; (b) approve or disapprove the initial classification of individual employees following approval of implementation of a wage comparability study; (c) approve or disapprove the addition of new positions to already existing job classifications; (d) recommend changes to the agency's Personnel Policies and Rules; (e) propose an implementation plan following the annual wage comparability study; (f) recommend the classification of new jobs; (g) recommend the reclassification of individual jobs.

By the winter of 1970, the roles of the Board, rural councils and staff had been defined. PPEP was now ready to address affirmative action issues.

Affirmative Action

The Board was concerned that its staff should reflect the composition of the rural community they were involved with. The educational level of hired employees was irrelevant so long as they were qualified. To insure this, Roy Cooksey, the Equal Opportunity Office (EOO) officer for the Committee for Economic Opportunity, was requested to help PPEP prepare an Affirmative Action Plan. It was to PPEP's advantage to have a well-defined Affirmative Action Plan that would induce its workers to become more involved in a process that treated them fairly. Excerpts from the Policy of the Board of Directors as it applies to Affirmative Action and Equal Employment Opportunity demonstrate the lack of bias in PPEP hiring procedures:

> PPEP/PHDC from its inception has attempted to develop rules and policies to assure the employment, promotion, and retention of personnel on the basis of merit and fitness without regard to race, age, religious creed, color or national origin, or ancestry, and physical handicap.

The above statement was issued to reaffirm PPEP's goal of equal opportunity employment and affirmative action. This goal would be pursued not only in initial employment, but in all personnel actions, including hiring, promotion, demotion, transfer, layoff, termination, and reinstatement (See Table 9).

Table 9.

PPEP/PHDC Employee Profile

As of 6/10/80

Recap Sheet

Total PPEP Employees - 80

Anglo - 32
Black - 6
Mex. Am. - 39
Indian - 2
Other - 1

Total PHDC Employees - 23

Anglo - 2
Black - 2
Mex. Am. -17
Indian - 1
Other - 1

Total Contract Employees - 9

Anglo - 5
Black - 0
Mex. Am. - 3
Indian - 0
Other - 1

Total Employees - 112

PPEP - 80
PHDC - 23
Contract - 9

Grand Totals - 112

Total Anglo	39
Total Black	8
Total Mex. Am.	59
Total Indian	3
Total Other	3

Grand Totals

PPEP - Male 25 -- Female 55
PHDC - Male 12 -- Female 10
Contract - Male 2 -- Female 8
39 73

Total Male Employees - 39
Total Female Employees - 73

Along with the policy statement was the following general objective of the PPEP Affirmative Action Program, which attempted to involve everyone throughout PPEP:

> Affirmative Action is more than merely passive nondiscrimination, but is in fact, a viable concept involving a program which includes positive steps to activity and systematically identify, recruit, train, place, promote, and motivate present and potential minority group members, women and other classes into the agency's work force. The basic objectives which this agency's Affirmative Action Program will strive to accomplish are:
>
> 1) To establish and maintain employment levels within the agency for all qualified minority groups and women at least equal to levels of those groups reflected in the total agency population.
> 2) To distribute this employment as proportionately as possible throughout the occupational categories in this agency.
> 3) To make continuous efforts to eliminate and prevent the occurrence of possible arbitrary discrimination practices relating to all employment or access to promotion within the agency.
> 4) To establish and maintain an Equal Opportunity Office, with sufficient status and authority to allow the administering of affirmative action efforts. The staffing of the Equal Opportunity Office will be a person sensitive to the needs of minorities and women to assure effective implementation and strong commitment to such efforts

During the period 1969-1970, PPEP members were involved in the formalization process. The local neighborhood councils were identifying needs and prioritizing those needs. The migrant and rural poor were invited to attend meetings and participate in the process of need identification and prioritization. Below are descriptions of selected problem-solving sessions held by individual community councils between the summer of 1969 and the fall of 1970.

Rillito

In a recent (1981) discussion with William Brown, a long time resident of Rillito, the following events took place in the summer of 1969, relating to his community series of meetings. According to Brown, in 1969 an unattended young child had drowned in the irrigation canal that runs behind Rillito while his parents were working in a nearby field. When PPEP officials heard about this incident they were informed that there had been other such accidents involving unsupervised young children because Rillito had no day care facility for the farm laborers. PPEP suggested having a community-wide meeting where Rillito residents could attend and voice concerns about their community and perhaps organize a community council. Over 50% of the residents of Rillito attended that first session. During the meeting, the following problems were raised and prioritized as follows: (From John Arnold's hand written notes.)

Needs of the Community

a. streets
b. sewers
c. gas
d. day care
e. housing
f. adult basic education
g. youth
h. food
i. clothing
j. co-op

Priorities

1. neighborhood improvement - gas, sewers, streets
2. day care
3. adult basic education
4. youth
5. food-clothing needs
6. housing
7. co-op

Assigning of priorities (projects)

I. Neighborhood Improvement of Project of Rillito
   a. gas, sewer, streets
II. Day Care Project of Rillito
   a. seek summer Head Start funds for full year
   b. Community Bldg. (build new one)
   c. Finances - Head Start, part pay, or co-op
III. Adult Basic Education
   a. To be held in Rillito Gospel Church, Mondays, 7:00 P.M.
   b. Instructors: Rev. & Mrs. Lyle-Harman
   c. Supplies from PPEP budget
IV. Food-Clothing
   a. Solicit emergency food & medical funds
   b. Set up a Food & Clothing Bank in Community Building for emergencies
V. Youth
   a. Youth Involvement Project (neighborhood clean-ups)
   b. Recreation
   c. Summer Camps, 4 day trip to San Diego & Disneyland (5 children)
VI. Housing
   a. Explore possibilities through Fm. H.A. for funds for project.
VII. Co-ops
   a. Further study the possibilities of Food Buying Clubs, co-ops, etc.

William Brown, the deacon of the local Baptist Church, recalled that if it had not been for the incident in the irrigation canal, most of the Rillito residents would have been content to ignore local problems. Rillito residents had felt forgotten by Pima County. It was believed County officials ignored Rillito residents because improving local conditions would be economically prohibitive. At that same meeting, Rillito elected its first community council. These members were empowered to begin to work on local problems. Arthur Campbell was elected the council President along with a slate of officers who promised to assist him.

Campbell recalled that almost everyone at that first meeting believed that the list of priorities was only a "dream list". Recently, (1981) Campbell pulled out that old list from 1969 and proudly stated: "The people of Rillito have seen every item, thanks to PPEP, on their dream list become a reality."

The Arizona Daily Star (November 1969), in an article entitled, "Co-op Successful" stated that Rillito and PPEP support "an unofficial theory of governmental economics to which many Americans subscribe," furthermore, it stated: "The benefits of government programs -- both in tangible results and human pride -- tend to be inversely proportional to the amount of federal money and attention they receive." The Star further stated: "The PPEP is a helping people to help themselves program."

Sahuarita Village

In September of 1959, the residents of Sahuarita Village faced a major crisis. The availability and quality of their water had deteriorated to the point of endangering health.

At one of the classroom sessions in La Tortuga, several residents approached the PPEP Director for advice. A community meeting was set for Friday, September 19, 1969 to deal with the problem. The Green Valley News, in its September 17, 1969 issue exclaimed: "Wells Going Dry in Sahuarita Village" and gave the following details: "Residents to meet to discuss a dip in water table which has caused several of the community's wells to go dry. A majority of the village's 20 families have been transporting water to their homes by trucks. Others have been working to deepen their wells and clean them out in hopes of restoring their water supply." That Friday night every resident attended the community meeting initiated by PPEP. Even though water was the main issue, other problems surfaced and were prioritized: (From the minutes of Sahuarita Village Water Co-op, 1969)

1. Need for safe and sanitary centralized water supply system.
2. Need for street paving.
3. Need for bridge over arroyo on the access road to the community.
4. Need for natural gas service to village.
5. Need for fire hydrants for fire protection.
6. Need for documenting the unique historical background of Sahuarita Village.
7. Transportation.
8. Jobs and job training.

In a recent interview (1981) with Manuel Bojorquez, who was elected President of Sahuarita Village Water Co-op in 1969, he stated: "Besides the problem of the falling water table there was also the problem that the individual wells were contaminated by cyanide which came from the nearby copper mines' leaching ponds." Also, Bojorquez recently stated to the group at Valle del Sol who were just beginning a water co-op, "you should have faith as we did in 1969, that it can be done, if you are willing to get involved!" He also invited that group to come to Sahuarita to see what they and PPEP had accomplished - all of their 1969 goals.

Tubac

In November of 1969, the participants requested the PPEP staff to set up a meeting to discuss a particular economic problem that was being faced by residents in the Tubac-Tumacacori areas. Twenty-two families attending the meeting held at St. Ann's Hall in Tubac. The ordered priorities included: (Taken from the minute book of the Santa Cruz Valley Co-op, 1969)

Tubac, Arizona (includes Amado, Carmen, Tumacacori)
Meeting Place: St. Ann's Hall, Tubac
Dates: October 9, 16, 23
Presiding: Patricio Ybarra

I. Needs
    a. Co-op gas station
    b. Co-op store
    c. Credit union
    d. ABE
    e. Tutoring youth

II. Priorities
    a. Co-op gas station
    b. ABE
    c. Youth tutoring
    d. Co-op store - credit union

III. Assignment of Priorities
    a. Co-op gas station - St. Cruz Valley Co-op minutes attached
    b. ABE - Tuesday & Thursday, Tubac School, 7 P.M., Art Seaman, teacher
       Literacy Youth tutoring, Tuesday, 7 P.M. Daphne Scott, teacher
    c. Co-op store - Credit union to be added as Santa Cruz Valley Co-op expands.

Patricio Ybarra, who attended that first meeting, recently stated (1980) the following to the PPEP director: "It was because PPEP got us involved helping ourselves that we were able to accomplish so much."

Sahaurita and Continental (September 17, 24, 1969)

In December of 1969, during one of La Tortuga's stops at the Yaqui Village, the PPEP Director noticed a group of residents huddled in an old building with three walls standing. The Director introduced himself and asked if there was any way PPEP could be of assistance. Pete Castillo, the present Governor of Yaqui Village also attended that first meeting and recalled: "We had so many problems: we were squatters on land owned by the Cortaro Water Users Association, and our housing was in bad shape." PPEP officials explained to the Yaquis that other rural communities had similar problems and had organized a council and prioritized their needs. The Yaquis asked the PPEP Director to stay and help them organize a council. Before the meeting adjourned, a council had been elected and the following priorities outlined: (From hand written notes by John Arnold, 1969).

1. Buy the land from the farm on which their village was situated.
2. Need for sewers and bathrooms, since residents used outhouses.
3. Need for paved streets.
4. Need for nutrition services to elderly.
5. Need for literacy classes.
6. Need for transportation.
7. Need for site for religious ceremonies.
8. Need for housing rehabilitation and weatherization.
9. Need for natural gas.
10. Need for houses to be re-wired, electrically.
11. Need for recreation area for youth, adults.
12. Need for consumer education.

Castillo was elected the first President of the Yaqui Village. Also elected was a five member council with responsibility to involve the residents in the self-actualization process. Castillo recently (1981) stated that: "The list was so long we did not know where to begin." The Arizona Daily Star, "Yaquis Making Progress with Minimum of Help," indicated that since John Arnold and PPEP arrived with some ideas, the people have learned that they can make it on their own."

Marana

The community of Marana in a meeting held September 23, 1969, listed the following priorities of needs for their community: (From hand written notes by John Arnold)

Marana, Arizona
Meeting Place: Marana Education Center,
Marana Day Care Center
Presiding: Mr. Cruz, Mr. Campbell

Needs of Community (Notes from Marana Council Minutes, 1969)

a. Adult basic education
b. Day-care
c. Drivers education, youth
d. Food buying clubs
e. Food-clothing
f. Youth-recreation-tutoring
g. Housing

Priority of Needs

1. Adult basic education
2. Day care-housing
3. Youth
4. Food-clothing
5. Co-ops, food buying clubs

Assignment of Priorities

1. Adult Basic Education
    a. Expand to Rillito, Yaqui camp, Bing Wong, John Kai, use mobile unit
    b. Literacy through CED
    c. Tutor-youth
2. Day care
    a. Get M.O.P. day care equipment
    b. Get building - Avra Valley Mission?
    c. Summer Head Start funds

3. Housing
    a. Continue supporting M.O.P housing project - 6 homes
    b. Implement additional for other areas through FmHA
    c. Contact Yaqui Camp
4. Youth
    a. Support local youth recreation center
    b. Summer - solicit summer camp scholarships
    c. 4 day trip to San Diego-Disneyland (5 children)
    d. Drivers education (summer)
    e. Tutoring youth
5. Food-clothing
    a. Support local "thrift shop"
    b. Solicit emergency food, 7 medical services - to cooperate closely with community structure
    c. Set up food and clothing banks
6. Co-ops Food Buying Clubs
    a. Support local credit Union
    b. Study feasibility of co-ops food buying clubs in the community

Catalina Village

The following priorities were set by the residents of Catalina on October 1969:

Meeting held: Garcia residence
Presiding: Mr. Reavis, Mrs. Klinetobe, John Arnold

Needs of Community (From hand written notes, John Arnold, October 1969)

1. Literacy
2. G.E.D.
3. Drivers Education
4. Tutoring Youth
5. Spanish classes

Assignment of Priority

1. Project co-sponsored by PPEP, Amphi School District Pima County Adult Basic Education
2. Lariat Inn to be asked for meeting space
3. Possible teachers: Pam Reavis, Berta Tellez
4. Instructional materials from the three partners in the project: PPEP, Amphi, Pima County ABE
5. Teacher funds - Pima County ABE

Summary

During the involvement phase the personal relationships that developed in the La Tortuga classroom consisted of the teacher making contact with the participants and inviting their involvement. Following the examples in educational literature, the PPEP initiators began with the experiences of the other person and used them to locate the needs and interests of that other person.

To the PPEP members, the fundamental concept of the involvement phase was to diligently discover, through consultation, the experiences and needs of the migrant and rural poor and to involve these persons in warm, positive experiences that could lead to self-actualization. During the PPEP involvement phase, three major events were transpiring simultaniously within PPEP:

1. La Tortuga expanded its circuit to rural communities north of Tucson: Marana, Rillito and Catalina (Note maps in Appendix).
2. The structure of PPEP was formalized through acts of incorporation, election of a board, establishment of organizational patterns, formulation of the development of a philosophy of education.
3. The community councils were organized to discover, through consultation, the needs and priorities of the migrant and rural poor, thus setting the stage for self-actualization.

Edith Cleveland
Rillito, Arizona

With a Little Help from Her Friends

CHAPTER 5

PHASE III - COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECTS SELF-ACTUALIZED (1971-1981)

Self-actualization is characterized by providing learners with opportunities to develop a sense of control over their own destiny, in both the socio-political and the economic facets of life arenas. The ventures provided by the PPEP process attempt to offer the migrant and rural poor the opportunity to develop a sense of control not previously experienced by the participants. The PPEP process is illustrated in this chapter by means of various projects initiated between 1971-1981 and these projects assisted in giving the migrant and rural poor control over their lives, especially in terms of their socio-economic circumstances.

Beginning in 1972, PPEP left the confines of La Tortuga and the participants became members of self-actualizing groups. These groups which were usually bound together geograpically, embarked upon a learning experience that produced lasting results. The learning opportunities presented by the PPEP process from 1971-1981 can be best described as a "practical self-actualizing curriculum".

The balance of this investigation will describe that curriculum and the significant effects of the program upon participating members among the migrant and rural poor. The objectives listed below are principle headings for each self-actualization goal that the PPEP process attempted to achieve (attain) during the decade 1971-1981.

1. Economic Development
2. Community Development
3. Emergency Assistance
4. Community Redevelopment
5. Housing Construction

Resource documents used for this portion of the investigation included PPEP minutes, agency contracts, reports, evaluations, personal notes, and news articles.

Self-Actualizing through Economic Development

By 1971 the PPEP process had initiated a number of economic developmental opportunities through its rural councils. The members of the Santa Cruz Valley coop in Tumacacori, Arizona were central figures in the economic development class. According to Patricio Ybarra, a coop board member, "early in 1969 there existed a monopoly on gas and grocery prices in the Tubac and Tumacacori area. Our people paid as much as 95¢ more for a head of lettuce and 75¢ more for a can of motor oil." The owners of the two major gas stations, the retail grocer in Carmen, Arizona and the company store manager in Sahuarita controlled the pricing throughout the valley. At one point the farmworkers' paychecks were sent directly to the company store to pay for previously charged groceries and gasoline.

The participants with La Tortuga from the Santa Cruz Valley were victims of the monopoly mentioned above and requested assistance from PPEP. This situation gave the PPEP members a fine opportunity to introduce the self-actualizing curriculum and test the strength of the PPEP process itself. John Arnold, PPEP's director and interested PPEP participants met with Mr. and Mrs. Murray who had two abandoned gas pumps and a pump house. The Murrays were willing to make the pumps available, free of charge, if a cooperative were to open. A charter meeting was held and a board of directors with officers was elected to develop the cooperative and to be responsible for its operations. According to the Green Valley News (November 1969), under the heading, "Coop Grocery Store, Station Planned at Tumacacori" appeared, "about 45 Tubac-Tumacacori residents attending the meeting at St. Ann's Hall and heard plans for the cooperatives which would at first be simply an expanded food and gas buying club".

In order to raise capital, participants at the charter meeting of the cooperative suggested a fund drive.

In the Green Valley News (November 1969), reported that "cooperative shareholders will sell separate shares for $10.00 each, with a maximum of $100 for any one buyer." After clearning the problems regarding the legality of cooperatives in the Santa Cruz Valley, the cooperative opened for business. By November 1969, almost 1500 shares were sold for the Santa Cruz Valley Cooperative and the shareholders as stated in the Green Valley News, November 1969, "Tumacacori Cooperative Stock Going Fast", furthermore, the Green Valley News reported, "shares in the business will be sold until November 29th with hopes of reaching 2500 shares before closing out the sales." Over 10,000 gallons of gasoline was sold in the first month of sales. Within a period of six months, the cooperative had taken over the building previously occupied by one of the grocery stores involved in the monopoly. This store was located in Tumacacori on the main highway to Nogales. The grocery store soon experienced success and grossed over $13,000 in grocery sales in just one month.

Within 2 1/2 years after PPEP arrived in Carmen, Arizona, the two major petroleum companies and the two company grocery stores involved in the monopoly had closed their doors. Eventually cut-rate gas stations replaced the petroleum companies and the manager of the Tumacacori Cooperative eventually acquired the Carmen store, one of the original grocery monopolies.

After three years in operation, the Cooperative Board had neutralized the monopolies that had controlled prices in Tumacacori and continued to insure fair prices for the valley's migrant and rural poor. Once this objective of the cooperative had been reached, the Cooperative Board decided that it had achieved its major goal and the Cooperative disbanded.

The PPEP members were greatly encouraged with the outcome of this first attempt at economic development. Because they had functioned in a self-actualizing manner, the community was able to overcome considerable economic disadvantage. Furthermore, participants gained the knowledge and skills necessary for solving future problems. The success in the Santa Cruz Valley became an example for other communities to follow in the development of their own economic endeavors. Projects that followed in other communities included: Cooperativa Latino Americano, (Marana), Rillito Day Care Cooperative, Sahuarita Water Cooperative, Yaqui Salvage Cooperative, and cooperative day care centers in Patagonia, Continental, Elgin, and Arivaca.

Self-Actualization Through Community Development

The most successful pupils in this self-actualizing activity were the participants in Rillito, Arizona. A Pima County planner once told the PPEP Director that the county's "worst hellhole" was Rillito and than any person trying to help that community was "crazy". The problem in Rillito was that no one had gone there to teach the residents to help themselves. The earliest references to Rillito were in the 1880's when the town was a fueling station for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Later it became a settlement for farmworkers, many of whom were Negro. The blacks had been transported from Oklahoma to work in the fields of Avra Valley and made Rillito their home.

Even though Rillito was one of Pima County's oldest rural settlements, it was devoid of all utilities with the exception of electricity. The dust from the unpaved roads made life very much unbearable. Residents hauled water in 55 gallon drums and bathed in the irrigation ditches. The use of outhouses in the town was prevalent because sewer lines were non-existent. The one event which finally pressured Rillito into a desire for self-actualization was the drowning of a young boy in a canal in 1969. The child had been left unattended by his parents who were working nearby in the fields.

PPEP participants from Rillito solicited PPEP's assistance in solving their problems. A strong council emerged from Rillito under PPEP Director John Arnold. The council began by attempting to establish a day care center. Temporary space was located at the Macedonia Baptist Church. The church also made land available for a construction site. The Sundt Construction Company was then asked by the council to donate a prefabricated building. After lengthy negotiations, the company contributed the building. The residents assisted the company in erecting the building, planting the landscape and building the playground equipment themselves.

Through PPEP, the Head Start Program was introduced through the center which provided the necessary funding for staff and operating capital. With this project successfully implemented the people of Rillito moved to their next objective, the construction of streets, sewers, water lines, park and community buildings. Several obstacles had to be overcome before work could begin. There had, for instance, never been a plat filed for the Rillito subdivision. There were, therefore, no right-of-ways for future roads, proposed utilities or other improvements. It took three years for the PPEP council to complete a plat plan with promises from all claimants that they would abandon their claims to the right-of-ways. Once the plat plan was accepted by the county, the gas company installed natural gas service lines in the community.

The next obstacle was convincing the Pima County Board of Supervisors that Rillito needed a park for its youth. As a result of persistence and tenacity on the part of PPEP, Rillito was added to the Parks and Recreation bond issue of 1973. Four acres in the center of the community, which had previously been little more than a dust bowl, became the site of the park and the community building.

The group effectively used the media and a warning by a physician to convince the county to build streets, sewers and water lines. A physician was reported as stating that if sewers were not installed in Rillito there could be a typhoid outbreak. The Board of Supervisors turned, in a panic, to Project PPEP planners to write a grant proposal to HUD for streets, water, sewers, and housing rehabilitation. PPEP staff, Rillito residents and County representatives wrote a three-year proposal for almost $1,000,000 to improve the twon of Rillito. The grant was eventually awarded by HUD and the improvements were made. Today, Rillito is a symbol of hope for other rural communities to pursue efforts to improve their physical environment. Other area groups that followed Rillito's footsteps in the PPEP process are located in: Yaqui Village, Marana, New Little Hollywood, Safford, Navajo Relocation, Flagstaff, Littletown Community, Thak Nuda, and Sahuarita Village.

Self-Actualization Through Emergency Assistance

On the outskirts of Safford, Arizona in Graham County, there exists the small community of New Little Hollywood. The residents of this community have suffered repeatedly by overflows of floodwaters from the Gila River. In October 1972, the worst local flood on record literally swept away one-half of the houses, and damaged those that remained. One of the PPEP members, William Pace, who grew up in Safford, was aware that migrant workers were evacuated to the Armory and were being treated by the Red Cross. The PPEP members then contacted local county officials. These officials invited the PPEP members to come to Safford and personally view the plight of the migrant workers and rural poor.

PPEP Board members Gilbert Mugaray, William Pace and Director John Arnold requested a meeting with the flood victims of New Little Hollywood. At the meeting, the PPEP Director displayed slides that explained how other rural communities had organized and solved similar problems. That night, a local council and officers were elected to work with PPEP and begin to make plans to find a new place for the victims to live. Most of the residents had no desire to return to Little Hollywood. Most of them had lost all of their possessions and feared future floods. PPEP hired Nadine Carrasco to become a PPEP community aide and direct local efforts to relocate the flood victims.

PPEP contacted the Four Corners Regional Council and solicited three mobile homes to be used as temporary shelters. This request was quickly granted because the area had been declared a national disaster area. Temporary spaces were made available at the fair grounds to park the mobile homes until a permanent site could be found. Eventually, three years were needed to obtain 40 acres of land for the flood victims from the Bureau of Land Management. PPEP and the New Little Hollywood Association (NLHA) worked together closely to acquire the land and secure funds for necessary offsite improvements such as sewers, paved streets, water lines, etc.

Once the land was developed the flood victims moved to their long awaited "promised land" as W. T. Taulton, the NLHA President recalled. The project could not be concluded, however, until permanent housing replaced the old government trailers. PPEP, NLHA, and Graham County organized a self-help project in which the prospective homeowners participated in the construction of their houses. They were aided by loans from the Farmers Home Administration. Once completed, the subdivision, named "Linda Vista", became a reality. The residents of Linda Vista have become proud of their community and the development is an example of what can be done even in the wake of disaster. Other groups later participated in relocation projects with PPEP included: Comite de Bien Estar (San Luis) Navajo Extended Group Move (Flagstaff), Yoem Pueblo, (Marana), Valle de Las Rosas, (Continental), and the residents of Valverde, and Sahuarita.

Self-Actualization through Community Development

During a session on La Tortuga at the Yaqui Village the PPEP director was showing a movie on "Donald in Math Magic Land". Several Yaqui leaders requested an audience. A lengthy meeting transpired in which the Yaquis discussed their plight. One major problem involved the situation that the Yaquis had been squatters on their land for 40 years. Peter Castillo, the Yaqui leader stated that "we do not own this land and some day the farmer who owns this property may ask us to move". This situation of non-ownership of the land had also resulted in a community-wide problem of sub-standard housing for the residents. Railroad ties were being used as corner posts and sahuaro cactus rib walls, thatched with mud. The only sanitation facilities were outhouses and no indoor plumbing existed. The electrical wiring, for those that had it, was faulty and safety features, such as breakers or fuse boxes were not to be found. There was no street paving, drainage, garbage collection. The only place one could bathe was in a nearby irrigation ditch.

The first step the PPEP members took was to organize a community council among the Yaquis. This group became known as the Marana Area Yaqui Association (MAYA). MAYA's first major goal was to organize a salvage cooperative. The Yaquis went out evenings and weekends and demolished old buildings for building materials. This salvage was transported back to the village. A used lumber yard was established from the savage which in turn yielded profits used for community improvements. These included a bath house, street lighting and renovation of community building. Material from the salvage business was also made available at little or no cost to those cooperative members who wished to improve their own housing conditions.

As profits increased from sales outside of the village, the Yaquis had enough money to build a kitchen and dining room for a hot lunch program aimed at assisting elderly Yaquis. During the energy crisis of 1974, most Yaquis used mesquite wood for heating and cooking purposes. This wood was harvested on farm lands from which they were later barred because the farmers discovered they could make a profit from the sale of the wood. The Yaquis' only recourse was to convert from wood to natural gas for fuel. This idea, however, presented a number of obstacles. One of the most formidable was a $50.00 gas meter deposit per customer. Another was the cost of buying gas-fueled appliances.

On behalf of MAYA, PPEP solicited to help cover the cost of coverting to natural gas a grant from the Wilson Foundation to set up a revolving loan fund. The Yaquis could borrow up to $200.00 with no interest to pay for the meter and the appliances in exchange for labor. The Yaquis were also assisted by PPEP in the purchase of reconditioned stoves for approximately $25.00 each instead of buying new appliances. The United Way and the Wilson Foundation also contributed money used to completely rewire the Village. Electrical engineers from Silver Bell Mine provided the labor.

Despite all of this encouraging progress, however, the great obstacle of land ownership had not yet been settled. PPEP arranged several meetings with the Cortaro Water Users Association (CWUA). The CWUA was not particularly interested in selling the controversial four acres because it was on a major arterial road. After almost three years of negotiation, the Water Users decided to sell the land plus two adjoining acres for $37,000. The CWUA were confident that the Yaquis had no money and could therefore not afford to accept the offer. In 1978, PPEP, Inc., on behalf of MAYA, solicited and co-signed a loan for $37,000 from the United States Housing Assistance Council (HAC).

The town of Marana was next approached by PPEP to see if its leaders would participate in the HUD Community Development Block Grant Program to secure funding for the Yaquis. The town indicated its willingness to participate if PPEP would write the grant application for them. PPEP, with input from MAYA representatives, prepared a $238,000 grant application for HUD which included: $27,000 for loan payoff to HAC and other monies which would be used for street paving, sewer construction, a water system, six bath houses, and engineering fees. The grant was awarded by HUD in 1979 and the improvements were completed by late 1980. By 1983, the Yaquis were working toward construction of new housing projects and a ceremonial burial ground for Village members. The most important result of the initial self-actualization phase for the Yaquis has been that they now had control of their own destiny.

Self-Actualization Through Housing Construction

There were two community groups that excelled in housing construction: Valverde (in 1970) and El Valle de Las Rosas (in 1971). During the year 1970 in the Santa Cruz Valley, almost all of the migrant poor lived in farm labor camps owned by Farmers Investment Company (FIC) which was located in Sahuarita and Continental. The construction of the labor camps predated World War II.

The camps had no indoor plumbing, no indoor sanitation and no bath facilities.

During the era of imported bracero laborers in the 1960's, as many as seventeen Mexican workers were lodged in one small housing unit. By 1970, whole families occupied the aging units. These residents still had to use a community toilet and bath house for hygenic purposes. In spite of these questionable living conditions, lower wages were paid to the renters since the housing at the labor camp was considered part of their wages by the FIC. An average hourly wage was $1.00 or less during the 1960's was common due to rental and utility fees charged by the farm. The remainder of the braceros' paycheck was sent to the company grocery store where they had to charge their food.

Bracero participants approached PPEP and requested assistance in alleviating these intolerable conditions. PPEP members realized that FIC controlled economic life in the valley. PPEP also did not want to anger the company managers to the point of alienation. That would make it even more difficult for PPEP to aid the laborers.

PPEP began by sponsoring a housing workshop. Farm workers and farm managment leaders were invited to learn about the (Farm Home Administration) rural housing program. The management representatives did not attend.

However, 25 families from both labor camps did come to the workshop. The Valverde Housing Association (VHA) was formed and a slate of officers was elected to continue exploring ways to bring safe, sanitary, decent, and affordable housing into the area. Roberto Estrada, the association's President stated, "if we own our home we will be free to find jobs outside the farm at better wages if we want to". Mr. Estrada also said, "I hope the farm raises our hourly wage since we no longer will be paying for housing and utilities".

A parcel of land with 5 1/2 acre lots and a water well was located at the site of the old Santa Cruz Valley Gin on U. S. 80. The FmHA made available to the workers interest-subsidized loans at a rate of 1% over a 30-year period to finance the land and housing plans for prospective Valverde homeowners. The Valverde group of five families was to be the test group to see if the dream of individual home ownership could become a reality. (Farmers Home) purchased the lots from Gold Kist, Inc. of Florida and made the loans directly to the families. Sundt Construction Company made their new pre-fabricated houses available to the FmHA at relatively low cost. Land, improvements and the construction of a 1300 square foot house was not to exceed $12,500 per family. The average loan with FmHA required a repayment schedule ranging from $35.00 to $45.00 per family per month. The families were required to assist with "sweat-equity" labor in such construction phases as the site development, landscaping and clean up.

By 1971, the house project had caused enough interest in the valley that Arizona Governor Jack Williams attended the ribbon-cutting ceremony. The FICO had overcome their initial doubts concerning PPEP's housing efforts and later in 1972, offered twenty 1/2 acre lots in Continental if PPEP would organize a housing project there. FICO put in a $50,000 water system, underground utilities, and paid the engineering fees. The project, which became known as El Valle Las Rosas by its residents obtained loans from FmHA in Continental with the same interest-subsidized loans program as had Valverde. Even though the project was contractor-built, the "sweat-equity" contribution of labor was also part of the Continental participants' responsibility and was carried out after work hours and on weekends.

In nearby Green Valley, retirees studied the partial self-help project with growing interest. In some cases, they "adopted" a farmworker's family to whom they provided financial and material assistance.

In the fall of 1971, the homes in Continental were finished and among the dignitaries present to partake in the celebration was Congressman Mo Udall. In a Green Valley News article, 1971, Udall reportedly said, "the homes are proof that we can be our brother's keeper." Udall also predicted that the "children of these farm labor families will grow up with pride in their homes, and with determination to get a good education so that their children in turn will have a good life." Joseph Orozco, the President of El Valle De Las Rosas said, "all of our dreams of owning a house have come true and even our pay at the farm has gone up now that we do not live at the camp."

In the short space of two years PPEP and the farm workers had, through housing, achieved institutional changes on the farm and restructured the farm management concerning the payment of wages. Home ownership set the farm workers free to continue to work on the farm or to seek employment elsewhere without fear or repraisals.

The following information is taken from a six month PPEP progress report prepared in 1973. This report concerns in-kind cash or material contributions to various PPEP rural projects from sources other than the federal government. Local contributions were a key factor in attracting the federal dollars needed to complete rural community projects.

PPEP Rural Action In-Kind Contribution

The measurable objectives of securing in-kind contributions to the rural action effort are as follows by project area (total $157,640 project area):

a) Rillito Day Care Cooperative -- $20,000 pre-fab building donated and erected by Dynastrux, Inc. subsidiary. The donated erection of building labor was estimated at approximately $8,000. Donations of equipment and fixtures by churches, charitable organizations, individuals amounted to approximately $2,500.00. Total Rillito Day Care Co-op - $30,500.

b) Yaqui Salvage Co-op -- In-kind contributions were broken down as follows: (1) Midway Lumber Co. donated approximately $3,000 of new lumber to Co-op lumber yard and paid for the delivery of the lumber to Marana in four semi-trailer trucks; (2) Yaqui Community Shower and Toilet Project in-kind contributions by major contributors: (a) Busby Construction Co., pipe $350,000; (b) San Xavier, gravel; (c) plumber donated services $12.00/hour x 20 hours, $240.00; (d) Rincon High School students, 2000 man hours of volunteer labor; Sears, Roebuck, $250.00 chain saw.

c) El Valle Housing Project for farm laborers -- in-kind contribution is broken down as follows: FICO donated acreage for building site for El Valle Housing Project, 11 lots (1/2 acre) valued at $3,000/lot. $3,000 x 11 lots - $33,000. Installation of water system for El Valle, $30,000 by FICO. Also FICO donated $8,000 for the engineering fees for site development of housing site. Total in-kind contribution for project = $71,000.

d) Contributions of volunteer time by the members of Santa Cruz Valley Co-op. Yaqui Salvage Co-op, Pre-School Co-op of Patagonia, Sahuarita Village Water Co., Rillito Water Co., Valverde Housing Association, CYAP, Inc. of Patagonia, Cooperative Latino Americano, if computed as of this point, totals $50,000 in-kind. For example, The Pre-School of Patagonia is entirely operated on the volunteer staffing of mothers in the community. Operational costs other than seed funds from PPEP, Inc. are raised by monthly community-wide bake sales.

e) Opening New Doors Youth Drive -- $2,300 for Disneyland trip for the rural underprivileged.

The in-kind contributions from the community towards the self-actualization effort is one of the greatest rewards, it is also a requirement for receiving federal funds.

Federal Contributions Solicited by PPEP, Inc. for Rural People

An important measurable objective of PPEP, Inc. has been its ability to attract the federal as well as non-federal dollars to aid economically depressed rural areas of Pima and Santa Cruz Counties. The following is an account of the federal dollar by project area (does not include CEO funds) - Federal Total - $390,400.00

A. El Valle Las Rosas Housing Project -- Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Rural Housing Loans = $155.000 to be repaid over 33-year period at low interest rates.

B. Valverde Housing Project -- $65,000 by FmHA -- same terms of repayment as El Valle project.

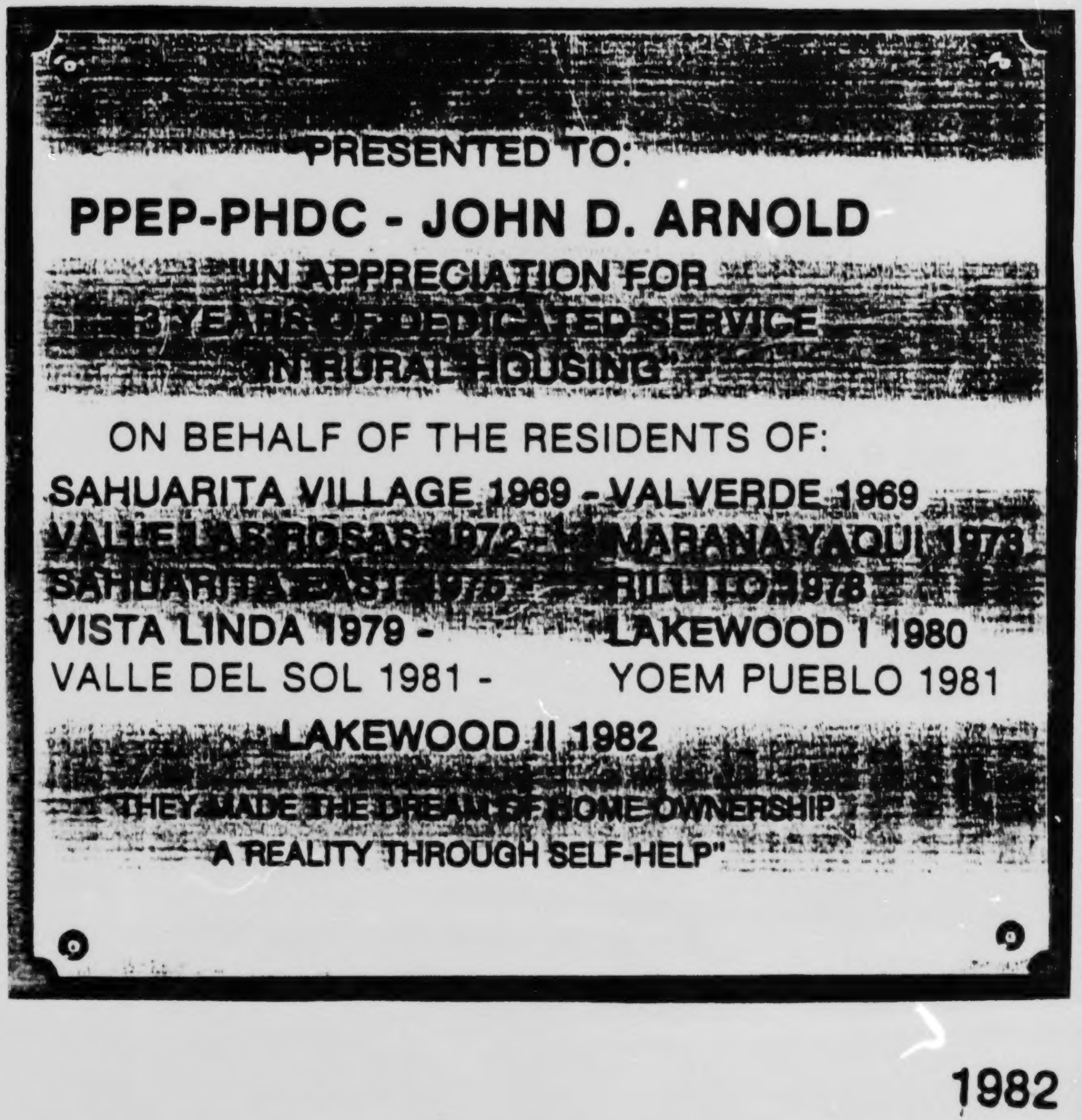
C. Sahuarita Village Water Co-op, Inc. Project -- $48,000 FmHA funds. The money was given in the form of a 50% grant and 50% loan to be repaid over a 43-year period through the users water rates only.

D. An Innovative Grant proposal for seed funds for the economic development of rural areas was submitted to WROEO by PPEP for $87,000 dollars. This project was granted those funds to be used over a 21-month period.

E. HEW day care grant for the Rillito Community Day Care Center was obtained at a $30,000 level for one year.

F. American Freedom from Hunger march which collected some $12,000 in project seed funds was held, of which PPEP, Inc. projects were recipients of some $5,400 of that money.

Total Federal Contributions	$390,400
Total Non-Federal Contributions	157,640
GRAND TOTAL	$548,040



"PRESENTED TO:

PPEP-PHDC - JOHN D. ARNOLD

"IN APPRECIATION FOR
[illegible]3 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE
IN RURAL HOUSING"

ON BEHALF OF THE RESIDENTS OF:

SAHUARITA VILLAGE 1969 - VALVERDE 1969
VALLE LAS ROSAS 1972 - MARANA YAQUI 1978
SAHUARITA EAST 1975 - RILLITO 1978
VISTA LINDA 1979 - LAKEWOOD I 1980
VALLE DEL SOL 1981 - YOEM PUEBLO 1981
LAKEWOOD II 1982

"THEY MADE THE DREAM OF HOME OWNERSHIP
A REALITY THROUGH SELF-HELP"

1982

CHAPTER 6

PPEP HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (PHDC) SELF-ACTUALIZED (February 1977 - October 1981)

In late 1976, the PPEP Board of Directors authorized the creation of a housing development corporation to address the problem of providing safe, decent, and sanitary housing to the migrant and rural poor. In a PPEP memorandum dated January 28, 1977, the PPEP announced to the membership in a memorandum: "Briefly stated, the housing development corporation set off a specific effort for carrying out housing activities in the rural areas. The activities will include new housing, rehabilitation housing, reconstruction of old homes, and whatever other activities necessary to improve the standards of housing in the rural areas." The memorandum further stated: "The proposed housing development corporation will use the present housing staff and five members of the PPEP Board preferably those who have been involved with one of our post FmHA housing projects."

The PPEP Board of Directors decided to hold a meeting to formalize the PHDC Board structure and elect officers. This meeting was held on February 7, 1977 at the PPEP, Inc. office in Tucson. Board members Ramon G. Mungaray, Mary A. Hardy, Walter A. Holliday, Jr., Lloyd Brown, and Jose Castillo attended. John Arnold, PPEP Executive Director, who also served as PHDC Director was also present. On August 12, 1977, these PPEP members signed the formal incorporation papers and filed them with the Arizona Corporation Commission. The PHDC's first president was Walter A. Holliday, Jr. and David Perkins, County Manager of Greenlee County, Arizona, became the Statutory Agent. A motto for the corporation mission was adopted. The following Preamble to the PHDC constitution was also approved: "Dedicated to improving the quality of rural life in Arizona." The corporation was staffed by five individuals: Executive Director, John Arnold, Housing Development Coordinator, Ann Ball, and three local construction workers.

The bylaws of the H.D. were quite different from those of PPEP, Inc. Housing development activities were similar to those of a private business. The staff decided to manage it, therefore, as one would a private corporation. The initial operating budget for PHDC was $51,490.00. $39,980.00 originated from the Rural Housing Alliance and the balance came from the United Way of Tucson.

There were many skeptics among the human service-oriented PPEP members concerning the future prospects of

PHDC. One seniro PPEP staff member stated in early 1977 that, "PHDC will be a dead issue before the end of the calendar year." PHDC did not fulfill these pessimistic predictions and by the end of the calendar year 1981, it expanded throughout Arizona and had a budget comparable to PPEP, Inc. itself. The number of staff had increased from 5 in 1977 to over 30 in 1981. To illustrate the magnitude of PHDC's growth, the subsequent excerpts are presented from the PHDC 1980-1981 Annual Report by project and activity.

Each section of the PHDC Annual Report addressed itself to a major aspect of the PHDC's overall activities. Part I described the activities and accomplishments of self-help construction projects in Pima County. The self-help construction concept became the basis of the approach PHDC used to bring affordable housing to the migrant and rural poor:

I. Self-Help Construction Activities

Pima County

a. Land acquisition activities for communities of Rillito, Marana, Sahuarita commenced. Land availability was limited due to high development costs.

b. Sahuarita - 13 Self-Help homes under construction. Completion date, January 1982.

c. Amado - 5 Self-Help homes completed May 1981.

d. Amado - 7 Self-Help homes to start January 1982. All preliminary activities completed. 40 lots purchased for proposed construction. 7 fully developed, 33 others to be upgraded.

e. Currently work in progress with Pima County to modify current HUD CDBG to include Amado in target area, to allocate $90,000 for necessary site development of remaining 33 unimproved lots.

f. 10 farmworker families have been identified and qualify for FmHA for anticipated construction activities in Lakewood III, consisting of 10 Self-Help housing units.

Part II contained a concise report of PHDC rental construction activities and stressed PHDC efforts in Pima, Maricopa and Graham Counties. In contrast to the self-help housing units which were owner-occupied, the rental housing projects became the property of PHDC. A forty-year loan from the FmHA provided the funds needed to complete the rental project. The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) offered a rent subsidy. This economic aid from HUD made it possible for the lowest income clients of PHDC to have access to the rental units:

II. Rental Construction Activities

Pima County

Yoem Pueblo

a. Necessary site construction work to bring village up to FMHA standards, through implementation of water/sewers construction, Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), street improvement.

b. 2 CDBG implemented.

c. Involvement with MAYA Association (Yoem Pueblo) in preparation of pre-application of 515.

d. 18 units approved for Marana project by Town Council. This modified the original 24 units FmHA project allowing for scattered site development as the most acceptable approach in saving the project.

e. PHDC is attempting to acquire 1 acre of land in Rillito which will allow for the remaining 6 units to be constructed. All efforts are being undertaken to ensure the project's success.

Maricopa County

1. Feasibility studies prepared.

Graham County

1. 7 applications for 502 projects to be prepared for submission. (in progress)

2. 3-504 projects packaged to FmHA (awaiting approval). Others being identified.

NOTE: 515 Rural Rental Housing Project for the Vista Linda Subdivision changed to 502 FmHA Housing based on Re-priorization of activities by the community.

The third part of the Annual Report discussed the rehabilitation housing and weatherization efforts of PHDC in Pima and Graham Counties. These programs aimed at upgrading sub-standard housing. Existing units were also made more energy-efficient through the addition of weather stripping and insulation. The United States Department of Energy and the Federal Community Services Administration (CSA) provided grant money that the PHDC used to finance these activities. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Administration (CETA) provided PHDC with the funds used to train the unemployed for public service jobs. These trainees were then organized into housing rehabilitation work crews and assigned to neighborhood improvement projects:

III. Rehabilitations Activities

Pima County

6 completed

Graham County

1. 43 completed under CDBG/HUD. Originally proposed for 30 rehabs, but due to ability to

rehabilitate 43 homes instead of 30, for the same amount of funds. Grant approved for $69,000, September 1980, for New Little Hollywood community.

2. Put in septic tanks on 7 vacant lots to bring site up to standard.
3. Weatherization Activities
   a. 100 homes weatherized in Pima County.
   b. 100 homes weatherized in all other counties.
4. Other

   Yoem Pueblo, Pima County - Grant from Wilson Foundation to rehabilitate community bathrooms, septic tank pumping, emergency sewer line, community kitchen upgrade.

Part IV of the Annual Report explained non-construction activities that PHDC carried out in 1981. This section was broken down into six divisions. Each division described activities in a different Arizona county served by PHDC. Many of the non-construction activities mentioned in this fourth part of the Report provided a model for future PHDC projects. Three of these projects, described in detail below, emerged from the original platform. They were: the Valle del Sol self-help housing project, the Rillito Water Company and the Marana Yaqui Yoem Pueblo project.

IV. Non-Construction Activities

Graham County

1. Worked with town of Safford in the preparation of a pre-application and final application to HUD for housing rehabilitation in north Safford area, 35% farmworker, 100% low income.
2. Proposal submitted to rehabilitate 25 units. Received approval from HUD, September 1981 for $300,000.
3. Working to obtain resource mobilization seed monies for interest subsidy, or principal reduction programs, allowing for up to 50 units to be rehabilitated.
4. Involved in home finance counseling with farmworkers in cooperation with FmHA throughout County.
5. Coordination with Southeast Arizona Governments (COG) (District 6) in development of needs assessment for unincorporated town of Solomon (40% farmworkers)

   Problems shown: Sewage/cesspool systems are main concern. As a result, it is anticipated Graham County will sponsor an application to HUD for Solomon sewer project.
6. One 504 application accepted by FmHA to do one rehab in Safford.

Yuma County

1. 523 Self-Help Rehabilitation submitted to FmHA for rehab of more than 35 farmworker/low income families in town of San Luis. Rejected.
2. Assisted in development of comprehensive plan for farmworker housing.
    a. Plan prepared by Tucson architectural firm in coordination with PHDC.
    b. Coordination with San Luis Comite de Bien Estar community association for preparation and implementation of application to Arizona State Land Department for acquisition of land necessary for housing development.
    c. Preliminary assessment of land availability for feasible development to meet housing needs indicated a shortage of available/affordable land, therefore, the attempt to procure State land which must be approved by state legislature to be put up for sale by bid. Other land was too expensive, or there was an insufficient amount of developable land, due to desert terrain, or not enough available for the number of families involved.

d. Voters of San Luis approved a bond issue for sewer construction matched by FmHA grant. Town council formed a land acquisition committee with the assistance of PHDC, and with PHDC as a member, to prepare a plan for acquisition of 167 acres of state land for housing development, 100 acres for commercial/industrial development.

e. Plan prepared by PHDC. State legislature has passed bill in House and Senate to release land for bid sale.

3. Needs assessment and feasibility studies completed for 504 FmHA rehabilitation project.
4. Provision of Technical Assistance (TA) to community group of Donovan Estates for economic development funding availability to provide a sewer project.

Cochise County

1. Coordination with Southeast Arizona Governments (District VI) In Sunsites Area to formulate feasibility studies to determine the possibility of land acquisition of apartment complex for rehabilitation.

2. San Simon - PHDC requested by Congressman Morris Udall to assist San Simon with environmental problem of too high fluoride content in drinking water.
   - a. Advisory council formed. TA assistance given.
   - b. Research of fluoride problem. Contact with County Health Department/State Health Department. Discussion conducted in Bisbee with experts on fluoride problems.
   - c. Researched fluoride removal methods and costs.
   - d. Cost comparison model to remove fluoride.
   - e. Coordination with Cochise County Planning Department and SEAGO (COG) to provide for funding possibilities.
   - f. Developed and prepared community survey.
   - g. Presented findings to San Simon Advisory Council.
   - h. Negotiated with State in postponing legal action against private owners of San Simon Water Company.
   - i. Mediated compromise between San Simon Water Company owners, and State health officials.

Maricopa County

1. Provided TA to Migrant Opportunity Program energy staff on housing activities.
2. Provided TA to town of Guadalupe in preparing preliminary application to FmHA for 515 Rural Rental Housing Project.
3. El Mirage - PHDC hired a staff housing specialist to assist town of El Mirage to provide them TA and other activities leading to housing development for farmworkers, including feasibility studies, all pre-applications, applications, etc.
4. Invitation to work with El Mirage town officials rescinded by town council due to political upheaval. PHDC staff position terminated.
5. Notification from Community Services Administration (CSA) that prototype emergency housing proposal had been rejected because CSA determined the proposal did not fit into CSA funding categories. Proposal had been endorsed by the Migrant Division of DOL.

Pinal County

1. 525 grant proposal submitted to FmHA for TA and Supervisory for towns of Casa Grande, Eloy,

Florence, Sacaton and Globe (Gila County) to reduce delinquency rates, provide counseling, establish financial management plans for farmworkers, conduct workshops. Rejected.

2. Meetings held with Pinal County Housing Authority and National Council of La Raza from which the Council sponsored a cooperative-owned project under their national demonstration grant.

Pima County

1. Funds were requested and approved by DOL to provide work crews for housing rehabilitation projects.
2. CSA Home Repair Grant for rehabilitation submitted/approved.
3. Campesinos Unidos, Inc. (Migrant farmworker conduit) weatherization grant submitted/approved.
4. Department of Energy weatherization grant, submitted/approved.
5. FmHA loans and grants - loan packaging and intake.
6. CUI (Migrant Conduit) and Arizona Department of Economic Security energy crisis intervention program submitted/approved and operated.

7

7. Statewide energy plan written and submitted for State.
8. Meetings held with Pima County officials on CDBG funding.
9. Needs assessment meetings for county farmworkers held to provide information on farmworker housing needs and other, and provide County CAA with information.
10. CDBG pre-application submitted to HUD for Marana sewer lines project, street improvements, and land acquisition.
11. Attendance at conferences/workshops on housing related activities for county farmworker communities.
12. TA provided to Drexel Heights community in implementation of county CDBG in their area.
13. Waste Water/sewer projects needs assessment and TA given to various farmworker/low-income communities.
14. Utilization of Community Data Base Survey report and Pima County Information and Referral survey report for housing needs assessment, preliminary planning, and feasibility to develop/mobilize resources to foster housing activities.

15. Aide to Valle del Sol housing project:
    a. Gained provisional certificate to operate community water well, providing the operation training to promote self-sufficiency.
    b. Training of operator to recieve provisional operator certificate.
    c. Preparation of water well use, maintenance, operation manual.
    d. Submitted/obtained correspondence course from The University of Arizona to provide training for Class D Operator's certificate.
    e. Provided on-going tutorial assistance in support of The University of Arizona correspondence course.
    f. Provided TA for submitting Grandfather Rights application to State.
    g. Provided TA to Pima County Planning Department to coordinate activities of their sub-contracted engineers and developers for Val Verde water system.
16. Assistance to town of Rillito
    a. Provided TA to Rillito Water Users Association Board for preliminary survey

and assessment of present system. Determining resource mobilization to provide necessary rehabilitation of the system based on survey findings.

- b. Submitted funding request to Pima County for support of rehabilitation of water system.
- c. Obtained $90,000 grant from Pima County/ HUD CDBG.
- d. Provided TA to Rillito Water Users Association Board for obtaining Grandfather water rights from State.
- e. Coordinated efforts with Southern Arizona Legal Aid Society to provide assistance to Rillito Water Users Association Board in the Papago Water Rights litigation.

17. Assistance to town of Marana
    - a. Provided TA to MAYA Association in Request for Proposals (RFP) process on 2nd CDBG for land development in village.
    - b. Provided TA on implementation of 2nd CDBG by acting as advisor to MAYA in coordination of efforts with town council of Marana, their engineers and subcontractors.

Part V discussed general activities in which PHDC participated that directly contributed to the improvement of the quality of housing for the migrant and rural poor. By serving on both the Governor's Rural Development Advisory Council and the Arizona Rural Housing Coalition, for example, PHDC was in a position to better represent the needs and wishes of its clients:

Other General Activities

1. PHDC Housing Director became member of Governor's Rural Development Advisory Council which published a book of Issues and Strategies on Arizona rural and farmworker housing activities.
2. PHDC became member of Tucson task force on energy needs.
3. PHDC staff member was appointed President of Arizona Rural Housing Coalition and sponsored statewide conferences.
4. PHDC staff became members of National Hispanic Housing Coalition promoting housing opportunities for rural Hispanic farmworkers and low-income people.
5. PHDC became affiliated with the National Farmworkers Organization and the Arizona Community Action Association.

6. PHDC staff coordinated efforts with the Department of Energy to provide TA to Arizona based groups funded by Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development to provide weatherization services.
7. PHDC collaborated in a feasbility study by the Department of Energy for implementation of solar energy projects nationwide.
8. Provided TA to San Ignacio Yaquis Indian Council for pre-construction phases of self-help housing projects funded by City of Tucson through HUD CDBG.
9. PHDC provided TA to the New Mexico State Housing Authority in conferences related to implementation of housing projects in New Mexico.

The sixth part of the Annual Report contains a general declaration pertaining to the ability of PHDC to perform three essential services for its clients: create linkages, mobilize resources and complete tasks. A major factor in the success of PHDC has been the ability of the organization to achieve its goals in all three of these areas.

Ability of PHDC to perform, mobilize resources, and create linkages.

PHDC and PPEP work closely together to maximize effort and impact on overall living conditions with priorities determined by the Board of Directors, which is comprised mostly of farmworkers representing the areas of PHDC and PPEP concern.

The majority of funding for both agencies is specifically earmarked for farmworker use. Due to the number in the geographic area, agency functions in many of the programs not directly specified for farmworker use are linked to or benefit the farmworker communities in some fashion.

PHDC's primary mission is to improve housing conditions in rural Arizona in general, and for the farmworker populations in particular. PHDC coordinates companion activities to facilitate this mission, including feasability and market analysis for specific geographical areas, coordination with governmental planning agencies, Federal, public and private financiers of housing construction, facilities development (water, sewer) where they did not exist previously and rapport with project communities.

PHDC has established strong linkages which facilitate housing development, including funding projects from FmHA, HUD Block Grants, National Demonstration Water Project, Rural Community Assistance Corporation, Housing Assistance Council, Arizona Communities Development Authorities, and others. PHDC Director is a member of the Arizona Governor's Rural Development Advisory Council and serves on the Housing and Community Facility Task Forces, and others.

Financing for housing materials has been provided by FmHA 502 and 504 programs, CSA and DOE Weatherization, and CSA demonstration rural home repair projects. Labor has been provided through local CETA PSE programs and the Economic Stimulus programs. Client identification is developed via aggressive outreach programs in farmworker communities and through 303 referrals.

PHDC projects include over 100 housing units where production is in various stages, target areas are being expanded to six counties and newer areas are being proposed. Weatherization efforts have included over 200 rural homes in several counties over the past year alone.

Other projects include FmHA 502-504 loan packages, facilities planning and development, Block Grant application development, consumer education, energy and crisis intervention, PSE and CETA training, advocacy, and organization of rural communities for rural areas, initiated water projects, land acquisition and development. PHDC is the only successful provider of 303 Housing in the State of Arizona and is now the only provider of addressing the housing needs of the migrant and rural poor.

The final part of the PHDC Report provided a "statement of other funding" which PHDC used in 1981 for its housing-related activities:

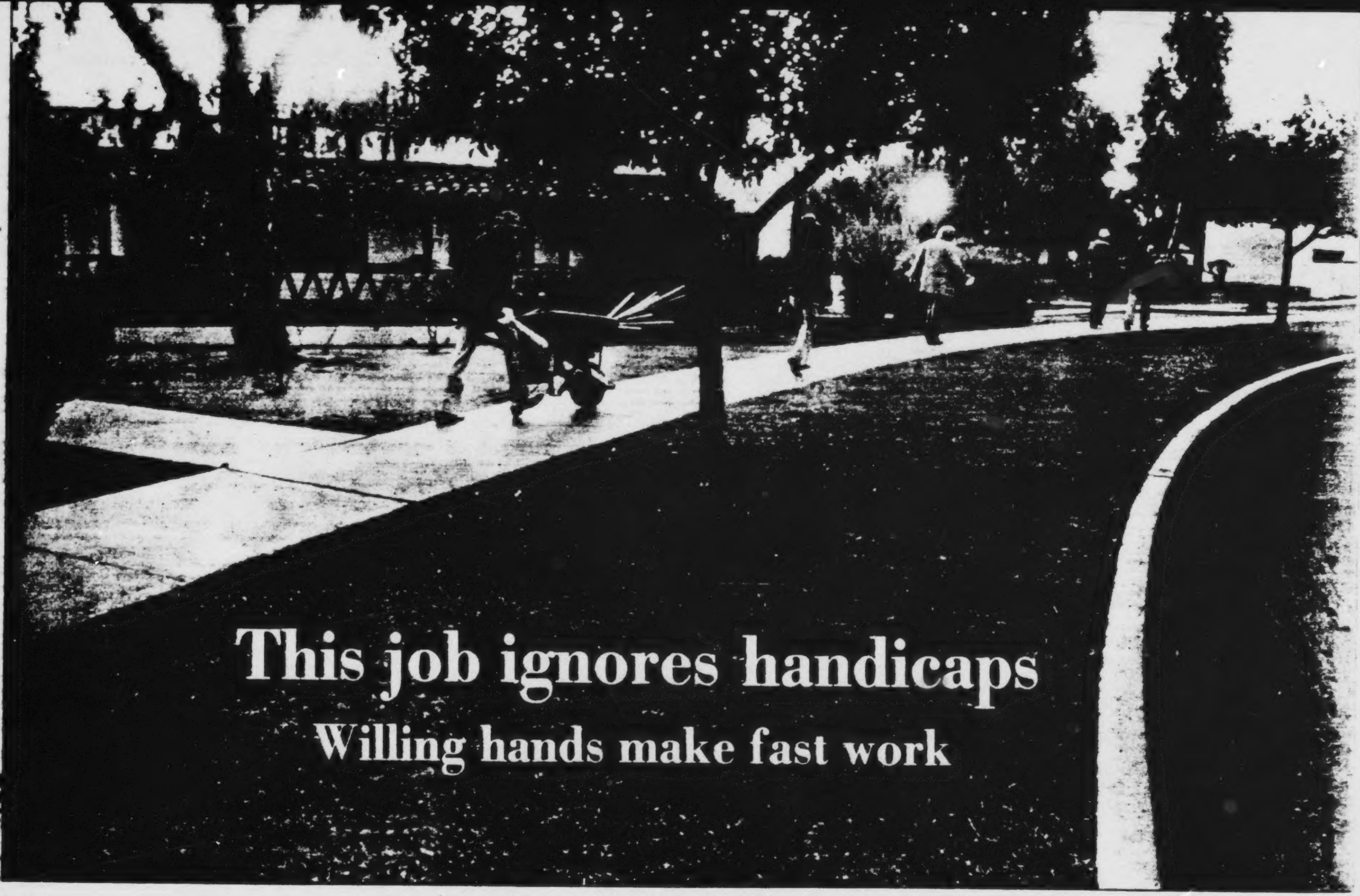
Statement of other funding

a.	HUD/FmHA - 515 Section 8 - Marana	846,000
b.	Rural Community Assistance Corp.	10,000
c.	Pima County CDBG - Site Development Sahuarita	191,000
d.	FmHA Loans/Grants - Pima County Housing Rehab	varies
e.	FmHA Self-Help TA Grant	195,000
f.	DOL - Farmworkers Housing Development	128,000
g.	CDBG - Marana - Yaqui Valley - Site acquistion and development	240,000
h.	Pima County CDBG - Rillito Well Rehab	90,000
i.	Pima County CDBG - Site Development - Lakewood	90,000
		1,790,990

Summary

One of the key factors of PHDC's rapid growth was its low administrative costs. This characteristic kept it competitive with other agencies for government contracts. The PPEP and PHDC Boards decided that both corporations would share the commonly needed administrative expenses. Both corporations, therefore, shared the same executive director, finance and planning departments, and clerical staff. The second reason for PHDC's rapid expansion was due to the expertise of its staff plus its record of success. PHDC had established a reputation for being able to produce its major contractual goals.

Finally, with the advent of PHDC, the PPEP process was able to self-actualize the full cycle of the "total family approach" -- education, jobs, human services, health, and housing.



This job ignores handicaps

Willing hands make fast work

CHAPTER 7

SELECTED HUMAN AND SOCIAL SERVICES REPORTS
1977-1981

The original PPEP members envisioned the PPEP process developing into a human and social services delivery system with a "total family approach". Within this concept, PPEP felt that it would need to mobilize resources to satisfy the various needs of both the individual and the family. In order to attain this goal, PPEP initiated an effective procedure that mobilized an advocacy and grant-writing effort within its planning division.

Elise Waldron, who later married Executive Director John Arnold, was recruited from the Western Regional Offices of Economic Opportunity for which she had been a field representative and became the director of the planning division of PPEP. Waldron provided PPEP with new insights into Federal grant programs and mobilizing funds to best help those in need of service. In the seven year period 1974-1981, PPEP's planning department, through consultations with rural councils, boards and the PPEP agency staff, initiated no less than 125 grant proposals aimed at solving problems common to many of the migrant and rural poor.

An effective public relations campaign was conducted in conjunction with a fund raising effort to demonstrate the needs of the migrant and rural poor to grantors. The use of slide presentations was a graphic tool which related the story of PPEP's self-help projects to grantors unfamiliar with rural residents and their needs.

Many human and social service projects were initiated by PPEP in the years 1977-1981. A representative sample of these efforts will be the subject of the following discussion. These projects were first described in the PPEP Annual Reports for the years 1977-1978, 1979-1980 and 1980-1981.

The following five reports are entitled "Transportation", "Rural Intervention", "Emergency Energy Assistance", (EEAP), "Rural Consumer/Nutrition", and "Graham County Report" are excerpts from the PPEP Annual Report of 1977-1978, which was compiled by the PPEP Director and Program Administrators in 1978 and submitted to the Board of Directors that October.

The transportation project had been a life-line for the migrant and rural poor. It had also been a major endeavor for those in PPEP involved directly with human services activities. Great distances and many hours of travel were involved for both the staff member and the participant wherever PPEP projects were undertaken. Most participants lacked the resources required to travel these many miles. Realizing the nature of the problem, PPEP's transportation system had carried clients to nearby urban centers where they were able to take advantage of needed services. PPEP initiated its transportation system in 1975 with a van provided by a grant from the Lutheran Church. The following report explains the salient features of PPEP's transportation system as it operated in 1978:

Transportation Report (1977-1978)

In the past 12 months, PPEP Transportation has increased the mobility of many rural residents of Pima County. The transportation system provided CETA Title I with services from the rural areas to the city for training and job opportunities. Training agencies, which are serviced on a regular basis, include Tucson Skill Center, Center for Employment Training, ABC Trade School, SER, Arizona Training Center, Valencia School, and the Beacon Foundation. Job training and eventual employment opportunity are essential factors affecting a person's life, but without reliable transportation, most rural clients couldn't afford the opportunity to experience these facets of development.

CETA transportation consisted of early morning routes originating in rural Marana and Sahuarita that eventually arrived in the Tucson area at 8:00 A.M. with an average van load of 7.5 passengers. A total of 217 passengers were transported under the CETA Title I training program in the fiscal year 1977-1978; the average cost per van mile was under 62¢.

TITLE XX transportation served 287 persons during the 1977-1978 contract period under a variety of different programs. More than 54% of all Title XX miles traveled during this period were for health services at Kino Hospital, St. Elizabeth Clinic, Broadway Cripple Children's Clinic, etc. PPEP transportation also transported people from the rural areas to Tucson for family counseling, food stamp eligibility, housing services, social security benefits, and group activities. With such a wide variety of reasons which clients traveled under Title XX, there was a great demand placed on the transportation system during the contract period.

Over 97% of all requests for transportation were honored. One of the more interesting activities was an outing to the Pena Blanca area where the Sahuarita activity group camped out for the weekend. Additional weekly group activities were held in the Marana, Littletown, and

Sahuarita area, all of which utilized the PPEP transportation system. Report submitted by Dwight Gaines, Coordinator (10/1/78).

"The Rural Intervention Project" report described counseling activities in which PPEP participated. These efforts were aimed primarily at youths from migrant and rural poor families. A special feature of this particular program was that PPEP councelors were assigned to work with local high schools for maximum impact among migrants. In many cases, PPEP counselors reached compromise agreements on behalf of their client with school officials, family members and, where the need arose, with judges in the Juvenile Court system. Through PPEP's Rural Intervention Project, rural communities were often given the opportunity to open up lines of communication with its troubled youth and diffuse problems before they reached crisis proportions. Michael Bloom, the Rural Intervention Project co-ordinator, submitted the following report in October 1978. In this report, Bloom discussed the project's activities for the previous twelve months:

Rural Intervention Project

Although the Rural Intervention Project was to begin May 1, 1977, the hiring was not totally completed until July 15, 1978. Michael Bloom was hired as counselor/coordinator on May 16, and Mara Cutler was hired as intervention counselor for the northern rural area on May 23; Jim Madson began July 15 as the intervention counselor for Ajo.

The Rural Intervention Project demonstrated much diversity in available counseling programs to the rural areas of Pima County. The project worked with Mexican/American, Native American (Papago and Yaqui), black and Anglo population groups. Youths were served from ages 8 to 18 of all socio-economic backgrounds. All types of problems were addressed by the counselors including: emotional, behavioral, drugs, alcohol, status offenses, criminal offenses, child abuse, school dropouts, pregnancy, severe depression and anxiety.

The project employed four specific types of counseling programs which varied in each of the different geographic communities. These programs included individual, group, family, and recreational counseling. Crisis intervention and Youth Advocacy were also a major component of our counseling program.

In Ajo, Jim Madson developed a youth center serving primarily the Papago and Mexican/American youth. Jim found much difficulty in establishing any space at the schools. Most of his counseling was one in the client's home or in the streets. Once the Ajo Youth Center became available in April, most of his counseling took place at the center. Jim received referrals from teachers, concerned citizens, juvenile probation officers, and child protective services workers. Recreational counseling was also used extensively by Jim.

In Marana, Mara Cutler was able to have an office in the high school which enabled her to work with many youngsters on a consistent basis. Mara also did outreach work with the families of the youth she served. The outreach extended to the communities of Avra Valley and Rillito. Mara did one workshop for women and ran one group at the high school. Mara left Marana and was replaced by Hollis Hemingway. Hollis concentrated more on the junior high while still maintaining a positive relationship with the high school. She also extended the services to the community of Catalina. Hollis began give groups, went on a hiking trip with 10 youths and concentrated greater efforts with the Yaqui Village.

In the southern rural areas, Michael Bloom established a caseload in the communities of Arivaca, Continental, Amado (Lakewood), Sahuarita, and Santo Tomas. Four groups were conducted in the schools, both junior and senior high. A parent group was arranged at the Continental Community Center. The establishment of the center was an effort that required much planning and community organization. A "Cinco de Mayo" celebration was also a community planned activity that proved very successful. Michael had one camping trip as well as ongoing outreach with families and individuals. A good working relationship was established with the Sheriff's Department, Fraternal Organization in Green Valley, as well as the schools, Juvenile Court, and D.E.S.

Throughout the year, the Rural Intervention Project focused on Primary prevention and Community Based Treatment. The activity centers, outreach counseling, and recreational involvement enhanced the counselor's image and was viewed as a caring adult person. Each counselor developed a good knowledge of the available alternatives and lifestyles of each community and received ongoing training to work with different cultures and different problems.

The third report submitted as a part of the 1978 PPEP Annual Report explained the Emergency Energy Assistance Program. Throughout PPEP's self-actualization phase, PPEP officials became aware of frequent emergency situations that many rural residents faced and the shocking lack of resources that government and private agencies had at their disposal to assist victims of disasters.

PPEP, Inc. solicited funds from several federal agencies to create a network of distribution to minimize the effect of disasters in rural areas. This program had evolved to such an extent by 1978 that it bore little resemblance to the program that began only the year before.

Emergency Energy Assistance Program

In the winter of 1977-1978, after extensive flooding throughout most of the southern counties, Arizona was declared a disaster area. To help eradicate some of the emergency situations caused by this flood, additional funds were necessary. In March of this year after finding available funds not being used by the states of Nevada and Hawaii, PPEP applied and received funding for an Emergency Energy Assistance Program in the amount of $82,000. These funds were used to provide energy related emergency assistance to over 500 farmworkers and for Native American households in the five southern Arizona counties, which consisted of: (1) utility crisis intervention - provided payments of past due utility and/or fuel bills to eligible households who were unable to meet this need; (2) thermal blankets - provided to eligible applicants at the rate of one per household member with exceptions in unusual circumstances, especially to the elderly; (3) space heaters - provided to eligible households keeping consistency with the most suitable type of heating, i.e., gas, electric, oil, and wood; (4) chain saws - provided in key areas throughout the five southern counties that enabled eligible applicants the possibility of cutting fuel for wood heaters. (Report submitted by Jewel Martin, E.E.A.P., Coordinator, 10-1-78)

Another PPEP project concerned efforts which PPEP initiated as a preventative measure and to assist the migrant and rural poor in obtaining the most benefits from their limited resources. The "Rural Consumer/Nutrition Education Report" attempted to express how this PPEP program was designed to affect two critical areas; consumer education and nutrition education. Berta Tellez studied the effect of the Rural Consumer/Nutrition Education program and wrote in the Annual Report.

Rural Consumer/Nutrition Education Report

In 1975, a consumer educator was hired to teach money management techniques to the rural, low-income clients of Project PPEP. The assumption was that by learning how to spend what little money they had more wisely, more would be available for food, and diets would improve. This proved not to be the case and in 1977, a nutritionist was added to the staff. Since that time, the nutritionist and consumer educator have: (1) sensitized the 15 PPEP community aides to many common problems requiring professional assessment and care planning and implementation, and have developed a caseload of 30-50 clients from inter- and intra-agency referrals; (2) presented current information to more than 2,500 people in community meetings, and conducted a comsumption pattern survey with the first follow-up designed to measure the degree to which the information was assimilated, planned for December 1978; (3) developed an audio visual aid and information resource bank containing some 30 books, nine instructional films, and numerous booklets, pamphlets, and other handouts; (4) coordinated the publication of monthly newsletters in four of the communities served, commencing February 1978; (5) coordinated PPEP's involvement in the USDA Summer Feeding Program which served 3,223 breakfasts and lunches and 886 afternoon snacks to needy children during the summer of 1978.

The need of the low-income, rural people for nutrition and comsumer education has been well demonstrated. This project will continue to bring information to those living in the target areas, periodically monitoring the effectiveness of the methods being used with follow-up surveys. The project staff will continue to vitalize the project when possible by: (1) remaining active in community affairs; (2) accepting all referrals when the client is eligible for PPEP's services; and (3) continually planning and implementing the new outreach and education programs.

The "Graham County Annual Report" was a section of the PPEP Annual Report for the year 1979-1980. It provided a detailed account of activities in a remote area of Arizona. The agency considered Graham County a challenge because of its great distance from PPEP headquarters in Tucson. The Graham County Project was successful. The results of PPEP's activities in Graham County proved to the satisfaction of PPEP's leaders that PPEP could operate effectively regardless of the distance involved. By 1978, PPEP's record of success in Graham County equaled the best efforts in Pima County, where PPEP'S offices were located. The following excerpts described the variety of the efforts PPEP undertook throughout Graham County.

Graham County Annual Report

A year and a half after the PPEP tree was planted in Graham County, it grew into a healthy size producing many fruit. This fruit represents the result of a number of programs implemented by the local PPEP office in

Safford. For example, one of the first programs that bloomed was the weatherization program, as a result of nourishment provided by such agencies as the Manpower Service Personnel, Department of Economic Security, County Board of Supervisors, Community Action Program, and Farmers Home Administration. The program has been successful in terms of completing improvement on 98 county homes that will mean saving up to 50% in their heating and cooling costs. The program offers grants of $250-$800 to farmworker families qualifying under the low-income standard set by the Community Service Administration and can also aid them in securing low-income loans/grants from the Farmers Home Administration.

Under the FmHA (504) Rehab Program recently initiated in Graham County, seven families have been helped with either loans or grants for home improvement. There are six applications currently being processed under this program. For those unable to do the improvement work themselves, PPEP has formed two work crews through the Graham County Manpower Services. This program provides up to 18 months of on-the-job employment training at 100% federal reimbursement. Currently under the planning process, another work crew will be formed through a Rural America Grant for the training of eight participants in the home improvement program.

Another activity which has been productive is the garden and livestock program under the direction of Ray Apodoca. The program is designed for people who otherwise might have to rely on food stamps. Under this program, a farm labor family generally receives plants, garden seeds or an animal once a year. This educational concept supports as well as aids them in supplying them food. There have been 83 families helped under this program. In relation to this, there is a greenhouse program currently in the planning stage for the construction of four greenhouses in Graham County. Also, due to the nature of farmworker lifestyle, which is facing difficult situations, i.e., not working during rainy days or only working during certain periods of time throughout the year, they often are faced with a crisis. Under the food voucher program in Graham County, 74 families were recipients of food vouchers. With the voucher, they were able to buy groceries to meet their immediate needs. There were also 27 families referred to the Community Action Program who did not qualify under farmworker guidelines, but did under the (CSA) Food Assistance Program.

Another emergency situation is the need to keep warm during the winter months. Under the farmworker emergency assistance program, 49 farmworker families received blankets and heaters to help them in this need. Also tied to this situation is the high cost of utilities. Because of the unknown factors involved in farmwork, some families have become delinquent in their utility bills, thus facing the possibility of having their utilities turned off. However, because of the Crisis Intervention Program, 14 families had their delinquent utility bills paid in full. Also, 16 families were referred to the Community Action Program and were helped under the same type of program.

Supporting PPEP intends to improve the standard of rural living through self-help programs. There have been two workshops on consumer education and nutrition for the farm labor communities in Graham County. The year and a half that the PPEP office in Graham County has been in existence, a number of programs have been implemented in an attempt to eliminate rural poverty. The results have been good. The need is so great that until rural poverty is eliminated the PPEP tree must continue to grow and bear fruit so that all may be able to eat from it. Report submitted by Rudy Maldnado, Coordinator and Ray Apodaca, Assistant.

The following reports are excerpts from the PPEP Annual Report for program year 1978-1979 and include these service areas: planning, rural health, energy assistance, community food, and therapeutic intervention.

The Annual Report of PPEP for the program year 1978-1979 included studies of five areas: planning, rural health, energy assistance, community food, and therapeutic intervention. The planning report, issued by Planning Director Elise (Waldron) Arnold, provided a brief update of the status of each of the human and social service components in the PPEP agency. The Planning Director's responsibilities included the presentation of information to the Board of Directors on current agency programs and advising the Board of prospective grant applications before they were submitted for review and input. The data that the Planning Director presented to the directors was a critical tool in the decision-making process as to the overall direction that the agency would take. Through this procedure officials could be reasonably certain that PPEP would remain responsive to the needs of the migrant and rural poor. Excerpts from the planning section of PPEP's 1978-1979 Annual Report illustrate the types of programs offered through the Planning Department:

> Planning Department Annual Report
>
> A. Current Programs
>
> 1. Title XX - We have funded to provide the following programs:

   - a. services for adults--casework, housing search;
   - b. services for children--therapeutic intervention, social development, casework;
   - c. transportation.

2. Mental Retardation services :
   - a. casework
   - b. sheltered employment.
3. CETA - The local consortium has been dissolved. We have been funded by both the city and county as follows:
   - a. County CETA - funding has increased significantly
     - (1) manpower services which include outreach, intake, orientation, counseling employability assessment, training, job development, and placement,
     - (2) transportation
   - b. City CETA
     - (1) manpower services to be provided specifically for urbanized farmworkers, outreach, referral and OJT.
4. Campesinos Unidos (CUI) Food and Nutrition Program. We have been funded at a lower level for the same type of activities.

5. Presbyterian Church - Consumer Education Program is funded until March 1980.
6. Rural Intervention Project - has been refunded until May 1980 with a slight increase; no change of refunding possible for this program.
7. United Way - continues through December 1979; we are preparing a new grant application for this funding source.
8. Pima County - slight increase in Pima County to continue services to the elderly.
9. Committee for Economic Opportunity (CEO) - We have received funding through December 1979 at the same funding level; we are in a holding pattern until the CEO Board decides who they will fund.
10. Rural Itinerate Manpower services - We have been refunded with a significant increase:
    a. reverse dependency of rural areas on urban centers by taking manpower related services out to agricultural areas;
    b. provide access to farmworkers, economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed rural residents to manpower services in their own area;
    c. demonstrate and document the manpower needs in remove rural southern Arizona;

d. By making services directly available to the people, effective energy conservation will be realized; the cost of a few people traveling to the rural areas vs. hundreds traveling to urban areas;

e. demonstrate that a private farmworker-governed non-profit agency and a large state agency can effectively produce a meaningful joint project that will affect the lives of farmworkers and low-income rural residents;

f. establish rural manpower itinerate points (centers) for farmworkers;

g. mobilize other resources for farmworkers and rural residents, i.e., CETA Tile I, III, and IV, Title XX of the Social Security Act, etc., also utilize and coordinate existing resources. We will be providing services to 3,700 people in the counties of Yuma, Maricopa, Pinal, Pima, Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee. We also expect that 300 farmworkers will be placed in non-agricultural jobs by the end of the contract year (10-1-79 to 9-30-80). We have received funding for this project.

11. Pima Alcoholism Consortium - We were funded for the same amount to provide alcoholism outreach and education in rural Pima County.

B. New Programs

1. YCCIP (Youth Community Conservation Improvement Program) funded by Department of Labor (DOL) in July 1979. This grant is to provide work experience for farmworker youth. The youth will work on and with community projects.
2. City of Tucson - funded by the major and council to provide urban farmworker needs assessment, resource mobilization and services.
3. Pima County Economic Development Planning - funded by CSA, PPEP is a subcontractor to Pima County to assist with this grant. A total county inventory and assessment will be done to provide a statistical base in order to move into future economic development projects.
4. FmHA - Areas Development Assistance Planning Grant - to be coordinated with the above Pima County grant in order to establish a much needed statistical data base.
5. CEO/CSA Community Food and Nutrition Program - new funding to expand our present program. This will interface with the CUI Food and Nutrition Project.

6. Rural Health Program - funded to provide health education and community development in the rural areas of the seven southeastern counties.

C. Current Proposals

1. PPEP has submitted a proposal to The University of Arizona "Arizona Center for Occupational Safety and Health" (OCOSH) to be a subgrantee of their education program. If granted, we will be able to hire a full-time trainer to educate farm workers in matters of occupational health and safety.

2. We have submitted a proposal to the Pima County Alcoholism consortium (PAC) for counseling in the rural Pima County areas.

D. Upcoming Proposals

1. The United Way proposal package for 1980 is due November 16, 1979.

2. The renewal of the Presbyterian Church proposal is due 11-30-79.

3. The Wilson Foundation proposal is due 12-1-70.

The 1978-1979 "Rural Health Annual Report" addressed the critical need for medical services in most rural areas. The lives of many rural residents had been lost in Pima County because the patient did not seek prompt medical attention. Long distances and lengthy travel time also discouraged many rural people from receiving vital medical care. Because of these and other factors unique to the rural poor, the standard of health care in areas distant from urban centers was consistently low. Agency staff personnel received invaluable guidance from the two physicians who served on PPEP's Board of Directors, Dr. Augusto Ortiz and Dr. John Ey. Ortiz and Ey were strong advocates of the improvement of rural health standards.

In 1979, two medical aides, Bonnie Marson and Richard Vandersmark, were added to PPEP's staff through a grant from CETA. The responsibilities of these two new staffers included initiating an outreach health education program and giving assistance to outlying communities that desired to organize their own clinics. The activities of the two health aides were documented in the PPEP Annual Report for the program year 1978-1979.

Rural Health Annual Report

PPEP Rural Health activities in the past year consisted of the following:

Community organizations -- PPEP community organizers and a community aid assisted the people of Catalina in the planning and development of an HEW Rural Health Initiative grant application to create a local non-profit clinic. Services are now being delivered on a fulltime basis. The grant application has been approved and the community is awaiting allocation of funds to provide extended services.

The Rural Health Program has been awarded one year of funding by the Committee for the Self-Development of People (Presbyterian Church) to continue similar efforts in communities such as Arivaca, Sasabe, Continental, Sahuarita, San Luis, and Rillito. The Rural Health Program was instrumental in the organization and development of the statewide Form on Pesticide Usage and Safety held in January 1979. They developed the Farmworker Safety Program that was presented at that conference. Over 200 people attended the three day conference. The attendees included members of the medical community, farmworkers, growers, and the chemical industry.

The Executive Director of PPEP was responsible for initiating the Migrant Health Task Force as well as the

Pesticide Task Force for the National Association of Farmworker Organizations. He also served as chairman of both task forces for a combined period of over five years.

The "Rural Community Food Program Annual Report" suggested that PPEP had established an extensive home gardening and livestock project. This project replaced a Federal government program that distributed food vouchers to local residents. This Federal program, however, did little more than produce a dependency upon the federal agency by those who received the vouchers. The PPEP board expressed concern about the negative aspects of creating a dependency and requested that the PPEP staff develop an alternative food program.

The resulting PPEP project was based upon a belief in the positive benefits of self-sufficiency. The Rural Food Program established by PPEP provided participants with garden seed, livestock, fruit trees, and garden tools, thus allowing the local residents to labor for their own well-being.

By 1979, many of the participants were producing as much as 40% of their total needs and bartering the excess products among each other to further supplement their diet. The portion of PPEP's Annual Report cited below is a review of PPEP's efforts in 1979 towards the goal of self-sufficiency in rural home food production:

Rural Food Program Annual Report

One of the most interesting and exciting programs is the Campesinos Food and Nutrition program. The garden and livestock component of this program involves families in raising livestock, fruit trees, and gardens. In the last fiscal year, this program served 326 families or a total of 1,483 persons. Forty-eight families received weaner pigs and feed, 21 families received chicks and feed, and 49 families received trees and garden sets. Another component of this program is the emergency food vouchers--vouchers were given to 143 families that found themselves without food during some crisis in their homes.

A certain number of families were helped with food boxes or small checks to cover different types of emergencies, i.e., travel money to help with gas so migrant families could continue to their next destiation and money for turned off utilities and other similar emergencies. This monthly fund for such emergencies is donated by the St. Andrew Presbyterian Church.

PPEP sponsored two summer food programs for the children of Rillito and Marana. A total of 1,867 lunches were served in the two and a half month period. Another program was the Continental Day Care. This program benefited the isolated farming communities in Sahuarita, Continental, and surrounding ranch areas. Four thousand-one hundred and seventy-nine lunches and three thousand five hundred and fifty-two breakfasts were served in the school period of ten months.

The Yaqui Senior Center in Marana served a total of 4,305 lunches to the Yaqui elderly least year. The food is cooked on site by a Yaqui person so the Yaqui participants get a full share of their ethnic food.

A new program that is coming up this year will enable PPEP to double the participants in the food and livestock production. Another new program has been added to PPEP's services. This is the Rural Health Program which enables us to develop and assist isolated communities to get their own health services.

The report concerning therapeutic intervention and child management described a program that was funded under Title 20 of the Social Security Act. This grant was provided for use in specialized programs that required a staff with professional training. PPEP combined its professional staff with local community-based aides. This combination resulted in a rapid acceptance by the migrant and rural poor of the highly specialized services supplied by PPEP:

Therapeutic Intervention/Child Management Annual Report

During the period from October 1978 to September 1979, PPEP has provided therapeutic intervention to 60 families in the rural areas located in Pima County. Some of the major accomplishments in our Title XX counseling program are in the improvements made by the clients referred to us from Child Protective Services. Personal problems as well as child management were taken care of, providing individual and family counseling, teaching parenting skills, and taking the entire family to picnics. We also tried to use all our own agency resources to support our clients; home management, job training and placement, health care, housing repairs, transportation, legal and consumer advice, etc.

In 1979, we started group counseling with teenagers in Marana. It was a group of 5 or 6 girls at a time. We met every other week for 1 1/2 or 2 hours according to their present need. There were eight clients that do not speak English at all, so we were fortunate that we can reach them doing the counseling session in Spanish. Most of them were learning more assertiveness, adjusting to the American society, learning to deal with the values conflict, and coping with the family difficulties. (Report submitted by Norma Webker, Counselor)

The PPEP motto for the program year 1979-1980 was "towards a greater accountability and sensitivity to the rural community of need". Part of this "sensitivity" of need lead PPEP to develop programs among the mentally retarded in rural areas. Because of a lack of understanding by the migrant and rural poor as to which approaches would be most useful in dealing with the problems of the mentally deficient, many retarded residents were isolated from the rest of rural society. PPEP began an awareness and education project among the parents of the mentally retarded in 1980. The major object of this program was the elimination of the shame and fear commonly associated with coping with retarded people. One successful attempt to overcome this type of prejudice was the sheltered employment project. This program gave mentally retarded clients job training experience as well as a sense of personal dignity. The following report highlighted human and social service programs among the mentally retarded.

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

Funded by: Division of Development Disabilities Mental Retardation Program

Caseworkers: Chris Chavez, Shirley Clause, Kristine Masalsky

For the past four years, PPEP has had Casework/Advocacy services especially designed for the Mentally Retarded. Two years ago, we felt that although this special group needed casework services, a program especially designed for self-sufficiency was more appropirate. Consequently, se focused our efforts on sheltered employment whereby the mentally retarded would be given an opportunity to be employed and learn work skills at their own pace. A major motivator for the clients was that they were able to earn a stipend while they learned. We also included classroom training as part of the program so they could learn basic life skills such as, keeping a checking account, learning math, and utilization of community resources. Currently, there are two work sites in place for 12 mentally retarded adults. Both sites are supervised by Shirley and Kristine. In Green Valley, we have a landscape crew working for the Haven Management Corporation. In Marana the Sunland Jo Jo-Ba Company employs the other crew to screen and transplant seedlings in the nursery. Both of the employers are extremely pleased with our crew and their supervisors and we look forward to establishing similar cooperative agreements in other communities.

The "Adult Casework" services were primarily assigned to rural community-based Aides. These aides were trained as generalists so that they could professionally approach casework loads in a variety of social service fields. Each community aide worked under the supervision of a professional staff member who provided the local caseworker with consultation and advice on each client's case. The "Adult Casework" report detailed the services available through PPEP by 1980:

ADULT CASEWORK

Counselors: Angie Delgado, Deanna Humble, Irene Soria, Jacqueline Gaudette

Our casework services worked with families in resolving problems which prevented them from fully participating and/or utilizing community resources. The main goal is stressing self-sufficiency and advocacy in reaching that goal.

Our facilitators have provided their clients with a wide range of services which are outlined below:

1. Adult Basic Education including GED.
2. Food Bank Services.
3. Department of Economic Security services including Aid to Dependent Children, Food Stamps, Job Bank.
4. Housing assistance in applying for low income housing, home repairs, utility payment assistance, etc.
5. Cancer Screening.
6. Well baby clinic.
7. Family planning.
8. Medical and Dental care through various providers.

9. Crippled Children's Clinic (for children with deformities including plastic surgery).
10. Kino Community Hospital Services.
11. Prenatal care.
12. Educational care.
13. Transportation.
14. Translating.

The services listed are but a few which our committee specialists have been instrumental in bringing into their respective communities. In addition, the facilitators have served as resource people for PPEP's many other services. They have served many hours in assuring that their clients received the best services possible.

Some highlights of their work are:

Angie Delgado has been instrumental in many services being initiated into her area of Sahuarita/Continental. These services include Adult Basic Education, Cancer screening clinics, and children receiving care from Crippled Children's Clinic. One child in particular needed plastic surgery because of an ear deformity. He was having problems emotionally because of ridicule from classmates. Consequently, his school work suffered. Angie worked with Crippled Children's Clinic in arranging plastic surgery which was successful. The child's self-esteem and performance in school has improved tremendously.

Irene Soria has done an exemplary job in the Marana area both with adults and children. She has worked with particularly hard cases in which she has had much success. One youth in particular had been experiencing extreme personal problems which had progressed to the point where the client attempted to take his own life. Irene was called by this client, whom she took to the hospital and remained by the person's side until the danger had passed. Because of Irene's caring attitude and work with the parents and clergyman, the client worked through the personal problems and has now reentered school. He now is at home with his family and has a positive outlook towards life.

Deanna Humble has served her community well. She has been actively involved in various community issues as well as the local community council. Deana was instrumental in assuring that a group of women received English classes and GED(s), in preparation for future employment. She has also been a great advocate in behalf of her clients in dealing with Kino Hospital eligibility.

Jacqueline Gaudette is working on a project in the community of Rillito focusing on Prenatal care for expectant mothers as well as family planning. Her efforts have been welcomed in the community and she has been able to acquire office space in the Community Center from which to provide casework services. We expect the project to go far in improving services to the residents of Rillito.

In the late 1970's, many acres of farmland remained fallow due to water shortages and urban encoachment. Many of the migrant and rural poor became displaced workers and were in need of job retraining. PPEP initiated, through CETA, an outreach and referral program to address this serious problem. PPEP sought and recruited clients who needed retraining in jobs outside of agriculture. The CETA report for 1980 described the types of activities used to retrain displaced agricultural workers:

CETA PROGRAM

Funded by: Pima County CETA

Workers: Cliff Brooks, Cruzita Sota

PPEP's DOL Outreach Program has been recruiting throughout Pima County.

Our office and home visits are reaching a wide spectrum of the social, economic and ethnic population.

The goal of improving the quality of rural life is being met through the efforts of the entire PPEP staff. The variety of services that we were able to provide in 79-80 were aimed at serving the needs of the whole area. Services offered consisted of the GED program to help meet the educational requirement of the job market or Adult Basic Education to raise the educational level. For the Spanish speaking clients, the E.S.L. classes increased the chances for their employment.

The skills training provided better job opportunities for many. This has improved the economic conditions for those with little or no education, training or the money and time to get them. The addition of employability skills training was a much needed element, because it trained those who completed their skills training in how best to present their abilities to prospective employers. These services were reinforced by the staff in human services. They provided much needed encouragement and aid or counseling when requested.

One example of need was a young couple, who was contacted by an Outreach worker. They have two young children. They were living in sub-standard conditions in an old mobile home. The husband had dropped out of school and had no formal skills training. He was without a regular job. He was having difficulty in supporting his family. He couldn't get a skilled job or return to school. His wife's time was taken from the children while helping her husband in part-time work.

After he entered skills training, he expressed his gratitude for the opportunity to get his GED and learn a skill, so he could support his family. He talked about his renewed feeling of self-confidence and good feelings of self-esteem. This is typical of others who also expressed feelings of accomplishment and pride. When they complete training, they are able to find jobs and become contributors to the communities where they live.

The positive results of the Outreach Program are people being educated, trained, employed, and meeting the needs of the individuals or families. This improves the Quality of Rural Life.

The number recruited in 1979-90 was 205 of which 152 became participants in training, transportation and supportive services. Twenty-three entered PPEP's Vocational Training. Twenty were placed in jobs. The remainder were referred to other agencies.

During the administration of President Jimmy Carter, the United States Department of Labor provided funds specifically targeted to assist rural areas. PPEP was awarded a grant to further develop the itinerant concept.

used by its La Tortuga staff and to apply that concept to the problem of delivering manpower services to isolated rural areas.

The circuit-riding model developed by PPEP in 1978 was used by the Carter Administration's White House Staff to construct the President's Rural Policy. Included in the Annual Report of 1980 was the following description of PPEP's rural itinerate manpower services.

RURAL ITINERATE MANPOWER SERVICES (DOL 303)

Funded by: Department of Labor

Workers: Pete Grimaldo, Sue Hackett, Betty Salas

Coordinator: Pat Diaz

PPEP's DOL sponsored Rural Itinerate Manpower Services (RIMS) is again happy to report the completion of another successful year. PPEP, in conjunction with the Arizona Department of Economic Security, provided job service and other supportive services to farmworkers and their families that were inaccessible to them because of the remote areas in which they reside. This year PPEP (RIMS) enrolled 2172 persons, provided supportive services such as food stamps, referrals to other social service agencies and enrollment in Employment and Training Programs. In addition to these services, 323 persons were placed in unsubsidized employment. This year, RIMS was able to set up an Emergency Assistance Fund to provide vouchers for food, lodging and travel for farm families to help overcome some of the many barriers they had in seeking employment.

The RIMS Program actively participated with the Hispanic Placement Program to recruit and select 200 qualified persons for entry-level government jobs in Washington, D.C. Through our efforts, Tucson was selected as one of the ten testing sites in the United States. Out of 225 persons who took the Federal Exam, only 25 passed. Three young ladies who were PPEP clients were successful and obtained employment with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. All transportation and relocation costs to the nation's capital were paid by the RIMS Program.

The 1980 and 1981 Annual Reports suggested the possibility of a cut in federal aid to the PPEP human services delivery system. With prospects of impending budget cuts, PPEP officials prepared themselves for a drastic reduction in federal monies. The theme of PPEP's program for the year 1981, reflecting this situation, was "getting the job done through resourcefulness and commitment". The following passages reflect highlights in rural human and social service programs administered by PPEP:

The hardships and tragedies involved in farm labor often became almost unbearable to many among the migrant and rural poor. Many migrant laborers turned to alcohol to escape their problems. Alcohol treatment facilities and counseling services were non-existent in most rural areas. In an attempt to rectify this situation, the PPEP Board directed its staff to initiate grant requests with the objective of beginning an alcoholism rehabilitation program. The Pima (County) Alcoholism Consortium provided PPEP with a grant so that the PPEP staff could offer outreach, education and counseling services to rural areas in 1980.

The migrant and rural poor were initially slow to accept PPEP's project to offer assistance in the battle against alcoholism. Many rural farm workers believed that participating in a counseling program was an admission of mental illness. Through community education, however, the migrant and rural poor eventually accepted the alcoholism rehabilitation program to such an extent that PPEP's "Human Services Alcoholism Program Report" could proudly claim that, "Overall, this component has proven to be very successful in meeting its goal and will continue to do so in the future." The full report on PPEP's efforts against alcoholism is reported below:

HUMAN SERVICES ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM

Funded by: Pima Alcoholism Consortium

Counselors: Berlinda Vigil and Normal Wuebker

Psychologist: Dr. Stropko

In our previous contact year, PPEP has provided consultation/education, outreach, outpatient, aftercare, and screening/evaluation services throughout rural Northern Pima County.

Presentations were provided to schools, agencies, clinics, and other interested community groups. Bilingual literature, films, and oral presentations were all effective in expanding an awareness of alcohol abuse.

Our outreach efforts concentrated on the general population, including business and community leaders to inform them of the availability of alcohol treatment services. Our comprehensive outpatient services has documented a need to continue the services we are providing.

In July 1981, all of our services were continued with the exception of education. The areas chosen as a focus were Marana and Catalina, with an emphasis on Catalina.

In the Catalina Community, the Counselors continued utilizing the medical clinic for office space from which to counsel their clients. In the Marana community PPEP has obtained a larger facility in which the counselor has office space. This arrangement has been positive not only for PPEP and the client, but more importantly, for the clients.

The Counselors of this component have made a strong effort to work with other agencies and the courts in a professional manner. In addition, recent statistics from the Pima County Sheriff's wepartment have shown a significant reduction in cases of alcohol related domestic violence in the Catalina area.

The Alcoholism Component (successfully met the contract) for the fiscal year of 1980-1981.

A total of 54 people were provided counseling services on a regular basis, whereas 840 people were reached in the community and identifed as needing services related to alcoholism. One hundred seventy-six hours were spent educating groups and individuals on alcohol and alcohol abuse.

Overall, this component has proven to be very successful in meeting its goal and will continue to do so in the future.

By 1980, Federal agenices were basing their rural funding decisions upon data which proved that serious problems existed in rural areas. Since Pima County contained a large metropolitan area, the City of Tucson, PPEP's rural statistics had to be combined with the county's urban data. PPEP itself, because it was based in Tucson, was in danger of losing many of its grants since relatively little rural information was available for Pima County. PPEP received a grant from the Farmers Home Administration in 1980, however, to conduct a sample survey in order to document the needs of the rural communities surrounding Tucson. The data generated as a result of this survey became the basis of future grant proposals. The following report described how this survey was conducted:

FARMERS HOME SURVEY REPORT 1980

In 1980, PPEP conducted a sample survey of 1292 households in rural Pima County collecting data on the households and on 4474 individual members of the households. The collected data is being and has been analyzed to identify the human service needs of the residents and to develop supporting information on probable causes for these needs.

In the fall of 1980 and in the spring of 1981, the preliminary results of the survey were taken back to the communities in the survey, Arivaca, Sasabe, Ajo, Why, Lukeville, Catalina, Honea Heights, Price Lane, Yaqui Village, Sahuarita, and Continental - for the communities' evaluation and feedback. Concurrently, additional data were analyzed. Through the summer of 1981, funding resources were researched, additional data were analyzed, and preliminary drafts of target area plans were written for the communities.

Presently, the final computer analysis is in process and will be completed by November 1, 1981.

When the analysis is complete, the data will be taken back to the communities for their use in developing final area plans and in developing funding proposals to meet the communities' needs.

Summary

The reason for the success of PPEP in the delivery of rural services was its network of community-based aides supported by an itinerant professional staff. The community-based aides were known, trusted and easily accessible to the migrant and rural poor since the aides themselves were residents of the area PPEP was attempting to improve. A local link that served as a vehicle for initiating a comprehensive rural delivery system of services with professional support was established between PPEP

Board officials and local PPEP workers. Without this link, the variety of service programs mentioned in this chapter would have had almost no chance of success.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMIC SECURITY

Itinerant Employment Services to Farmworkers - In Arizona

PPEP, Inc. & Staff Employment Services Staff

CHAPTER 8

PRACTICAL INNOVATIONS - ACTUALIZED

Educational literature suggests that according to the ancients, experience is primarily practical rather than cognitive. Experience then ceases to be empirical and becomes experimental. Growth, therefore, is not a passive act that affects an individual, but a process that the individual himself initiates. A fundamental characteristic of the PPEP process is that it is directed toward practicality, toward "doing". After attaining the level of "doing", the PPEP process moves toward "achieving" with a goal in mind -- to create (produce) significant "self-experiential" learners. It is after one reaches the "achieving" level that the PPEP participant begins to realize practical outcomes. The PPEP process attempts to look beyond standard approaches toward problem solving and experiments with practical ways of improving the quality of life for the migrant and rural poor. The following investigation highlights those practical innovations which PPEP initiated between 1971-1981.

During the self-actualizing period, there were a number of significant and innovative projects that PPEP began with rural groups that created national and even international interest. These projects ranged from the highly technical innovations of the Bio-Medical Telecommunication Project to the practical circuit-rider concept of La Tortuga, a school on wheels. This study divided the practical innovative programs into specific group projects which were undertaken by PPEP.

I. Remote Control TV Medical Experiment

The technical side of this innovative project was developed from a similar project known as Arizona Rural Effort (A.R.E.) in Bisbee. The practical application in the field was carried out by PPEP and the rural councils. The goal of the project was to address a chronic rural problem -- a severe shortage of physicians and other medical personnel. By using the medium of television, PPEP and ARE demonstrated that they were able to bring doctors to rural patients by remote control. The concept became known as "Bio-Medical-Tele-Communication" to experts who observed early experiments in 1971-1972.

The experiments were conducted near the town of Continental, Arizona, adjacent to the microwave relay station of KZAZ, Channel 11. La Tortuga became a mobile clinic. The bus was staffed with a paramedic, a TV cameraman, rural patients, and doctors who were monitoring the process 100 miles away in Ft. Huachuca. The doctors interviewed patients, diagnosed problems, and prescribed treatment over a remote control television and a two-way telephone system provided by the Mountain Bell Telephone Company. A second experiment similar to the one using La Tortuga, attracted news correspondents from as far away as London and Australia.

The subsequent publicity brought these efforts to the attention of then-Governor Jack Williams. Williams contacted the General Electric Corporation which invested $70,000 in research money to further develop the B-M-T-C concept. A practicl result of these remote control experiments was the development of the Arizona highway emergency warning system (dust alert) on U. S. Interstate 10 between Phoenix and Tucson. The Indian Desk at the national office of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) became interested in the cocept and OEO authorized The University of Arizona Medical College to study the project in conjunction with a council composed of representatives of all the Indian tribes in Arizona. Dr. Andrew Nichols of The University of Arizona Medical College was placed in charge of the project. The goal was to link the various Indian Reservations to The University of Arizona Medical Hospital via remote television. As the project developed, PPEP, Inc. became a consulting participant. The project's concept was later tested in space by the A.T.S.

satellite. Its purpose was to determine if microwave communications could be used in spite of geographical barriers (such as mountain ranges) which usually block microwave transmissions.

In 1973 the PPEP Director had visited a similar project in Alaska that served the Eskimo and native communities with audio communication provided through the Comsat Satellite. Representatives of PPEP who were able to aid the Alaskan project since PPEP was the agency that refined the visual aspect of the experiment, a problem the Alaskans had not solved. Today, many believe that the concept of the Bio-Medical-Tele-Communication will be used widely in the twenty-first century to provide rural medical services in remote parts of the world.

II. Initial Jojoba Harvest Project

By the mid 1970's the Yaqui and Papago Indians decided to attempt to generate income from the beans of the jojoba, a plant that grows wild in southern Arizona. Yaqui youth in Marana Village approached PPEP members. The youths wanted PPEP to arrange summer jobs harvesting the jojoba in the Tucson Mountains.

The Office of Arid Lands at The University of Arizona was involved in research on the jojoba and was interested in the development of the jojoba for the Indians. PPEP contacted the National Indian Desk at OEO in Washington. The OEO then provided funds to The University of Arizona to inventory potential harvest areas on reservations, supervise an actual harvest and assist the Indians in developing a marketing cooperative for jojoba plants. PPEP assisted by recruiting and supervising of Yaqui youth in the summer harvest in 1974-1975. The University of Arizona paid two dollars for every pound of jojoba beans harvested by the Yaqui youth in Marana.

This harvest was the first known mass harvest of jojoba in the United States although jojoba hair creams, shampoos and hand creams had been Mexico's major cosmetic item for many years. Businesses in Israel also purchased enough beans from that first harvest to seed a 50,000 acre plantation in that nation. Later, the Japanese purchased jojoba oil from the Apache Jojoba Cooperative which had been created as a by-product of The University of Arizona-PPEP project.

III. Circuit-Rider Model

During the administration of Jimmy Carter, much attention was directed towards initiating a rural policy. As part of that policy, the government sought cost-effective, energy-efficient methods to bring services to the migrant and rural poor throughout the United States. Carter's White House Staff was involved with developing

developing that policy these government officials had heard about Project PPEP's itinerant concept became the cornerstone of the President's rural policy. The Federal government sought to deliver needed services to isolated rural towns using a circuit-riding approach. PPEP's circuit-riding model was also used by the United States Department of Labor to help resolve the landmark Supreme Court case of NAACP v. Brenner. That suit contended that migrant farmworkers were not being given equal access to state employment services. PPEP suggested to the United States Department of Labor a demonstration of a circuit-riding model that would provide access to employment services in even the most remote areas. Funding from the United States Department of Labor initiated a joint effort between PPEP and the Arizona Department of Economic Security to create mobile offices similar to La Tortuga and staffed by PPEP farmworker facilitators and a state employment staff. The goal of this effort was to provide the farmworkers access to job services.

The following are excerpts from a study done by Charles Green from the United States Department of Labor, Division of Study and Evlauation regarding PPEP's Itinerant Employment Services Project and its effect on farmworkers in Arizona:

Mobile Services Digest of Report

Background: In recent years, there has been increasing interest in and concern about rural services and service delivery systems. In Arizona, a CETA 303 sponsor (PPEP, Inc.) and a major state agency (Department of Economic Security) are testing a modified service delivery model featuring the mobile services concept and a multi-agency team of professionals and para-professionals. To gain a better understanding of the model and how it is being implemented, an on-site review was made by a representative of ETA's Office of Policy, Evaluation and Research during the week of September 9, 1979. The project is completing its first year of operation and is expected to continue at least through the next year.

Evaluation Features of the Mobile Services Model

1. Indigenous community service workers or facilitators covering a territory radiating 50 or more miles from their homes which are used as the primary operational base;
2. PPEP area coordinators providing management and program assistance to two or more facilitators in one or more counties.
3. Supporting Arizona Department of Employment Security "generalists" trained in ES, UI, and other services for which DES is responsible; these

generalists are funded by PPEP under the DOL grant and serve as an integral part of the mobile services team;

4. designated itinerant points to which clients go (or are transported to) on given days where DES and PPEP workers are available to provide (or to initiate) a variety of services;
5. mobile equipment, including trailers, RV's, vans, and smaller equipment and portable job bank units;
6. closely coordinated PPEP/DES operations and strong linkages to other social service organizations and agencies;
7. specific arrangements, logistics, facility sitting and operations tailored to the characteristics of the individual counties; for fixed itinerant points, PPEP may share costs of building rental with other agencies, such as the Yuma County Health Department.
8. family-centered orientation with attempt to identify all major social, economic, and personal needs, and mechanisms to facilitate delivery of services, such as a PPEP-operated transportation system serving some communities paid for by other than CETA funds.

Summary of the Model's Strengths and Benefits

In earlier sections of the report, some of the actual or potential benefits of the mobile services model, as implemented in Arizona, were noted in varying detail. The following summarizes and supplements that discussion:

1. The Arizona Mobile Services approach facilitates the provision of state and federal services to those rural clientele who cannot or will not travel to established agency offices, often located many miles from home;
2. Normally reticent rural families, especially with strong ethnic backgrounds, seem to respond more readily to the efforts of sensitive outreach workers drawn from the same group and culture. The clients are more inclined to follow through on appointments, training schedules, and other commitments. Capable community service workers effectively serve as positive role models, reinforcing the "self-help" theme and helping clients to break the cycle of dependency and poverty.
3. The PPEP/DES mobile teams, bringing together representatives of a major public service agency and a community-based organization, add an extra service dimension, supplementing and complementing the effects of the regular offices and activities.

4. A mobile services approach can be cost effective. Costs for mobile equipment and facilities can be reduced by utilizing available surplus or excess property and by "piggybacking" (i.e., sharing facilities with another agency) as is being done in Arizona.
5. Once itinerant points become well established, it is not difficult to expand the model to accomodate one or more additional agencies that might be seeking to improve coverage of the same target groups, e.g., CETA sponsors, CSA or HEW-affiliated agencies, etc.
6. The mobile services concept fits well with the technological improvements being made in employment service/unemployment insurance operations such as job banks, job matching systems, ESAP (Employment Security Automated Project), etc. With appropriate equipment (e.g., protable viewers, mobile phones), rural clients can have a greater chance for equitable, timely, and more comprehensive services than heretofore has been the case.
7. The strong linkages between a community-based organization and a public agency (formalized through contractual agreements) provides a continuing opportunity to sensitize staff of the

public agency to the multiple service needs of the target groups, to gaps in existing agency services, and to more effective ways that such staff can serve the target population. (In Arizona, PPEP staff can and do participate in periodic DES meetings at the local and district level, a mutually beneficial experience.)

8. The DES "generalist" concept is potentially applicable to other "umbrella" agencies having multiple service responsibilities. It might also be feasible for some states to assign lead responsibility to one agency to coordinate on-site rural services in selected areas, or for staff of that agency to receive supplementary training in other agency activities so that they might be able to extend public services to such areas without a general expansion of public agency staff.
9. There is no real potential for energy conservation as fewer rural clients have to drive long distances in private vehicles to various local offices to receive individual services.

Conclusion: The PPEP/DES Mobile Services Project in southern Arizona has been in operation less than a year. While the concept of mobile services is not new, the specific refinements built into this particular project and the way it is being carried out has led to some encouraging initial results. Given its untapped potential, it seems desirable for ETA to follow project developments at least through the next grant period, and to share any meaningful lessons with other affiliated employment and training agencies and planning bodies involved in rural service delivery systems.

The itinerant or circuit-riding concept demonstrated that it could be replicated anywhere as a cost effective, energy efficient, delivery model and is still used as a cornerstone to PPEP's employment and training activities among the migrant and rural poor in Arizona.

IV. Mutual Self-Help Housing

The Green Valley News in December 1981, reported "People who take the PPEP school of home building get a house for a diploma." The Pennsylvania Dutch first developed the concept of mutual self-help through their custom of "barn raising". PPEP took the concept and transformed it into a system of providing low-cost housing to the migrant and rural poor.

The mutual self-concept that PPEP supported required a group who decided to build their own homes and who would also contribute labor to their neighbors' housing projects as well. Only after every house in the project was completed, could all of the families take occupancy. This "self-help" or "sweat-equity" labor also made it possible for those with low incomes to own their own homes. Each family in the group agreed to put a stated amount of hours in the project. These hours were generally after work in the evenings or on weekends and holidays. The Farmers Home Administration, the finance backer of the project offered interest credit or waived a down-payment as an incentive to those participants in the project.

Those families involved in the project saved the most money by doing tasks themselves instead of paying expensive contractural construction costs. In Valle del Sol, for example, a family's actual cost in the house it was constructing was $30,000 for a three bedroom house. The assessed value, however, including the "sweat equity," was $70,000. PPEP's contribution to the project through mutual self-help, was that poor families became homeowners and established a substantial cash equity, a financial situation that was initially impossible when they lived in labor camps.

V. Private Industry Councils (PIC)

In 1983, the Jobs Training Partnership Act (JTPA) replaced CETA. A provision of JTPA mandated the establishment of councils that would include representatives from private industry. The task of these councils was to oversee employment and training programs funded by the

United States Department of Labor. PPEP had established private industry councils in Arizona to aid its employment and training projects eighteen months before they were required by JTPA. PPEP officials had actually contributed ideas that became a part of JTPA and developed the language in the Job Partnership Training Bill that related to migrant and seasonal labor.

PPEP advised private industry councils in Arizona have had a national impact. The business community of Puerto Rico, for example, requested PPEP's assistance in establishing a PIC in San Juan.

PPEP's philosophy has been that private businesses should be involved in designing employment and training programs since they will be the organizations that will eventually hire PIC trainees. One innovative program that originated from the PIC's and PPEP connection was the Jobs Preparation Orientation Project (J-POP).

This project involved the prospective trainee in a specialized program. This program offered the trainee the opportunity through testing and consultation to select the type of training which was most suitable to his skills and interests. The changes of a truly meaningful training experience were therefore greatly improved.

VI. Emergency Energy Assistance

In 1981, the economy in Pima County suffered a major downturn. Over 16,000 copper workers alone were unemployed. Thus, added to the ranks of the 'traditional poor" were thousands of "newly poor". To attack this problem, the State of Arizona empowered PPEP to provide utility payments for the elderly, handicapped, and poor throughout the entire county. PPEP assisted over 15,000 families in program year 1981-1982. Still many in need had to be turned away.

PPEP contacted local utility companies and requested their assistance in initiating a voluntary customer contribution program similar to the "SHARE" program offered by utility companies in Phoenix. An Arizona Daily Star editorial of December 3, 1982, reported that; "Southwest Gas Corp. has stretched a kind and conscientious hand to the needy with its 'Help Heat' fund. Utility customers can donate an extra few dollars to families who cannot afford their heating bills.... Portable Practical Educational Preparation, Inc., a social service agency, had the idea first in Tucson."

The impact of this effort to initiate a Help Heat type program benefited not only Pima County but parts of Arizona, Nevada, and southern California as well, where similar programs were created. PPEP, Inc. suggested that Southwest Gas contribute further by waiving the $50.00

deposit charged by the company for reopening of gas turned off for non-payment of bills. The Tucson Citizen was able to report on November 16, 1982, "People who have had their natural gas turned off for failure to pay bills won't have to pay a $50.00 deposit to get service restored this winter because of an experimental policy adopted by Southwest Gas Corp." This experimental project, if successful in Pima County, will most likely be instituted throughout the southwestern United States.

VII. Navajo Extended Group Move

The Navajo/Hopi land dispute resulted in an act of Congress to settle the conflict. The Navajo/Hopi Relocation Commission (NHRC) was established by the Federal government to carry out the relocation of hundreds of Navajo families who had lived on Hopi lands. The relocation process tended to break up the Navajo family structure and relegate the Navajos to cheaply built homes. This tended to absorb the entire benefit they received from the Federal government. Once displaced from the reservation, and without work, the Navajos soon lost their homes. Their plight became even more critical because there was no one for them to turn to for help.

The PPEP Housing Development Corporation developed a plan which it named the "Navajo Extended Family Group

Move". The plan, which was presented to the Relocation Commission, requested funding for a feasibility study in which Navajo relocatees would participate. The results of this study were instrumental in determining where the Navajos would live, and the type of dwelling most desired.

PPEP's contract with the NHRC gives the following explanation of the methodology of the Extended Family Group Move feasibility study (Contract dated 8/1/82, PPEP/NHRC).

Methodology of Project

As stated before, PPEP firmly believes in self-help and in dealing with the family as a whole. By involving families at the beginning of a project, it becomes their project and final design and is something that they have helped to put together and want to happen.

PPEP feels that its success is built on the above, coupled with using community based staff who reside in and are known in the rural areas in which we work. They provide the initial, on-going and follow-through contact necessary to work with people in assisting them to get the job done.

While most any agency could provide a feasibility study by hiring a competent planner, we feel that it is not every agency that can produce a feasibility study with the participation of the target group and a program design that is essentially what the target group wants.

PPEP has the experience and expertise to provide all of the essential ingredients to get this job done. PPEP will hire a Housing Specialist to work out of our office in Northern Arizona. This person must have community organization skills as well as skills in housing programs. He/she will be the main contact with the target groups, the Commission and the PPEP/PHDC planning staff.

In a letter to Senator Dennis DeConcini, dated February 11, 1983, the results of the Navajo Extended Family Group Move study were explained:

> STUDY RESULTS: The primary features of the Extended Family Group Move housing concept which resulted from our feasibility study are as follows:
>
> 1. Navajo input into the design (results of over 15 family group meetings).
> 2. Standardized structural frame (post and beam construction).
> 3. Maximum potential for owner participation. Also may be 100% contractor built.
> 4. Appropriate for on and off reservation construction.
> 5. Potential for maximum use of natural resources on reservation, thereby cutting costs.

6. Adjustable square footage 850-1240 sq. ft. which give phasing potential.
7. Maximum potential for cottage industry so that relocatees can become financially self-sustaining. Several alternatives for economic development have also been developed with Navajo input.

In summary, it will be noted that only a few of the goals of practical innovation projects have been reached in selective areas of Arizona. The PPEP process itself is perhaps the most practical innovative project ever attained in the rural environment.

The projects described in this chapter are of a practical nature and represent the resourcefulness of rural people. Success of any socio-economic project requires more than just an idea as suggested by PPEP's 1981 theme, "Getting the job done through Resourcefulness and Commitment." Without the above mentioned ingredients, the practical innovations in the PPEP process would not have been actualized.

SHARING IDEAS — (Left to Right) Frank Yescas shares his ideas on his involvement in project PPEP housing with Lalitkumar Patel of India and John Arnold, Executive Director, PPEP.

INSIDE VIEW — John Arnold gives Lalitkumar Patel an inside tour of one of the partially completed project PPEP houses near Green Valley. (NEWS photos by W. Marcus Smith)

CHAPTER 9

PRACTICALITY EXPORTED (1970-1980)

PPEP's first international contact was in 1971 with visiting officials from Thailand who toured the El Valle Las Rosas project in Continental.

Thailand

The Green Valley News (April 22, 1971) reported that "Somchitta Chullapong and Vithan Suwanathat -- both District Officers in Thailand, a post roughly equivalent to county supervisor came to visit this country to get a firsthand look at cooperatives, low-cost housing, and similar rural self-help projects, hoping to find some ideas useful in their fight against the rebels." The Thais were only the first of a long list of representatives from Third World nations who would eventually inspect PPEP projects. A list of the countries that PPEP hosted between 1971 and 1981 included: Yugoslavia, Indonesia, Senegal, Gambia, South Africa, Liberia, Brazil, India, Mexico, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Yugoslavia

In early July of 1975 the State Department arranged a tour of PPEP projects for Peter Gorgi Dzundev, Deputy Secretary of the Republican Secretariat for Health and Social Policy for Macedonia, Yugoslavia. The Green Valley News, said of the Yugoslavian visit, "At the recommendation of Senator Barry Goldwater, Dzundev chose to observe the Santa Cruz Valley PPEP programs -- the only rural poverty programs he will visit during his month long tour of the United States." Mr. Dzundev predicted that "the Project PPEP efforts are going to be contagious."

Indonesia

In 1979, the State Department contacted PPEP and indicated that eighteen provencial "chiefs" or governors from Indonesia had requested permission to visit PPEP rural projects that could be replicated in Third World countries. The Indonesians wanted to see projects ranging from self-help housing projects south of Tucson to the Yaqui Village and Rillito projects to the north. At every site an interpreter was needed to explain each project to the Indonesians.

Shortly after the tour had concluded, PPEP received an official letter (Table D) from the Indonesians stating their gratitude for the technical assistance PPEP provided. In rapid succession, PPEP planned tours for a banker from Gambia, an educator from Senegal, a

DISTRITO FEDERAL

Nº 038/83-RA-III-ACEI

Brasília, 07 de abril de 1983

PPEP, Inc.
John D. Arnold
806 E. 46th Street
Tucson, Arizona 85713

Dear Mr. Arnold:

I would like to formally invite you to visit Brazilia between the dates of May 5th and May 22nd.

From my visit to Tucson I learned much about how PPEP, Inc. helps rural people.

Your exchange visit to Brazil would be most useful to use as well as to you.

Always the exchange of ideas from one part of the world to another is very beneficial.

Thank you for your consideration of this invitation to Brazil.

Sincerely,

Maria de Lourdes Abadia Bastos
MARIA DE LOURDES ABADIA BASTOS
Administradora de Ceilândia

Zulu from South Africa, and the Minister of Education of Liberia. Between 1979 and 1981 PPEP made initial contacts with representatives of Brazil, India and Mexico which soon produced strong and lasting relationships. The contacts and the relationships which developed with members of these countries are described below.

Brazil

In 1980, the State Department arranged a tour with PPEP for Maria de Lourdes Abadia Bastos, the Mayor of Ceilandia (a satellite city of Brasilia). Mayor Bastos viewed the Pima County projects in their entirety during her week-long stay in Tucson. During the next two years, PPEP maintained communications with Ceilandia, Brazil. Ceilandia's mayor proposed an exchange visit by the PPEP Director for 1982 or 1983.

India

In August of 1981 the Deputy Minister of India's Tribal Welfare and State Legislator, Lalitkumar Patel toured the PPEP projects south of Tucson. According to the Arizona Daily Star, "Patel is on a government sponsored tour of projects that may be adapted to his native state of Gujarat in India." Of particular interest to Mr. Patel was the Valle del Sol mutual self-help housing project then under construction in Sahuarita. During the next few years contacts were maintained with Indian officials.

DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN LUAR SEKOLAH DAN OLAH RAGA
DIREKTORAT PENDIDIKAN MASYARAKAT
PROYEK PENDIDIKAN NON-FORMAL (PENMAS) JAKARTA

Kramat Raya No. 114 Jakarta. Kotak Pos 107, Tilp. : [illegible]

Nomor : 219/E2.7/7.79 Jakarta, March 28, 19 79
Lampiran :
Perihal :

Mr. Ray Marshall
Secretary of Labor
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

A group of our provincial administrators in education had recently taken part in a study visit to learn more about non-formal education in the U.S.A.

As part of their training, they had visited PPEP Project in Tucson, Arizona, a project that serves low income rural people, to improve the standard of rural living through self help programs.

This PPEP Project must be commended not only for their concern and care for the poor and the underprivileged, but also for the practical and down to earth approaches to alleviating social economic problems of those people.

We sincerely wish all the best for this project and that it will flourish to serve more and more people for whom the project may well be their only hope.

We certainly appreciate the opportunity given to our administrators to share the experience with the PPEP people.

Yours sincerely,

Anwas Iskandar
Director Non-Formal Education Project
(PENMAS) - Jakarta

c.c. Mr. Harry Krantz
Chief, Migrant Programs
601 "D" street N.W.
Washington D.C.

Mrs. Grace Olivarez
Director, Community
Service Administration
1200 19th street N.W.
Washington D.C.

PS:v

The PPEP Director went on a tour of the Marwah Ranch in Malibu, California to visit the Indian Ambassador to plan PPEP's participation in a ten day international rural symposium planned for India in April 1984.

Mexico

PPEP's neighbor to the south had always seemed special to PPEP, partly because the Executive Director attended school there. Close emotional ties also existed because many of the participants' anecestral roots were in Mexico. It was natural, therefore, for PPEP to look favorably upon its southern neighbor and actively seek relationships which would be of mutual benefit.

PPEP's first important Mexican contact was with the Conasupo de Capatitacion, the largest of Mexico's Federal Agencies relating directly to agricultural and rural affiars. An exchange visit was arranged in 1981 for the Executive Director and PPEP Board President, Gilberto Mungaray to visit the Conasupo offices and projects in central Mexico. Projects that PPEP officials visited included several agricultural cooperatives and training facilities that help farmworkers stay in rural communities and produce agricultural products to be purchased and sold through the Conosupo Commerical distribution system. During the concluding sessions of this visit, PPEP and the Mexican officials drafted an agreement to promote cooperative efforts. These joint enterprises included the exchange of technical assistance between PPEP and the Mexican agencies. PPEP officials proposed an exchange tour in which Conasupo officials would visit PPEP after the next election in Mexico. Since that time, PPEP has had exchanges of technical assistance with the Instituto Tecnico de Hermosillo. A major topic of discussion was rural housing development. The PPEP Executive Director also helped to plan a good will trip to Magdalena, Sonora for Arizona's newly elected governor, Bruce Babbitt. Since that first contact, a number of communications have been made to PPEP by Mexican officials. PPEP members looked forward to a close and pleasant working relationship between PPEP and the Mexican government.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

During the program year of 1981-1982 several Puerto Rican businessmen, on tour in the United States heard about PPEP's self-help efforts among the rural poor. They then decided to travel to Tucson. From the very beginning a mutual respect and appreciation emerged which promised a fulfilling relationship in the near future. These businessmen proposed that PPEP members visit Puerto Rico as their guests before the end of the year.

Summary

The philosophy behind the PPEP process was so universal, that its practical concepts could be replicated almost anywhere in the world. It was only a matter of time before the PPEP process would spread beyond the boundaries of the United States. As the Yugoslavian official, Peter George Dzundev had predicted: "PPEP's efforts will be contagious."

Mary McDonald
Rillito, Arizona

APPENDIX A

GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS SERVED BY PPEP/PHDC

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED

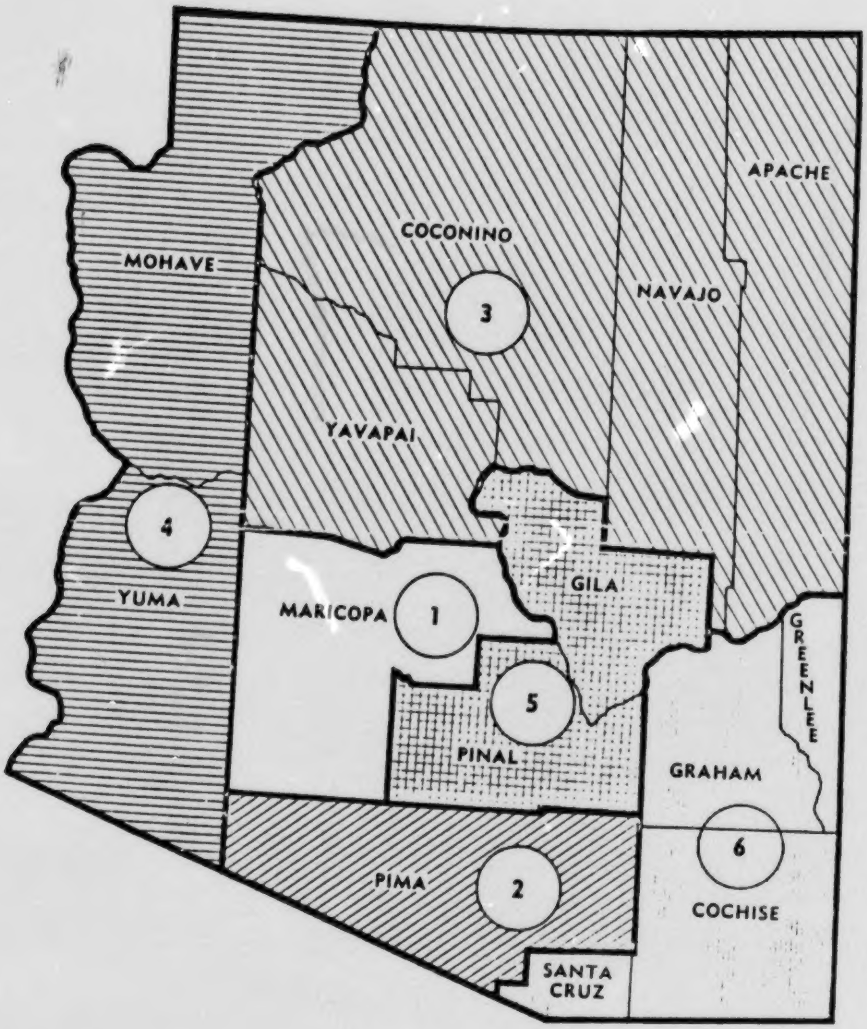
The proposed services will be offered state-wide in each of the six districts as outlined on the following map.

Arizona is the 6th largest state in the U.S. with a 113,909 square mile area and population density of 20.7 persons per square mile. To illustrate the distances involved, Pima County alone is equivalent to the size of the states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, and Vermont with room left over to fit in the cities of Washington, D.C. and Chicago. Eighty-two percent of the State is owned/controlled by the Federal Government or the State. Only 18% is individually or corporately owned. With a population of about 2 3/4 million people, almost 2 million are located in the two major metropolitan cities, Phoenix and Tucson. Rural isolation is a reality in the state of Arizona.

Arizona has three distinct topographical areas that define Arizona's economy. A high plateau region lies in the northeast corner of the State. A mountainous area running diagonally through the State, northwest to southeast, about the lower central half of the State, and desert valleys amid low mountain ranges completing the State. The climates in each region are diverse and have ultimately influenced development in each.

Historically, the geographical area for which PPEP proposes to provide services was initially farmed by some of the first agricultural peoples in North America, the Hohokam Indians. With the coming of Europeans, agriculture greatly expanded, especially along the five major water arteries that contribute river bottom fertile land.

ARIZONA'S SIX PLANNING DISTRICTS

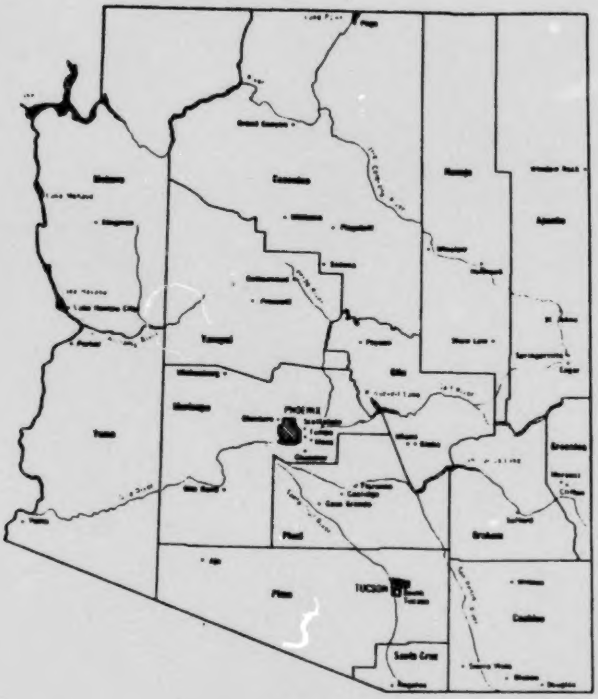

MOHAVE
COCONINO
APACHE
NAVAJO
3
YAVAPAI
4
YUMA
MARICOPA
1
GILA
5
PINAL
GREENLEE
GRAHAM
6
COCHISE
PIMA
2
SANTA CRUZ

The northern area has 4 distinct seasons and comprises huge cattle ranges and feeding lots. The southern part of the State is part of a true desert, the Sonora, and has as many as six different growing seasons. Vegetation is sparse as most of the land is barren, hot and arid, with temperatures rising to 150° or more in desert areas. Parts of Arizona average over 340 days of sunshine per year which affords an agricultural bonanza, with modern irrigation methods.

Proposed services will be offered in the agricultural areas of the entire State.

As the 6th largest state, Arizona has counties that could encompass half the eastern seaboard. To reach mandated services and resources means an all day trip one way from a northern county to a metropolitan center. Public transportation is basically limited to urban areas, and there are few paved roads in the rural counties. Rural areas are somewhat isolated from each other and from urban centers, and this isolation helps to create the differences in income, standard of living, and everything else existing between a metropolitan county and a rural one. Distance and isolation propagates insufficient tax base to support communities, hence low population densities, little industry. Economic stability is difficult to compare between counties, as some are only stable in their present position, i.e., their economics are fairly stable, but poor.

ARIZONA

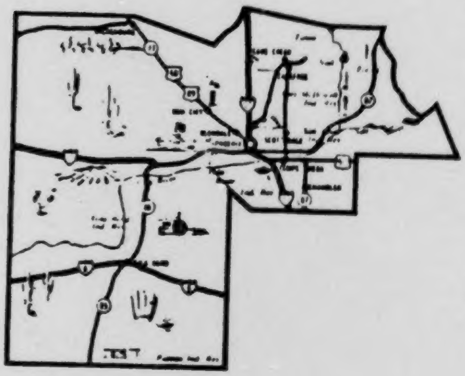


A minimum of fifty-five sites will offer employment and training opportunities and supportive services to farmworkers in each of the six districts as follows:

District I	13	District IV	15
District II	4	District V	12
District III	3	District VI	8

Following are maps by District of the proposed program enunciating target areas. Each map shows existing offices and itinerate sites as well as proposed offices and sites. Each map also shows agricultural lands and how the District is located in realtionship to the whole State. PPEP will provide employment and training services to farmworkers in all Districts.

DISTRICT 1 Maricopa County



Offices: EL MIRAGE
GILA BEND

Itinerate Sites:

Maricopa East

- CHANDLER
- GUADALUPE
- OCOTILLO
- QUEEN CREEK
- GILBERT

Maricopa West

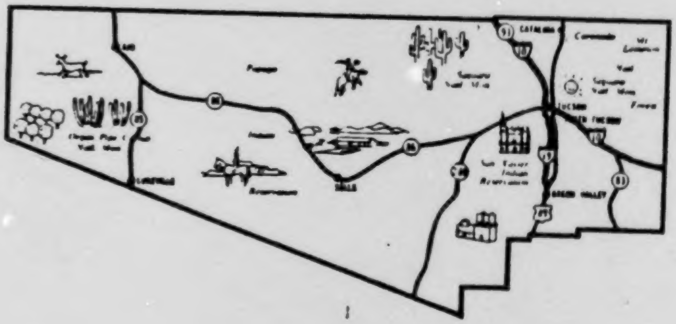
- GLENDALE
- TOLLESON
- AVONDALE
- GOODYEAR
- CASHION
- BUCKEYE

DISTRICT 2 Pima County

Offices: TUCSON
SOUTH TUCSON
CONTINENTAL
MARANA

Itinerate Sites

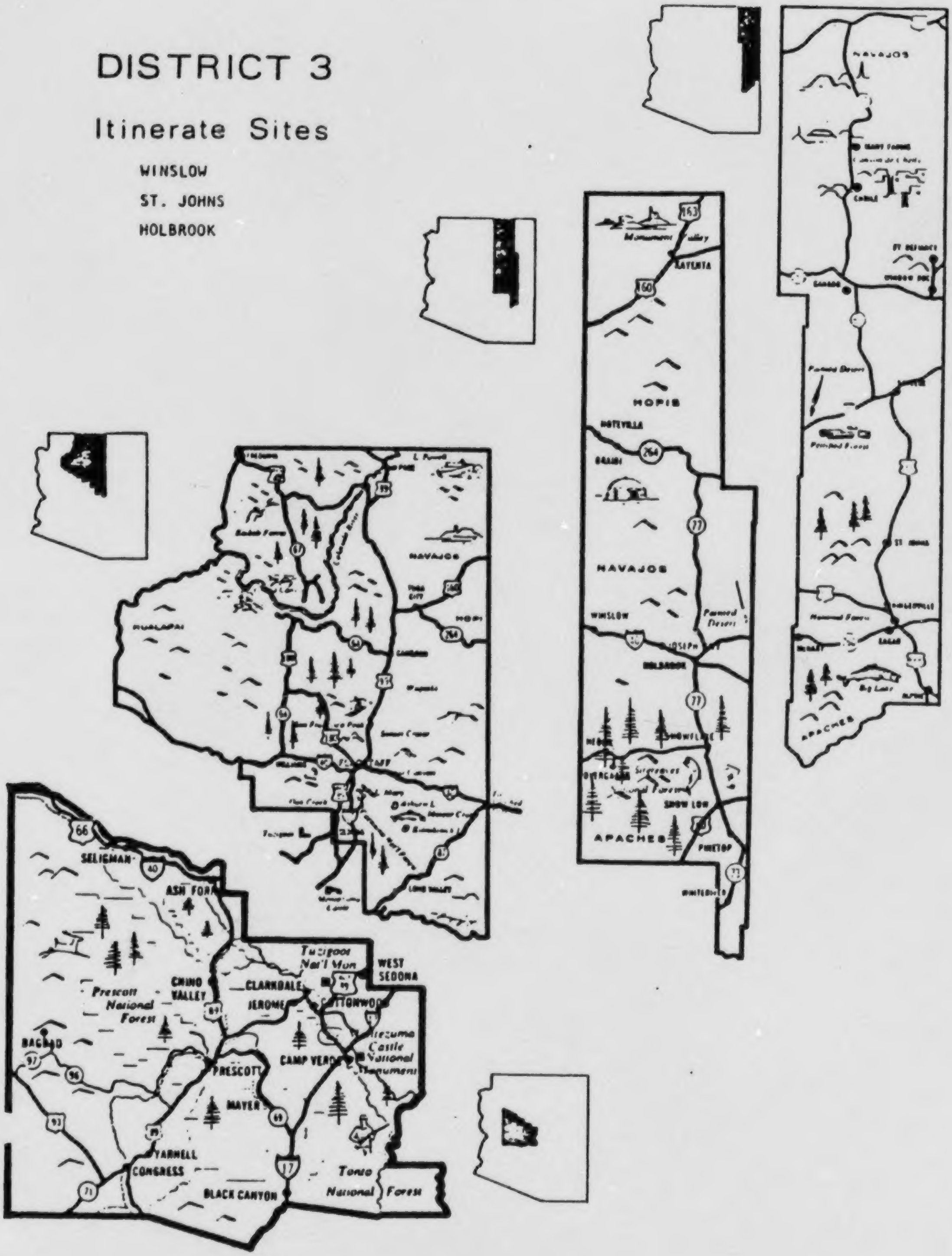
- CONTINENTAL
- SAHUARITA
- SOUTH TUCSON
- TUCSON



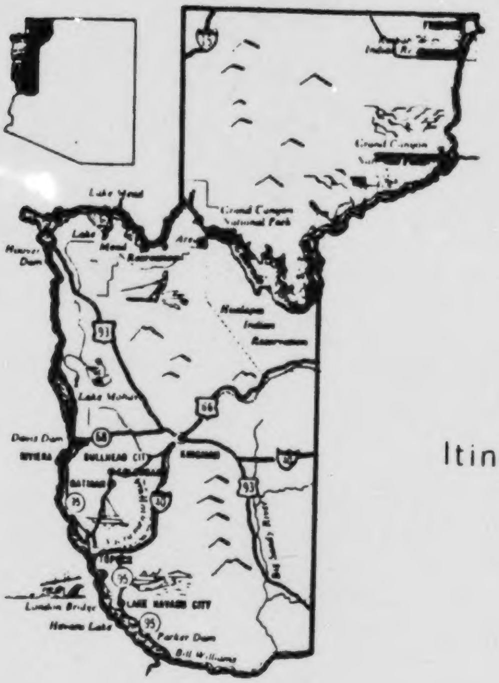
DISTRICT 3

Itinerate Sites

WINSLOW
ST. JOHNS
HOLBROOK


NAVAJOS
Monument Valley
KAYENTA
HOPIS
HOTEVILLA
ORAIBI
NAVAJOS
WINSLOW
Painted Desert
HOLBROOK
SNOWFLAKE
SHOW LOW
PINETOP
APACHES
WHITERIVER
ST. JOHNS
APACHES
HUALAPAI
NAVAJOS
HOPI
SELIGMAN
ASH FORK
Tuzigoot Nat'l Mon
WEST SEDONA
CHINO VALLEY
CLARKDALE
JEROME
COTTONWOOD
Prescott National Forest
Montezuma Castle National Monument
BAGDAD
PRESCOTT
CAMP VERDE
MAYER
YARNELL
CONGRESS
BLACK CANYON
Tonto National Forest

BEST COPY AVAILABLE


Lake Mead
Grand Canyon National Park
Hoover Dam
Lake Mohave
Davis Dam
Bullhead City
Kingman
Lake Havasu City
London Bridge
Havasu Lake
Parker Dam
Bill Williams

DISTRICT 4

Office:

SOMERTON

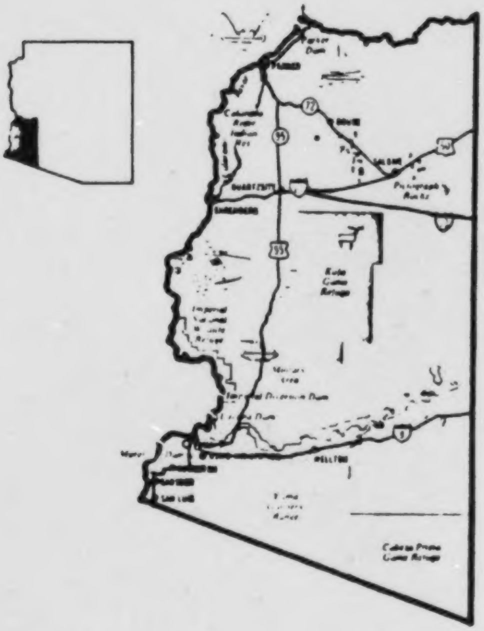
Itinerate Sites:

Upper Yuma

EHRENBERG
SALOME
QUARTZITE
WENDEN
AGUILA
GLADDEN

Lower Yuma

SAN LUIS
GADSDEN
DOME
WELLTON
MOHAWK
DATELAND
AZTEC
TACNA


Parker Dam
Parker
Quartzsite
Ehrenberg
Wellton

DISTRICT 5

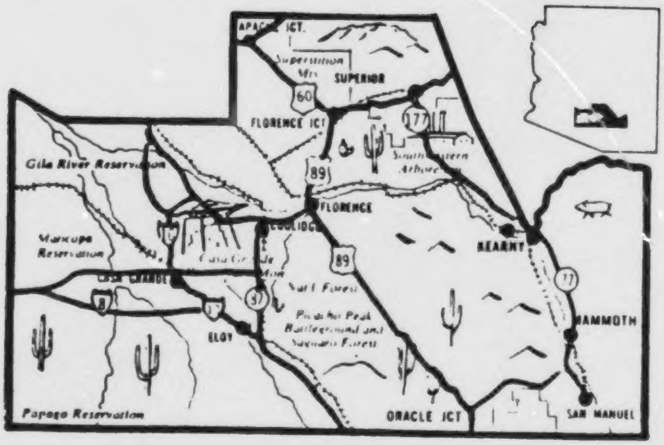
Offices:

CASA GRANDE
ELOY

APACHES
CENTRAL HEIGHTS
SAN CARLOS
87
60
73
77

Itinerate Sites

RANDOLPH
LA PALMA
COOLIDGE
FLORENCE
STANFIELD


APACHE JCT.
Superstition Mts
SUPERIOR
60
FLORENCE JCT
177
89
Southwestern Arboretum
Gila River Reservation
FLORENCE
COOLIDGE
Maricopa Reservation
Casa Grande
CASA GRANDE
KEARNY
8
10
87
89
Natl Forest
Picacho Peak Battleground and Saguaro Forest
ELOY
77
HAMMOTH
ORACLE JCT
SAN MANUEL
Papago Reservation

MARICOPA
CHANDLER HEIGHTS
FRIENDLY CORNERS
PICACHO
RED ROCK

DISTRICT 6

Offices:

Graham Co.

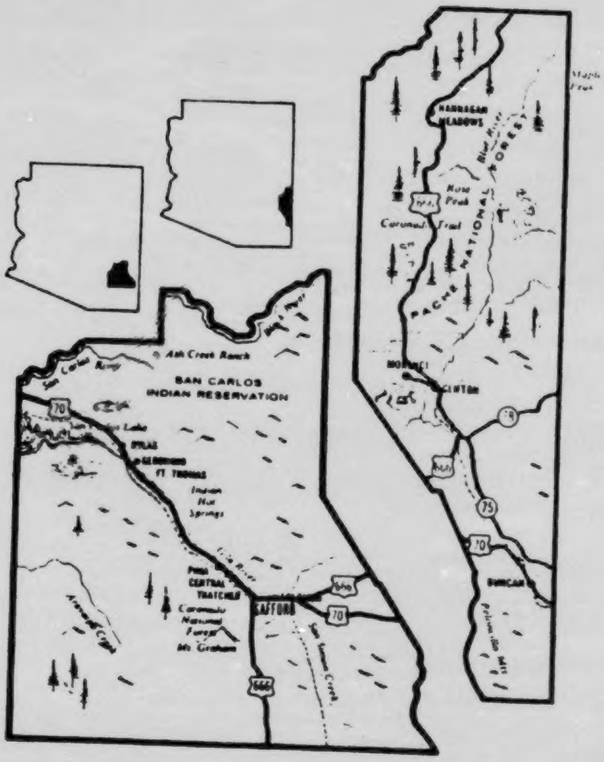
SAFFORD

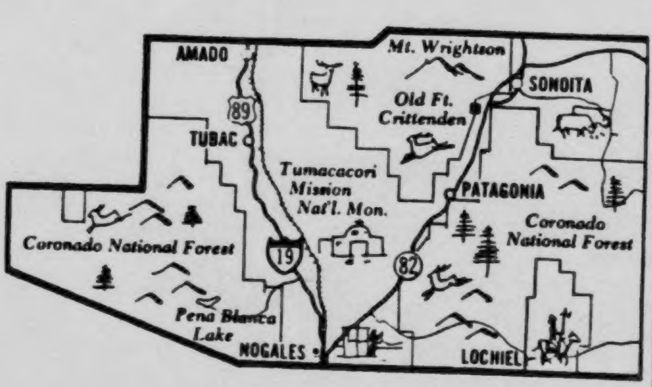
Cochise Co.

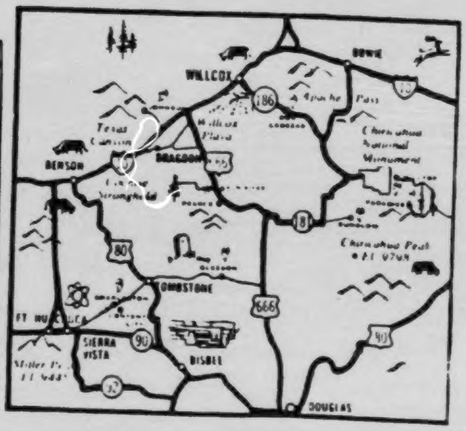
WILLCOX

Itinerate Sites:

- BENSON
- ST. DAVID
- ELFRIDA
- DOUGLAS
- SAN SIMON
- DUNCAN


SAN CARLOS INDIAN RESERVATION
Ash Creek Ranch
PIMA
CENTRAL
THATCHER
SAFFORD
FT THOMAS
Indian Hot Springs
Coronado National Forest
Mt. Graham
Gila River
San Simon Creek
70
666
HANNAGAN MEADOWS
Blue River
Rose Peak
Coronado Trail
APACHE NATIONAL FOREST
MORENCI
CLIFTON
DUNCAN
78
75
70
666


AMADO
Mt. Wrightson
SONOITA
89
TUBAC
Old Ft. Crittenden
Tumacacori Mission Nat'l. Mon.
PATAGONIA
Coronado National Forest
Coronado National Forest
19
82
Pena Blanca Lake
NOGALES
LOCHIEL


WILLCOX
BOWIE
186
Apache Pass
10
Texas Canyon
Willcox Playa
BENSON
DRAGOON
Cochise Stronghold
Chiricahua National Monument
181
80
TOMBSTONE
666
Chiricahua Peak
FT HUACHUCA
SIERRA VISTA
90
BISBEE
Miller Pk.
92
DOUGLAS

MOBILE PARTICIPANT CONTACT TIMELINE

DISTRICT I MOBILE ITINERATE SITES

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BUCKEYE	GOODYEAR	AVONDALE	TOLLESON CASHION	Process Intakes	Van Maintenance	Van Maintenance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Process Intakes Job Development	Process Intakes Job Development	GLENDALE	GLENDALE	Process Intakes Job Development	Van Maintenance	Van Maintenance
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BUCKEYE	GOODYEAR	AVONDALE CASHION	TOLLESON	Process Intakes Job Development	Van Maintenance	Van Maintenance
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Process Intakes Job Development	Process Intakes Job Development	GLENDALE	GLENDALE	Process Intakes Job Development	Van Maintenance	Van Maintenance
29	30	31				
BUCKEYE	GOODYEAR	AVONDALE CASHION				

MOBILE PARTICIPANT CONTACT TIMELINE

7

DISTRICT IV MOBILE ITINERATE SITES

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SAN LUIS	SAN LUIS	GADSDEN	DOME WELLTON	WELLTON	Van Maintenance	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
WELLTON TACNA	MOHAWK AZTEC	AZTEC DATELAND	Process Intakes Case Staffing		Van Maintenance	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
EHRENBERG QUARTZITE	SALOME WENDEN	GLADDEN AGUILA	Process Intakes Case Staffing		Van Maintenance	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
SAN LUIS	SAN LUIS GADSDEN	DOME WELLTON	Process Intakes Case Staffing		Van Maintenance	
29	30	31				
MOHAWK AZTEC	DATELAND	Process Intakes Case Staffing				

MOBILE PARTICIPANT CONTACT TIMELINE

DISTRICT V MOBILE INTINERATE SITES

INCLUDING EAST MARICOPA

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RED ROCK PICACHO	FRIENDLY CORNERS RANDOLPH LA PALMA	COOLIDGE FLORENCE	Process Intakes Job Development	Process Intakes Job Development	Van Maintenance	Van Maintenance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
STANFIELD MARICOPA	CHANDLER HEIGHTS QUEEN CREEK	OCOTILLO CHANDLER	CHANDLER GILBERT	GUADALUPE	Van Maintenance	Van Maintenance
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Process Intakes & Job Development			RED ROCK PICACHO	FRIENDLY CORNERS RANDOLPH LA PALMA	Van Maintenance	Van Maintenance
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
COOLIDGE FLORENCE	STANFIELD MARICOPA	Process Intakes Job Development		CHANDLER HEIGHTS QUEEN CREEK	Van Maintenance	Van Maintenance
29	30	31				
OCOTILLO CHANDLER	GILBERT GUADALUPE	Process Intakes				

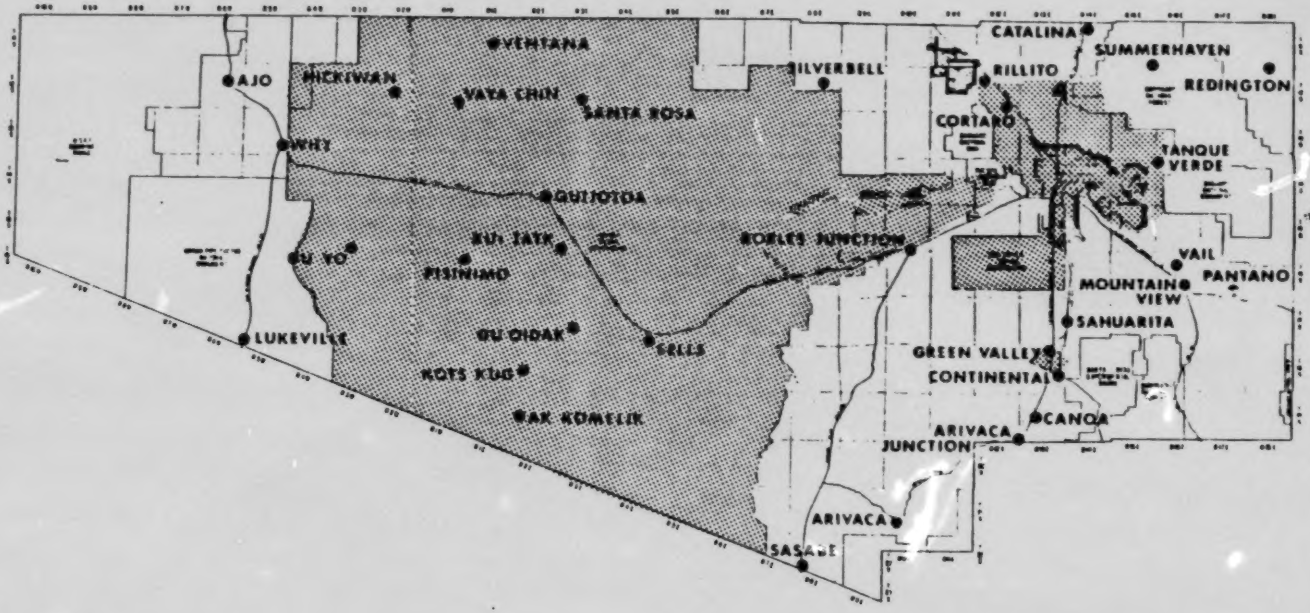
MOBILE PARTICIPANT CONTACT TIMELINE

DISTRICT VI MOBILE ITINERATE SITES

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENSON	ST. DAVID	ELFRIDA	DOUGLAS	Process Intakes Job Development	Van Maintenance	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SAN SIMON	Process Intakes	DUNCAN	THATCHER PIMA	Process Intakes	Van Maintenance	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Process Intakes Job Development		BENSON	ST. DAVID	Process Intakes Job Development	Van Maintenance	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
ELFRIDA	DOUGLAS	SAN SIMON	Process Intakes Job Development		Van Maintenance	
29	30	31				
DUNCAN	THATCHER PIMA	Process Intakes Job Development				

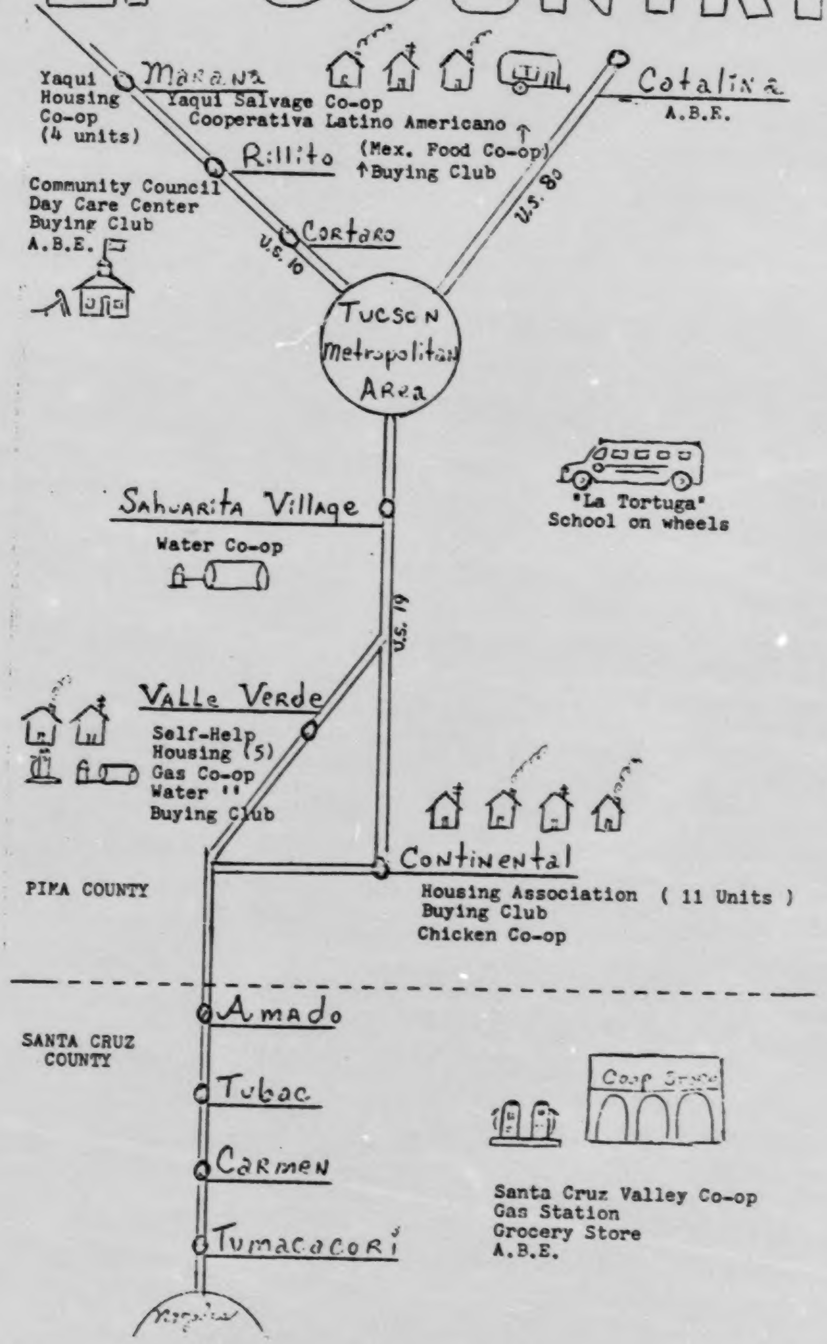
MAP

RURAL PIMA COUNTY


CATALINA
SUMMERHAVEN
REDINGTON
RILLITO
CORTARO
TANQUE VERDE
VAIL
PANTANO
MOUNTAIN VIEW
SAHUARITA
GREEN VALLEY
CONTINENTAL
CANOA
ARIVACA JUNCTION
ARIVACA
SASABE
SILVERBELL
ROBLES JUNCTION
VENTANA
HICKIWAN
VAYA CHIN
SANTA ROSA
QUIJOTOA
KU TATK
PISINIMO
GU VO
GU OIDAK
SELLS
KOTS KUG
AK KOMELIK
AJO
WHY
LUKEVILLE
5

▨ Not Included

PPEP COUNTRY



Yaqui Housing Co-op (4 units)
Marana
Yaqui Salvage Co-op
Cooperativa Latino Americano
(Mex. Food Co-op)
Buying Club
Catalina
A.B.E.
Rillito
Community Council
Day Care Center
Buying Club
A.B.E.
Cortaro
U.S. 10
U.S. 80
Tucson Metropolitan Area
Sahuarita Village
Water Co-op
'La Tortuga' School on wheels
U.S. 19
Valle Verde
Self-Help Housing (5)
Gas Co-op
Water ''
Buying Club
Continental
Housing Association (11 Units)
Buying Club
Chicken Co-op
PIMA COUNTY
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
Amado
Tubac
Carmen
Tumacacori
Coop Store
Santa Cruz Valley Co-op
Gas Station
Grocery Store
A.B.E.

Christina
Yoquima

Yaqui Village
Marana, Arizona

APPENDIX B

REVIEW OF EXPERIENCE

Review of Experience

Program and Farmworker Experience

It is difficult for PPEP to distinguish "farmworker experience" from "program experience" because for us they are interrelated throughout PPEP's fourteen years of existence.

In 1967, Project PPEP was conceived from needs identified by rural farmworker communities and received its first grant through the local conduit of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Initial educational services were brought to rural Pima and Santa Cruz areas on a rotating itinerate basis on a bus called "La Tortuga". From its inception, PPEP involved local community farmworkers in identifying needs and establishing services/programs in the various rural communities. The first results of the initial programs were to move people from seasonal farmworker into non-agricultural employment through education.

PPEP's second project was to assist farmworkers to obtain FmHA interest subsidized loan to build housing. Approximately 50 units of single family farmworker houses have been built. Another 22 units are scheduled for 1981-1982 and a 24 unit apartment complex for farmworkers will be constructed.

PPEP first was involved in CETA in 1975 when we were awarded a grant to provide outreach, intake, referral, counseling, transportation and supportive services to rural Pima County residents. We work with virtually every CETA funded agency in Pima County, placing clients in training and employment services.

In 1976, PPEP became a sub-contractor to the Migrant Opportunity Program to provide outreach, intake, counseling and job development services to farmworkers in Pima County. We provided Job Development Services to Cochise County. We consistantly met or exceeded our contract with MOP. Our subcontract lasted through December 1979.

PPEP was a sub-contractor in 1977 for Governor's 4% funding to provide employment services to rural areas of four counties including Job Development.

From that point on, we expanded into eight counties and tried to design programs/services to fit the needs of the rural communities as seen by the residents.

PPEP managed many up-grading and other employment programs for rural farmworkers and other economically disadvantaged residents for the past 12 years. The programs are as follows:

Program	Year Managing Experience
A. Manpower	
1. CETA, Title I Outreach, Referral Counseling, Transportation	5
2. CETA, Title II - PSE	5
CETA, Title II B	3
3. CETA, Title III - YCCIP, Summer Youth	4
CETA, Title III - YCCIP, Year Round Farmworker Youth	1½
4. CETA, Title VI - PSE	5
5. CETA, Title III- 303 Rural Itinerate Manpower Services Project	2
6. CETA, Title III- 303 Rural Employment Initiative Program	1

Program	Years Managing Experience
6. Job Services: Job placement, Job Development, Follow-up	5
7. Job Training	
a. Vocational Training Centers - Outreach Referral, Transportation	5
b. Skill Training - PSE Home repair, Weatherization 303	5
c. Vocational Training (Referral)	5
(i) SER	
(ii) Urban League	
(iii) DES	
(iv) Skill Center	
(C) CET	
8. CETA, Title III-303 -- Sub-contractor Migrant Opportunity Program Outreach, Intakes, Counseling, Job Development, Vocational Training	2
9. Itinerate Employment Project	2
B. Economic Development	
1. Yaqui Indian Coop.	12
2. Sahuarita Village Water Coop.	8
3. Santa Cruz Valley Coop. Grocery Store	8
4. La Cooperative Farming Coop.	2
5. Five (5) Acres Water Association	6
6. Rillito Streets and Sewers Project	5
C. Education	
1. Citizenship Classes	5
2. GED	12
3. HEP	6
4. Tutoring (High School)	4
5. Consumer Education	5

In all, PPEP, Inc., presently has over 30 contracts with different funding sources which include:

1. FmHA - Department of Agriculture
2. State, County, City governments
3. Private Foundation
4. Church Foundation
5. CSA
6. DOL
7. CETA, Title I, II, III and VI
8. United Way - through local prime sponsor

APPENDIX C

DEMOGRAPHICS RURAL PIMA COUNTY STATEWIDE

RACIAL COMPOSITION

BY TARGET AREAS, DISTRICTS, RURAL PIMA COUNTY AND PIMA COUNTY

RACE	TARGET AREAS								DISTRICTS							RURAL PIMA COUNTY	PIMA[2] COUNTY
	Pititto	Sahuarita/ Continental	Lukeville	Sasabe	Honea Heights	Price Lane	Arivaca	Yaqui Village	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
ANGLO[1]	15.0 (20)	62.7 (383)	48.6 (17)	27.1 (13)	71.0 (130)	41.9 (36)	81.8 (63)	3.0 (2)	63.9 (321)	63.2 (469)	74.3 (234)	66.3 (328)	75.9 (500)	42.9 (141)	88.4 (334)	66.1 (400)	72.9 (4287)
SPANISH	17.3 (23)	34.7 (212)	51.4 (18)	64.6 (31)	26.2 (48)	40.7 (35)	13.0 (10)	1.5 (1)	21.1 (106)	30.3 (225)	19.7 (62)	28.1 (139)	16.5 (109)	36.5 (120)	7.9 (30)	26.2 (159)	19.6 (1150)
BLACK	59.4 (79)	0.7 (4)			1.1 (2)	5.8 (5)			3.8 (19)	1.6 (12)	0.3 (1)	1.2 (6)	3.9 (26)		0.5 (2)	2.1 (13)	2.8 (167)
AMERICAN INDIAN	0.8 (1)	0.8 (5)				8.1 (7)		95.5 (63)	5.8 (29)	0.4 (3)		0.4 (2)	0.6 (4)	18.5 (61)	0.8 (3)	1.6 (10)	1.2 (68)
MIXED RACE (Other)	7.5 (10)	1.2 (6)		8.4 (6)	1.6 (3)	3.5 (3)	5.2 (4)		4.6 (23)	4.4 (33)	2.5 (8)	2.4 (12)	2.9 (19)	0.6 (2)	0.3 (1)	3.6 (11)	3.5 (203)
TOTAL	100 (133)	100 (621)	100 (35)	100 (48)	100 (183)	100 (86)	100 (77)	100 (66)	99.2 (498)	100 (742)	96.8 (305)	98.4 (487)	100 (659)	98.5 (324)	97.9 (370)	99.5 (605)	99.9 (5875)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

BY TARGET AREAS, DISTRICTS, RURAL PIMA COUNTY, AND PIMA COUNTY

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	TARGET AREAS								DISTRICTS							RURAL PIMA COUNTY	PIMA COUNTY
	Rillito	Sahuarita/ Continental	Lukeville	Sasabe	Honea Heights	Price Lane	Arivaca	Yaqui Village	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
FULL TIME	20.3 (27)	31.7 (200)	31.4 (11)	39.5 (15)	33.0 (60)	25.3 (22)	13.0 (10)	23.1 (9)	24.1 (121)	25.2 (187)	21.0 (66)	25.9 (128)	32.5 (214)	25.5 (84)	23.3 (88)	26.7 (161)	32.6 (1748)
PART TIME	7.5 (10)	5.9 (37)	11.4 (4)	5.3 (2)	11.5 (21)	5.7 (5)	11.7 (9)	10.3 (4)	7.0 (35)	5.4 (40)	5.4 (17)	5.7 (28)	4.7 (31)	2.4 (8)	7.4 (28)	5.3 (32)	6.5 (350)
RETIRED	7.5 (10)	3.5 (22)	2.9 (1)		10.4 (19)	4.6 (4)	22.1 (17)	2.6 (1)	8.4 (42)	8.8 (65)	17.8 (56)	8.9 (44)	5.6 (37)	9.4 (31)	12.7 (48)	8.3 (50)	15.1 (809)
HOMEMAKER	7.5 (10)	13.9 (88)	11.4 (4)	18.4 (7)	6.6 (12)	14.9 (13)	22.1 (17)	20.5 (8)	11.2 (56)	14.4 (107)	16.8 (53)	15.4 (76)	12.0 (79)	20.7 (68)	16.4 (62)	14.2 (86)	14.7 (789)
LAID OFF	0.8 (1)	0.5 (3)					1.3 (1)		0.8 (4)		0.3 (1)	0.6 (3)	0.2 (1)		0.5 (2)	0.2 (1)	0.4 (19)
DISABLED	7.5 (10)	0.5 (3)		2.6 (1)	3.3 (6)		3.9 (3)		1.6 (8)	1.8 (13)	4.1 (13)	2.4 (12)	1.5 (10)	1.8 (6)	2.9 (11)	1.9 (11)	
SUMMER ONLY	2.3 (3)	0.2 (1)		10.5 (4)	0.5 (1)	5.7 (5)		5.1 (2)	0.4 (2)	1.1 (8)	0.6 (2)	0.6 (3)	0.2 (1)			0.7 (4)	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	41.4 (55)	41.8 (264)	42.9 (15)	23.7 (9)	32.4 (59)	39.1 (34)	23.4 (18)	28.2 (11)	41.0 (206)	39.4 (292)	31.1 (98)	37.8 (187)	37.3 (246)	38.9 (128)	32.0 (121)	38.5 (233)	
OTHER	5.3 (7)	2.1 (13)			2.2 (4)	4.5 (4)	2.6 (2)	10.3 (4)	5.6 (28)	3.0 (22)	1.2 (4)	2.0 (10)	2.7 (18)	0.9 (3)	2.4 (9)	2.7 (17)	
TOTAL	100 (133)	100 (631)	100 (35)	100 (36)	100 (183)	100 (87)	100 (77)	100 (40)	100 (502)	98.9 (744)	98.4 (310)	100 (49)	96.7 (637)	99.7 (328)	97.6 (369)	98.4 (605)	

HOUSEHOLDS MEAN, MODE AND MEDIAN ANNUAL GROSS INCOME BY TARGET AREAS, DISTRICTS, RURAL PIMA COUNTY AND PIMA COUNTY

	TARGET AREAS								DISTRICTS							RURAL PIMA COUNTY	PIMA COUNTY
	Rillito	Sahuarita/ Continental	Lukeville	Sasabe	Honea Heights	Price Lane	Arivaca	Yaqui Village	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
Mean	9676	18032	11750	13217	14203	11887	10236	4897	14141	17477	15148	16486	13425	17206	16434	15947	
Mode	3000	22000	9000	3900	12000	10000	10000	2400	12000	10000	12000	20000	12000	20000	20000	10000	
Median	4700	17800	11750	6000	12000	10000	8561	4200	12000	16003	11999	15000	12000	17550	15050	14888	

Household Size
By Target Areas, Districts, Rural Pima County and Pima County

Number of Persons	TARGET AREAS								DISTRICTS							RURAL PIMA COUNTY	PIMA COUNTY
	Rillito	Sahuarita/ Continental	Lukeville	Sasabe	Honea Heights	Price Lane	Arivaca	Yaqui Village	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
1	26.76 (12)	1.9 (3)	9.1 (1)	--	10.5 (6)	8.3 (2)	28.1 (9)	--	9.0 (13)	9.0 (19)	12.4 (13)	9.4 (13)	13.8 (27)	17.3 (17)	10.7 (13)	10.6 (18)	14.7 (299)
2	26.7 (12)	19.8 (32)	27.3 (3)	33.3 (4)	28.1 (16)	25.0 (6)	31.3 (10)	29.4 (5)	31.0 (45)	25.6 (54)	39.0 (41)	21.6 (30)	25.6 (50)	27.6 (27)	36.1 (44)	25.9 (45)	37.3 (757)
3	8.9 (4)	24.7 (40)	18.2 (2)	25.0 (3)	19.3 (11)	29.2 (7)	21.9 (7)	11.8 (2)	15.9 (23)	19.4 (41)	17.1 (18)	24.5 (34)	14.9 (29)	14.3 (14)	19.7 (24)	18.7 (32)	17.9 (363)
4	13.3 (6)	22.2 (36)	27.3 (3)	8.3 (1)	21.1 (12)	12.5 (3)	12.5 (4)	23.5 (4)	20.0 (29)	20.9 (44)	9.5 (10)	20.1 (28)	21.5 (42)	17.3 (17)	11.5 (14)	20.3 (35)	14.3 (291)
5	11.1 (5)	15.4 (25)	18.2 (2)	--	14.0 (8)	8.3 (2)	3.1 (1)	17.6 (3)	10.3 (15)	11.8 (25)	14.3 (15)	9.4 (13)	10.8 (21)	8.2 (8)	15.6 (19)	11.1 (19)	8.6 (175)
6	11.1 (5)	9.3 (15)	--	25.0 (3)	7.0 (4)	4.2 (1)	3.1 (1)	5.9 (1)	8.3 (12)	7.1 (15)	5.7 (6)	8.6 (12)	8.2 (16)	8.2 (8)	4.9 (6)	7.6 (13)	4.1 (83)
7	2.2 (1)	3.1 (5)	--	--	--	4.2 (1)	--	11.8 (2)	1.4 (2)	2.8 (6)	1.0 (1)	2.2 (3)	2.6 (5)	2.0 (2)	0.8 (1)	2.5 (4)	1.6 (33)
8	--	2.5 (4)	--	--	--	4.2 (1)	--	--	2.1 (3)	2.8 (6)	1.0 (1)	2.9 (4)	2.1 (4)	1.0 (1)	--	2.4 (4)	0.8 (17)
9	--	1.2 (2)	--	8.3 (1)	--	--	--	--	1.4 (2)	--	--	1.4 (2)	0.5 (1)	3.1 (3)	--	0.6 (1)	0.4 (9)
10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0 (1)	--	--	.2 (3)
11	--	--	--	--	--	4.2 (1)	--	--	.7 (1)	0.5 (1)	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	.8 (1)	.5 (1)	--
Avg. Household Size	2.978	3.895	3.182	4.00	3.211	3.708	2.406	3.941	3.462	3.517	3.0	3.561	3.379	3.347	3.093	3.463	2.919
TOTAL	100.0 (45)	100.0 (162)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (12)	100.0 (57)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (32)	100.0 (17)	100.0 (145)	100.0 (211)	100.0 (105)	100.0 (139)	100.0 (195)	100.0 (98)	100.0 (122)	100.0 (174)	100.0 (2030)

1980 Poverty Income Levels*

As Published By DOL CRB 45-80, May 1, 1980

Family Size	Non-Farm Family	Farm Family
1	$3,790	$3,250
2	5,010	4,280
3	6,230	5,310
4	7,450	6,340
5	8,670	7,370
6	9,890	8,400

For families over 6 persons add $1,220 for each additional member in non-farm family and $1,030 for each additional member in a farm family.

* This has been called DOL Poverty Standards & Guidelines in the document.

HOUSEHOLDS IN POVERTY, BASED ON OMB, CSA AND CETA (Title VI) STANDARDS
BY TARGET AREAS, DISTRICTS, RURAL PIMA COUNTY AND PIMA COUNTY

	TARGET AREAS								DISTRICTS							RURAL PIMA COUNTY	PIMA COUNTY
	Rillito	Sahuarita/ Continental	Lukeville	Sasabe	Honea Heights	Price Lane	Arivaca	Yaqui Village	I	II.	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
1 OMB	59.3 (16)	14.1 (18)	--	62.5 (5)	21.6 (8)	31.3 (5)	25.0 (6)	87.5 (7)	25.5 (25)	10.4 (14)	27.7 (18)	18.3 (19)	24.9 (43)	7.1 (5)	12.0 (11)	16.5 (21)	
2 CSA	63.0 (17)	22.7 (29)	--	62.5 (5)	29.7 (11)	43.8 (7)	41.7 (10)	100.0 (8)	35.7 (35)	15.7 (21)	35.4 (23)	27.9 (29)	32.4 (56)	12.9 (9)	19.6 (18)	23.5 (29)	
3 CETA (Title VI) Based on 100% LLSIL	63.0 (17)	35.9 (46)	--	62.5 (5)	48.6 (18)	50.0 (8)	54.2 (13)	100.0 (8)	41.8 (41)	30.6 (41)	38.5 (25)	45.2 (47)	46.2 (80)	27.1 (19)	30.4 (28)	37.6 (47)	

COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD MAJOR PROBLEMS

BY TARGET AREAS, DISTRICTS, RURAL PIMA COUNTY, AND PIMA COUNTY

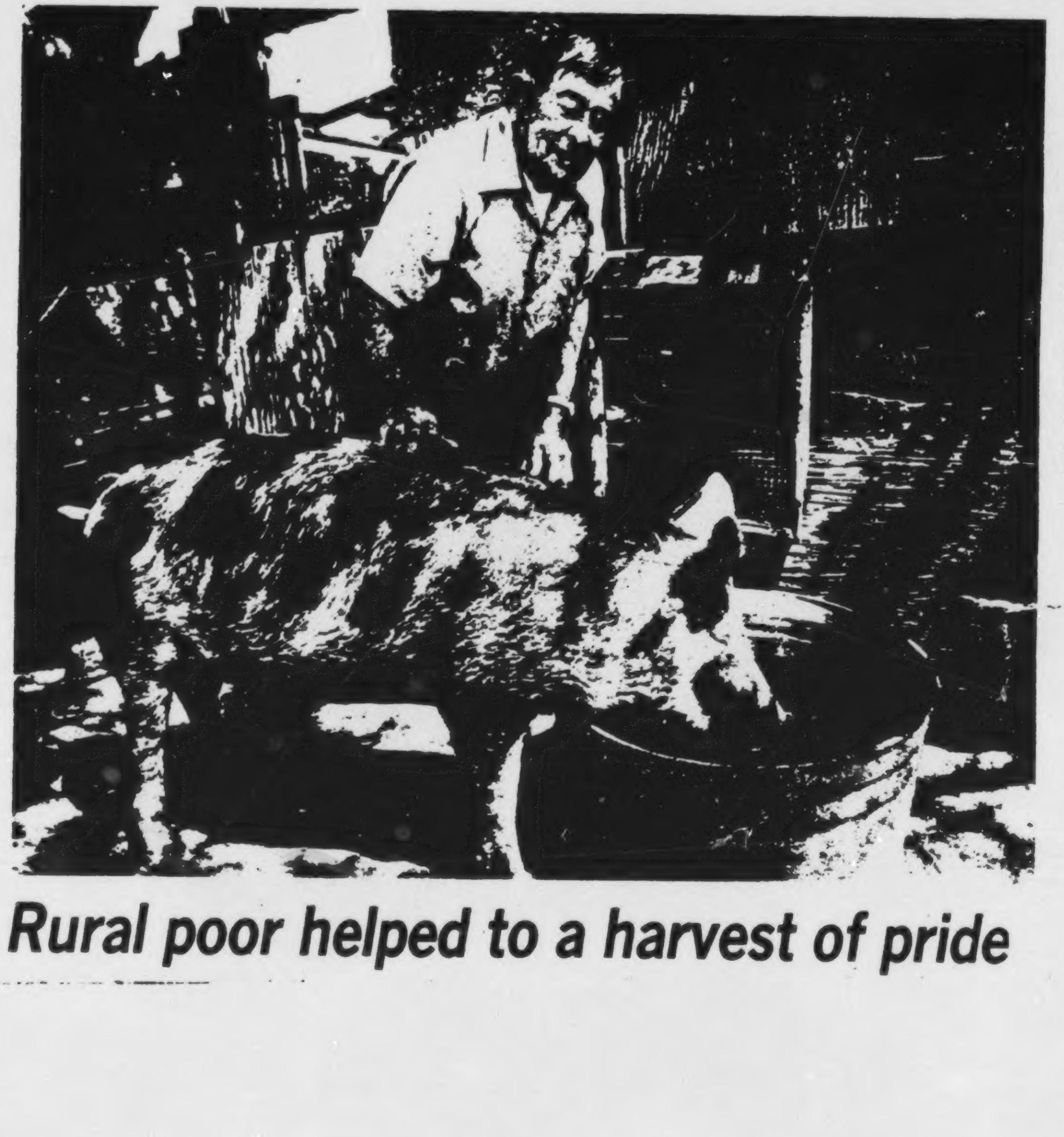
TYPES OF PROBLEMS	TARGET AREAS								DISTRICTS							RURAL PIMA COUNTY	PIMA COUNTY
	Rillito	Sahuarita/Continental	Lukeville	Sasabe	Honea Heights	Price Lane	Arivaca	Yaqui Village	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
Financial Problems		2.5 (4)	9.1 (1)		1.8 (1)	4.2 (1)	3.1 (1)		5.5 (8)	1.9 (4)	4.8 (5)	2.9 (4)	2.6 (5)	1.0 (1)	2.5 (3)	2.4 (4)	
Employment	6.7 (3)	3.1 (5)		8.3 (1)	8.8 (5)	8.3 (2)	6.3 (2)	5.9 (1)	6.2 (9)	2.4 (5)	3.8 (4)	2.2 (3)	2.1 (4)	3.1 (3)	0.8 (1)	2.5 (4)	
Housing	8.9 (4)	2.5 (4)	9.1 (1)		5.3 (3)			52.9 (9)	2.8 (4)	1.9 (4)			2.1 (4)			1.5 (3)	
Transportation	17.8 (8)	3.1 (5)			12.3 (7)	4.2 (1)	15.6 (5)	11.8 (2)	7.6 (11)	23.2 (49)	6.7 (7)	7.9 (11)	9.7 (19)	1.0 (1)	9.8 (12)	15.4 (27)	
Law Enforcement	4.4 (2)	18.5 (30)			22.8 (13)	4.2 (1)	18.6 (6)		18.6 (27)	23.2 (49)	10.5 (11)	15.1 (21)	30.8 (60)	7.1 (7)	25.4 (31)	22.5 (39)	
Streets	11.1 (5)	24.1 (39)		8.3 (1)	66.7 (38)	33.3 (8)	12.5 (4)		40.7 (59)	27.0 (57)	26.7 (28)	28.1 (39)	20.0 (39)	20.4 (20)	30.3 (37)	26.3 (46)	
Water and Sewer	15.6 (7)	7.4 (12)			10.5 (6)	20.8 (5)		35.3 (6)	6.2 (9)	1.4 (3)	5.7 (6)	10.8 (15)	5.1 (10)	2.0 (2)	4.9 (6)	4.1 (7)	
Shopping		5.6 (9)	54.5 (6)	8.3 (1)	10.5 (6)		6.3 (2)		9.0 (13)	10.0 (21)	12.4 (13)	9.4 (13)	11.8 (23)	5.1 (5)	13.1 (16)	10.1 (18)	
Energy		1.9 (3)									1.0 (1)	1.4 (2)	1.0 (2)		2.5 (3)	0.5 (1)	
Other	8.9 (4)	13.0 (21)	18.2 (2)		35.1 (20)	8.3 (2)	9.4 (3)	29.4 (5)	22.8 (33)	20.4 (43)	11.4 (12)	18.0 (25)	15.9 (31)	2.0 (2)	21.3 (26)	18.2 (32)	

HOUSEHOLD MAJOR PROBLEMS

BY TARGET AREAS, DISTRICTS, RURAL PIMA COUNTY, AND PIMA COUNTY

TYPE OF PROBLEM	TARGET AREAS								DISTRICTS							RURAL PIMA COUNTY	PIMA COUNTY
	Rillito	Sahuarita/ Continental	Lukeville	Sasabe	Honea Heights	Price Lane	Arivaca	Yaqui Village	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
Housing	13.3 (6)	13.0 (21)	9.1 (1)	8.3 (1)	28.1 (16)	12.5 (3)	9.4 (3)	23.5 (4)	13.1 (19)	5.2 (11)	5.7 (6)	17.3 (24)	8.2 (16)	4.1 (4)	4.9 (6)	8.0 (14)	
Transportation	4.4 (2)	1.9 (3)		16.7 (2)	1.8 (1)		3.1 (1)		0.7 (1)	8.1 (17)	1.9 (2)	1.7 (2)	3.1 (6)	2.0 (2)	2.5 (3)	5.0 (9)	
Family Stress	2.2 (1)	3.7 (6)							1.4 (2)	3.8 (8)	1.0 (1)	2.2 (3)	14.4 (28)	1.0 (1)	0.8 (1)	5.5 (10)	
Baby Sitter	4.4 (2)	0.6 (1)							0.7 (1)	0.9 (2)			0.5 (1)			0.6 (1)	
Employment	6.7 (3)	1.2 (2)			3.5 (2)		3.1 (1)		4.8 (7)	2.4 (5)	5.7 (6)	2.9 (4)	2.1 (4)	1.0 (1)	0.8 (1)	2.5 (4)	
Financial	6.7 (3)	21.0 (34)		8.3 (1)	14.0 (8)	12.5 (3)	12.5 (4)		20.0 (29)	20.4 (43)	15.2 (16)	17.3 (24)	29.7 (58)	9.2 (9)	24.6 (30)	21.5 (37)	
Energy	2.2 (1)	4.9 (8)		8.3 (1)	7.0 (4)	8.3 (2)			4.8 (7)	3.8 (8)	2.9 (3)	2.9 (4)	4.6 (9)	2.0 (2)	1.6 (2)	3.7 (7)	
Medical-Health	6.7 (3)	1.9 (3)	18.2 (2)		1.8 (1)	4.2 (1)			2.8 (4)	4.7 (10)	3.8 (4)	0.7 (1)	3.6 (7)	2.0 (2)	4.1 (5)	3.6 (6)	
Other	15.5 (7)	8.6 (14)	9.1 (1)	41.7 (5)	12.3 (7)	8.4 (2)	12.5 (4)	11.8 (2)	1.4 (2)	1.9 (4)	1.9 (2)	1.4 (2)	2.6 (5)		2.5 (3)	11.4 (20)	

All around town



Rural poor helped to a harvest of pride

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APPENDIX D

LETTERS OF SUPPORT

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

COLLEGE OF NURSING

September 5, 1980

John D. Arnold
Executive Director
Project PPEP, Inc.
806 E. 46th Street
Tucson, Arizona 85703

Dear Mr. Arnold:

I am pleased to offer my support of the continuing efforts of Project PPEP, Inc., in promoting the self-sufficiency of residents of the communities of Pima County.

The cooperation of your Community Food and Nutrition Program staff with the College of Nursing student nurses in a preventive health program during the summer of this year was an example of strength when agencies work together. The project focused on 1.) the need for community organization and 2.) the need to make low cost high quality food available in Littletown. The project will involve an anticipated 150 residents of the Littletown area and will provide an excellent opportunity for these households to increase their food buying power and the nutrition levels of their family members.

Programs such as those offered by PPEP are invaluable to the often neglected rural communities. I look forward to the continued cooperation of your staff and the College of Nursing.

Sincerely,

Theresa Miller, R.N.
Assistant Professor
College of Nursing

TM:ss

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 13, 1981

U.S. Department of Labor-OFP
Mr. Lindsay Campbell, Director
601 "D" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Director Campbell:

I want to add my support to the efforts of PPEP Inc. whose purpose is to meet employment and training needs of migrant and seasonal farmworkers in Arizona.

The use of circuit riding models demonstrates an innovative, cost effective approach to the problem of housing. Its additional strength is that it is governed and operated by Arizonans.

I would strongly encourage continued funding for the program.

Sincerely,

Dennis DeConcini

DENNIS DeCONCINI
United States Senator

DDC/FTL

Bruce Babbitt
GOVERNOR

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY
District Administration - District II
151 West Congress
P.O. Box 3031
Tucson, Arizona 85702

Bill Jamieson, Jr
DIRECTOR

September 5, 1980

Mr. John Arnold, Director
Project P.P.E.P., Inc.
806 East 45th Street
Tucson, Arizona 85713

Dear Mr. Arnold:

It is a goal within this District of the Arizona Department of Economic Security (D.E.S.) to assure the delivery of our human services programs to eligible rural residents in Pima County, particularly the poor and disadvantaged. Your organization, through program successes, has established the needed important inroads into the rural communities and areas in Southern Arizona. Toward accomplishing our goal, which is one we share in common, we rely heavily upon these inroads which P.P.E.P. has established into Rural Arizona.

Our current contractual arrangement in which we provide D.E.S. services on an itinerant schedule in rural areas of District II, particularly to the seasonal and farm workers, is an excellent example of the positive results which our joint cooperative relationship can achieve. It is obvious to us that our D.E.S. programs could not have been provided to the rural communities to the degree they have been without your organization and our cooperative relationship.

Still, as we well know, there is much to do. But, certainly through our organizations' mutual support and cooperative relationships we can speed the process of more and better service delivery to the poor and disadvantaged in Rural Arizona.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

Ronald L. Esquerra

Ronald L. Esquerra
District Administrator

RLE:lhk

PIMA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
151 West Congress Street
Tucson, Arizona 85701

DILEEP G. BAL, M.D.
DIRECTOR

September 5, 1980

Alphonse Rodriquez
Regional Director of CSA, Region 9
Box 36008
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Rodriquez:

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the PPEP organization for the fine work it has been doing in Pima County, Arizona. PPEP Outreach Programs in Marana, Catalina, and Continental provide a variety of services to low-income families in these rural areas who otherwise might not be reached or helped. Included in the services provided by PPEP is transportation--without which many pregnant and breastfeeding women (and/or their children) who qualify for the WIC Special Supplemental Food Program would be unable to get to a WIC clinic to obtain their food vouchers.

PPEP is a thoroughly worthwhile organization and receives my wholehearted support.

Sincerely,

Karen L. Fields

Karen L. Fields, R.D.,M.S.
WIC Director

KLF:sf

Central Arizona College

Dr. Mel A. Everingham
President

March 11, 1983

Mr. Dan York
Project PPEP INc.
806 East 46th Street
Tucson, AZ 85713

Dear Mr. York:

The Portable Practical Educational Preparation, Inc. program has been very successful. The students that are presently attending the Central Arizona College and enrolled in the GED preparatory program are making excellent progress. The instructors speak highly of the student's performance and everyone associated with the students expects them to be successful. We strongly endorse and encourage the continuance of project PPEP. The good work being done for students with special needs will make a big difference in their lives in the future.

Best regards,

Dale R. Gibson, Ed.D.
Vice President of Research
and Development

DRG/mp

The College of Ganado
Ganado, Arizona 86505
(602) 755-3442

March 10, 1983

Mr. John Arnold
Executive Director
Project PPEP
806 E. 46th Street
Tucson, Arizona 85713

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Please accept this letter as signifying The College of Ganado's support in the efforts of your organization to provide vocational training to eligible residents of the Navajo and Hopi reservations. We will continue, here at the College, to do whatever we can within our capabilities to cooperate in such projects, including the use of our facilities for training programs which are appropriate and feasible.

I personally applaud your efforts in this geographical area, where such programs are badly needed and have not been otherwise available. Please feel free to call on me at any time you feel we can work on a mutually beneficial project.

Sincerely,

Dr. Daniel Honahni

Dr. Daniel Honahni
President

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

COCHISE
pic
621 H Ave.
Douglas, Arizona 85607
Ruben Teran, Chairman

March 11, 1983

U.S. Dept. of Labor
Attn: Mr. Al Berndt
601 "D" St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20213

Dear Mr. Berndt:

I am the chairman for the Private Industry Council for Project PPEP in Cochise County, Arizona. This area has high unemployment and is taking a beating economically due to the closures of the copper mines and smelters and because of the Mexican peso devaluation.

The 303 farmworker youth employment training program is one of the few glimmers of hope that exist in this area for employment of our youth. The Private Industry Council of this area has been very active in supporting the 303 youth program because it is a program that may take a child from the agricultural fields and place him into the mainstream of American society and culture.

It is the desire of the entire council that you will continue to fund PPEP farmworker youth programs to assure that young people will find a way to help themselves, especially in these hard economic times.

Our pledge will be to continue providing support to such a worthwhile project.

Sincerely,

RUBEN TERAN S.
Chairman
Private Industry Council

RTS/cm

"DEDICATED TO IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF RURAL LIFE IN ARIZONA"
PPEP Private Industry Council

Maricopa
PIC

9386-A W. Van Buren
Tolleson, Arizona 85353

Tom Fischrup, Chairman

March 4, 1983

U.S. Dept. of Labor
Albert Angrisani
601 "D" St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20213

Dear Mr. Angrisani,

As you are well aware the Private Industry concept is now to take its important place under JTPA.

What you may not be aware of is that PPEP, Inc. of Arizona has pioneered the Private Industry Council for over a year and a half.

Included in our PIC purview is to advise PPEP's present 303 as well as farmworker youth employment training program.

Our Maricopa Private Council is most interested in seeing that PPEP's farmworker youth program is refunded.

As in the past we will continue to actively support this most worthwhile project within the private sector.

Sincerely,

Tom Fischrup
Chairman, Private Industry Council

"DEDICATED TO IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF RURAL LIFE IN ARIZONA"

PPEP Private Industry Council

Southern Arizona

SERVING
PIMA, COCHISE,
SANTA CRUZ,
GRAHAM and
GREENLEE COUNTIES

606 S. PLUMER
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85719
PHONE (602) 882 8168

Central Labor Council

January 26, 1983

Elizabeth Johnson, President
Project PPEP
P.O. Box 31
Sahuarita, Arizona 85629

Dear Ms. Johnson:

On behalf of the Southern Arizona Central Labor Council, we would like to take this opportunity to commend you for all the help that you have given to our union members in their time of need. On the many occasions that our members have utilized your services, it was always given promptly and with a courteous attitude.

Some of the services your agency has provided are:

a. Gave out 3,000 cheese apportionments to Ajo copperworkers
b. Distributed 450 food boxes during the holiday season in Ajo area
c. Processed 15,000 energy applications in Pima County (of those 15,000 energy applications $1,700,000 was distributed in energy funds)

Project PPEP along with Southwest Gas helped initiate the Help Heat Program. This program waives the reconnect deposit. Project PPEP has been instrumental in providing access for unemployed workers to services such as job search, retraining centers, and other vital social services.

With the hard economic times surrounding Tucson, it is comforting to know that an agency of your caliber exists and that the members of the Southern Arizona Central Labor Council have a place to go which will not turn them away.

Sincerely,

Kathy Bruzee
President

KB:ec
OPEIU #319

cc: Walter Holiday

San Pedro Erosion Control, Inc.
580 west Valle del Oro · Tucson, Arizona 85704 (602) 297 7026

July 10, 1981

Mr. John D. Arnold
PPEP, Inc.
806 E. 46th St.
Tucson, AZ 85713

Re: OJT & Job Placement, Arid Lands Technologies

Dear John:

We are most interested in involving farmworkers of PPEP's 303 employment services project in our statewide arid lands technology projects. These projects include the planting, cultivation and harvesting of the following arid lands plants: Jojoba, Guayule, Guar, and miscellaneous native seed plants.

These technologies are labor intensive and could afford farmworker jobs in agriculture without having to relocate from their rural community homes.

We will attempt to expand the use of PPEP's job referrals of farmworkers to 40-50 OJT slots and 50-75 job placements of (US) laborers during fiscal 1982. It should be noted that this program is coordinated with the Office of Arid Lands, University of Arizona, and the Arizona Guayule Society.

Furthermore, this project could be expanded to include those legal workers admitted under the proposed "guest-worker" program. Under the project, U.S. workers would be upgraded and trained as hosts to supervise and coordinate those guest workers in arid lands technologies projects. The wages for some of these positions after training would be in excess of $5 per hour with full fringe benefits.

Finally, we strongly encourage the U.S. D.O.L. to consider this unique project which utilizes the agricultural technologies of the arid Southwest which are compatible with the skills of farmworkers.

Sincerely,

Nicholas Scull
President

jsr

A TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN DAVID ARNOLD
25 Years of Service to Arizona Farmworkers
1958-1983

THE MAN

The neighborhood is very quiet
There is only one light in sight
A lonely man is dressing
To leave in the middle of the night

He tip toe out of the house
To keep from awaken his wife
To face a long day ahead of him
Because it is a lonely life

His neighbors dont understand
What this man is trying to do
He is carrying hope to the farmworker
Just like me and you

He climbed into a contraption
Some people call a bus (LaTortuga)
You couldnt read the writting on the sides
Because of the dents and rust

As he started the engine
The neighbors would curse and weep
Because of the noise this bus made
Would awaken them from their sleep

He drove this bus down the road
To fields so far away
Looking for the poor farmworkers
That he could help this day

The sun has just come up
To shine on the dry hot field
This man were parked and waiting
To give these people a meal

He would talked with the farmworkers
He would tell them that he care
He would tell them about his program
Then offered them a prayer

Everyone seem to know this man
Because he was never late
He was their only hope
Because this man was great

He received no thanks for his work
When he was spreading good will
They knew that money were available
To help them pay their bills

The farmworkers toil all day
For life were very hard
But this person brought them peace
Was a man of God

Most ministers work in big buildings
When they talk about God
But this great man holds his service
In some farmer's yard

He tells them about his program
Which is called Project PEP
He tells them about the services
And where they can get help

The morning is still young
The sun is in the sky
All the farmworkers are waiting
To see the bus pass by

All of us would like to see
A program that is well done
To help make his dream come true
To get the farmworkers out of the sun

The day has been long
The sun is going down
It has been fifteen hours
Since this man left town

The President took office that day
He said he would make a change
He wanted to cut all the Social Services
And he called our program a game

The people cried out in anger
They wore black buttons to show
How they felt about the cuts
And they wanted the President to know

The man called a meeting
And every one heard him say
We will not give up the fight
For this will be our day

Stand by this man dear Lord
As he give these people help
Let him train all of us
To represent Project PEP

Now that this bus is no longer here
To carry people to help
But I wish that all of us
Could be like John of Project PEP

Fifteen years have passed
Since this man started down that road
Driving that old school bus
Carrying a heavy load

All of us had faith in John
When he called us that day
To tell us we were out of funds
And we would have to work without any pay

He worked very hard every day
Making it seem like fun
Waiting for DOL to say
Project PEP is the one

by Sam McCoy
Tolleson, Arizona 1983

DAVID M. PERKINS,
County Administrator and Clerk
865-2072 865-3322

JACKIE D. COOPER, Morenci
ANGEL H. CUETO, Clifton
H.J. MILLER, Duncan

County of Greenlee

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
P.O. BOX 908
CLIFTON, ARIZONA 85533

To the Friends of John Arnold:

I have been fortunate to have known John Arnold for over 10 years, and have been constantly amazed by the tremendous amount of work and the substantial accomplishments which he has assisted and managed to get done in this period of time. John Arnold's life has truly been a concrete example of putting the Christian Gospel to work, of giving God hands and feet.

John Arnold's approach to community work was the basic philosophy of the community action program, the same philosophy of the Peace Corps implemented in the rural communities of Southern Arizona, that of assisting, inspiring, and developing resources for the poor to assist themselves in enpowering themselves to gain more control over the condition of their own lives. Very few people I have known have been able to mobilize resources, and to get the enthusiastic participation of the people of rural Arizona in developing their own communities through such basic programs as housing, water development, adult basic education, cooperatives, basic food assistance, legal aid and other fundamental programs meeting the basic needs of the rural poor.

John also managed to develop close personal relationships with the people with whom he has worked with had particular success in those Mexican-American, and other Spanish speaking communities in Arizona.

I regret that I am unable to attend this well deserved Testamonial to a fine person, a citizen of Arizona with whom we should all be proud, and someone I am particularly grateful for being able to say that I have known for so many years.

Love and Best Wishes to John Arnold,

David M. Perkins
Clerk of the Board/ County Administrator

CITY OF TUCSON
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

LEWIS C. MURPHY
MAYOR

250 WEST ALAMEDA
P.O. BOX 27210
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85726-7210
PHONE: (602) 791-4201

April 26, 1983

Mr. John Arnold
c/o 806 East 46th Street
Tucson, Arizona 85713

Dear John:

I am indeed sorry that a conflict in scheduling precludes my attending your testimonial dinner. You have given this community ten very important years of service and I can think of no one more deserving than you of such a testimonial.

Your work on behalf of rural residents and the self-help concept of your organization have certainly had my support for the past ten years. Tucson has been the direct beneficiary of your efforts in terms of the human and community development process whereby some rural residents relocating in Tucson have a firm foothold on future success due to your organization's endeavors.

I wish you well in the future. You may be assured you not only have my support but my heartfelt thanks for your time and energy expended over the past years. On behalf of the City of Tucson, please accept our gratitude and appreciation for a job well done.

Sincerely,

L. C. Murphy

LCM/bf

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIX E

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF

PORTABLE PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION, INC.

We, the undersigned, associate ourselves to form a non-profit corporation pursuant to the provisions of Article 16 of Chapter 1 of Title 10, Arizona Revised Statutes, and for that purpose adopt the following Articles of Incorporation:

ARTICLE I

The name of this corporation shall be: PORTABLE PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION, INC., and shall be commonly known and referred to as "PPEP".

ARTICLE II

The names, residences and post office addresses of the incorporators are as follows:

Dorothy Azul
P. O. Box 14
Santo Tomas Route
Sahuarita, Arizona

Jose A. Cruz
P. O. Box 622
Marana , Arizona

Mercy A. Teso
P.O. Box
Sahuarita, Arizona

Gertha McGrew
P. O. Box 783
Rillito, Arizona

Ted Turpin
8840 North Riviera Drive
(P. O. Box 3003)
Tucson, Arizona

ARTICLE III

The principal place at which the business of the corporation is to be transacted is Pima County, Arizona, but branch offices may be maintained in Santa Cruz County and any place within or outside the State of Arizona which may be required by the needs and business of the corporation.

ARTICLE IV

The corporation formed hereby is a non-profit corporation and shall have no capital stock or shares, and no part of the earnings, income or receipts of this corporation shall be expended for or shall inure to the benefit of any individual, member or members during the existence thereof, except that members may be paid for services they actually render to, for or on behalf of the corporation. The corporation shall also be non-sectarian and non-political.

ARTICLE V

The businesses, objectives and purposes for which this corporation is formed are to operate not for profit but for the charitable purposes of promoting the social and economic welfare of the underprivileged people of Southern Arizona, and in furtherance thereof:

1. To receive, administer, contract and dispense funds made available, directly or indirectly, by the United States, or any State or subdivision thereof, under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, and to receive, collect, administer and dispense any other funds, publicly or privately donated, or real or personal property, and, subject to the laws of the State of Arizona and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, and any regulations thereunder, to use the same in any manner not contrary to law;

2. To promote charitable, scientific, economic, educational and any business enterprise without profit which may be authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, and all of which are within the exemption status of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as it now is or may hereafter be amended, including the formation of study groups, educational classes, co-operatives, incorporated or otherwise, water companies, day schools, child care centers, stores, exchanges, credit unions, and any other business or enterprise decided by the membership to be in its interest, and not contrary to law or the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended;

3. To form youth groups to advance their spiritual, physical and economic betterment, including classes in

education, economics, physical instruction, athletics and in any other fields which the membership feels is or will be in accordance with or in furtherance of the objectives of this corporation;

4. To apply for, obtain, hold and operate under requisite governmental permits, franchises, licenses, or any other authorization required by municipal, county, state or federal governmental requirements as may be in the furtherance of the objectives and purposes of this corporation;

5. To own, sell and otherwise deal in real and personal property as may not be prohibited by the laws of the State of Arizona and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended;

6. To do and perform any and all other acts as a corporate entity not prohibited by law and which are in furtherance of the purposes and objectives of the corporation, and have all powers and authority conferred by the laws of Arizona on non-profit corporations; provided, however, that the corporation shall have no power to attempt to influence legislation by propaganda or otherwise, participate or intervene, directly or indirectly, in any political campaign, or advocate or campaign for legislation or the defeat of proposed legislation.

ARTICLE VI

The private property of the members, officers and Board of Directors of this corporation shall forever be exempt from any and all debts and liabilities of this corporation.

ARTICLE VII

The affairs of the corporation shall be conducted by a Board of Directors of not less than six (6) nor more than twenty-five members, and by such officers as the Board of Directors may from time to time elect or appoint in accordance with the by-laws of the corporation, and such Board shall, not by these Articles, but by resolution of the Board of Directors and by the laws of the State of Arizona and the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, and Regulations thereunder, exercise all corporate powers of the corporation not by law expressly reserved to the members. The Directors shall be elected from among the membership in such a manner and ratio so that each member agency, council, co-operative, unincorporated company, association corporation or other constituent group shall have not less than one representative on the Board of Directors. Directors shall otherwise be elected by such formula, for such term and in such manner as shall be determined by the by-laws of the corporation.

At a membership meeting held in Nogales, Arizona, on December 10, 1969, the following persons were elected as Directors of the corporation, to serve until the first annual meeting of the corporation:

Mario Cota-Robles
Gertha McGrew
Mercy Teso
Ted Turpin
Earl Taylor
Jose Cruz

VIII

The corporation, in lieu of capital stock, may issue certificates of membership to its members. The conditions and regulations for membership, including the rights, privileges and restrictions pertaining thereto, shall be fixed and determined by the by-laws of the corporation. In no event shall any membership in the corporation be transferrable or assignable.

ARTICLE IX

The by-laws of the corporation may be adopted, amended, revised or rescinded by the Board of Directors, except to the extent otherwise provided by vote of the members.

ARTICLE X

The articles of incorporation of the corporation may be amended by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present at a meeting called for that purpose.

ARTICLE XI

The time of commencement of the corporation shall be the date of issuance to it of a certificate of incorporation by the Arizona Corporation Commission, and the corporation shall endure for twenty-five years thereafter, with privileges of renewal as provided by law.

ARTICLE XII

The officers and directors of the corporation shall be elected at the annual meeting of the corporation, which shall be held on the second Tuesday in October of each year.

ARTICLE XIII

In the event of dissolution or other termination of the existence of the corporation, the assets of the corporation shall, except as otherwise required by law, be distributed for a purpose or purposes specified in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, or as it may hereafter be amended, and permitted by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, and any applicable Regulations thereunder.

ARTICLE XIV

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability, direct or contingent, to which the corporation is at any time to subject itself is $1,000,000, subject to the conditions and exceptions contained in Section 10-173 of the Arizona General Corporation Law.

ARTICLE XV

The statutory agent of the corporation shall be John Arnold, 2232 South Campbell Avenue, Tucson, Arizona 85713, who has been a bona fide resident of the State of Arizona for at least three years.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 11 day of June, 1970.

Dorothy Azul
Dorothy Azul

Gertha McGrew
Gertha McCrew

Ted Turpin
Ted Turpin

Jose A. Cruz
Jose A. Cruz

Mercy A. Teso
Mercy A. Teso

STATE OF ARIZONA }
COUNTY OF PIMA } ss

On this the 11 day of June, 1970, before me, the undersigned officer, personally appeared Dorothy Azul, Gertha McGrew, Ted Turpin and Arthur Campbell, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein contained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and official seal.

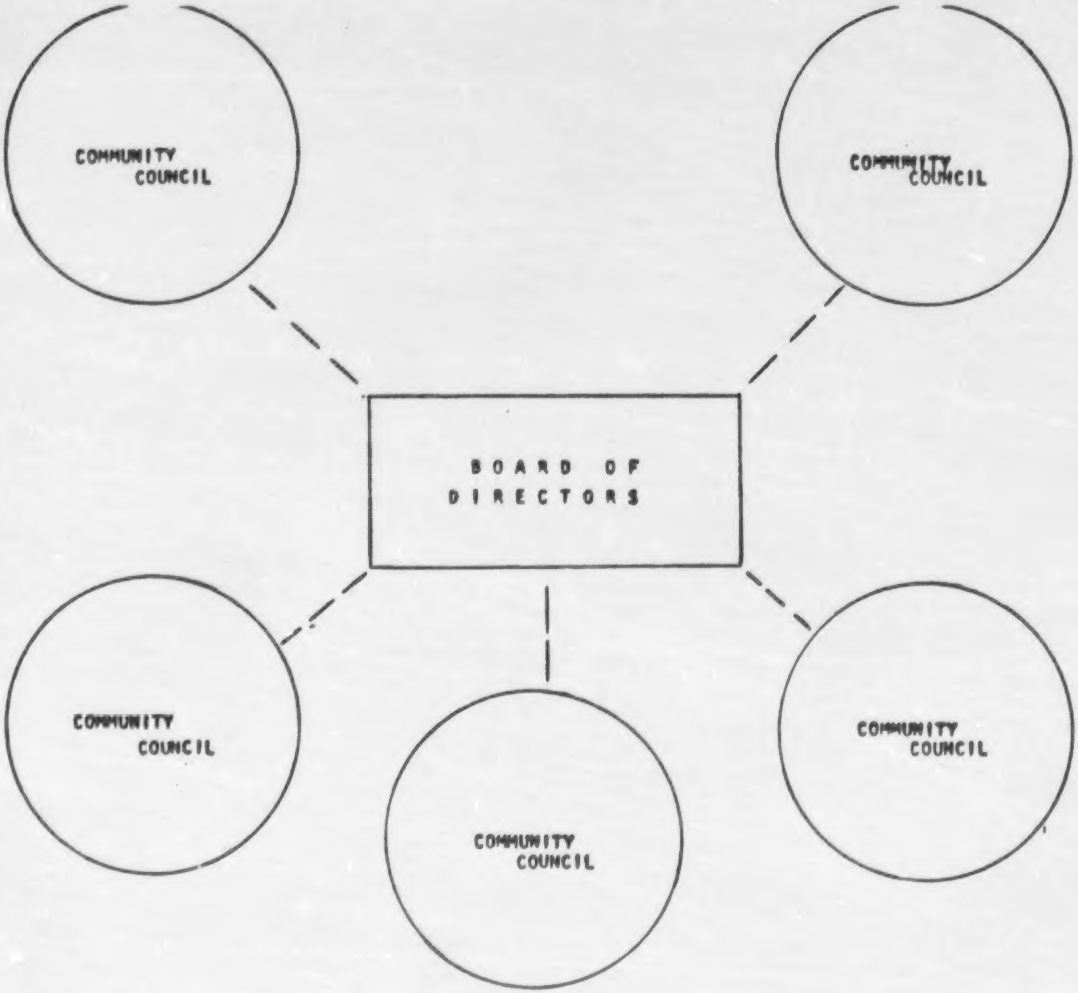
John A. Arnold
Notary Public

My commission expires:

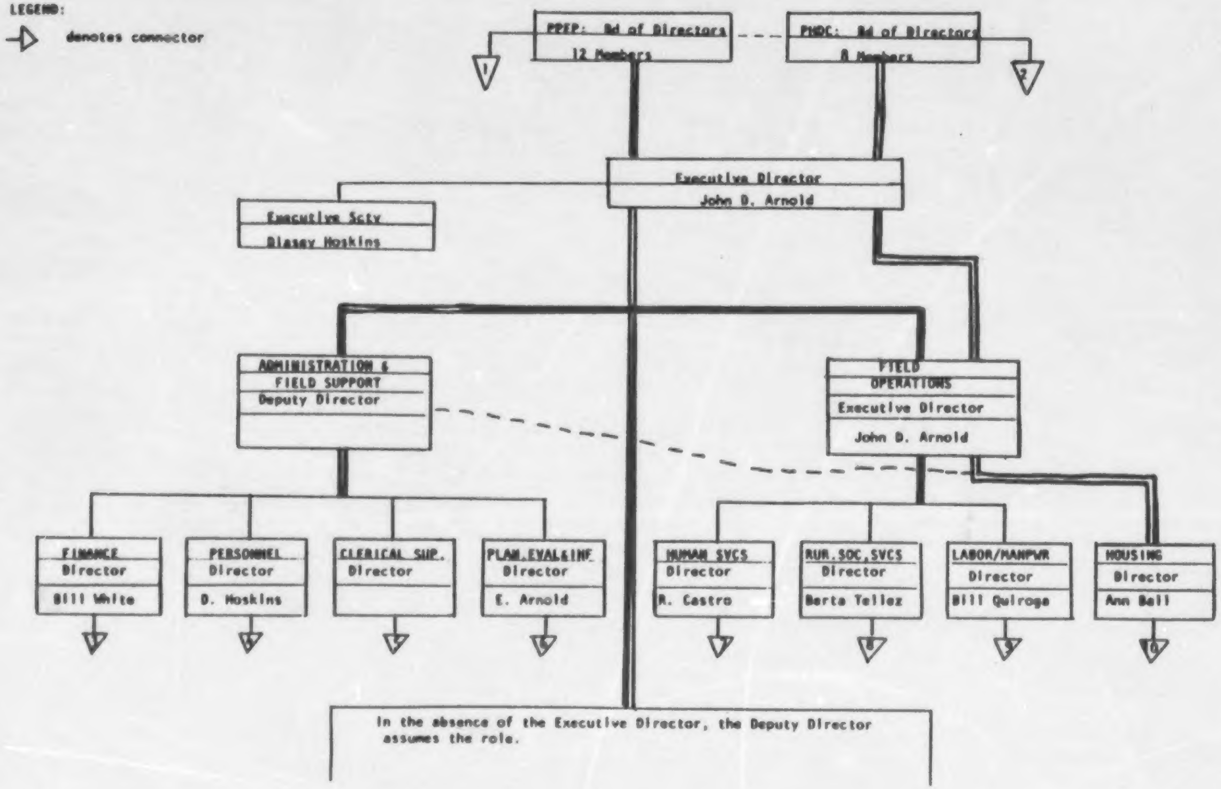
My Commission Expires [illegible] 1974

APPENDIX F

RELATED CHARTS AND TABLES

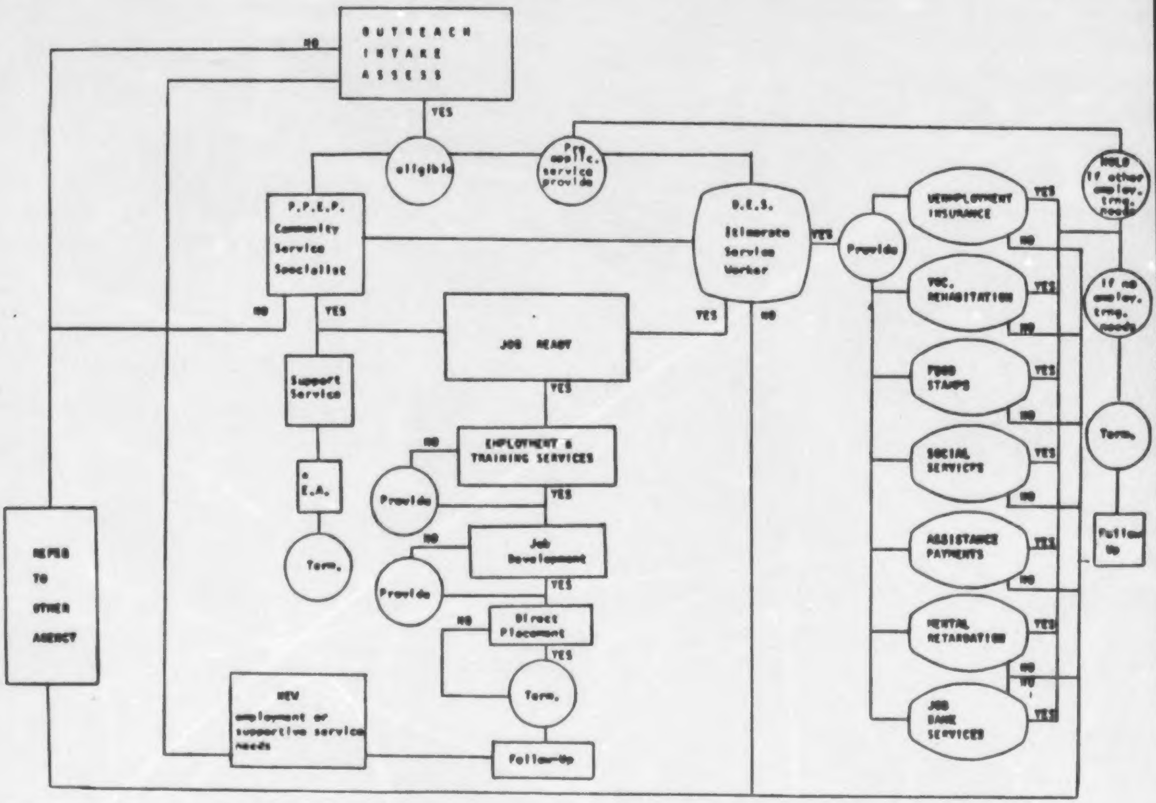

COMMUNITY COUNCIL
COMMUNITY COUNCIL
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
COMMUNITY COUNCIL
COMMUNITY COUNCIL
COMMUNITY COUNCIL

PORTABLE PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION (PPEP) ORGANIZATIONAL CHART


LEGEND:
denotes connector
PPEP: Bd of Directors
12 Members
PHDC: Bd of Directors
8 Members
1
2
Executive Director
John D. Arnold
Executive Scty
Blasey Hoskins
ADMINISTRATION &
FIELD SUPPORT
Deputy Director
FIELD
OPERATIONS
Executive Director
John D. Arnold
FINANCE
Director
Bill White
PERSONNEL
Director
D. Hoskins
CLERICAL SUP.
Director
PLAN.EVAL&INF
Director
E. Arnold
HUMAN SVCS
Director
R. Castro
RUR.SOC.SVCS
Director
Berta Tellez
LABOR/MANPWR
Director
Bill Quiroga
HOUSING
Director
Ann Bell
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

In the absence of the Executive Director, the Deputy Director assumes the role.

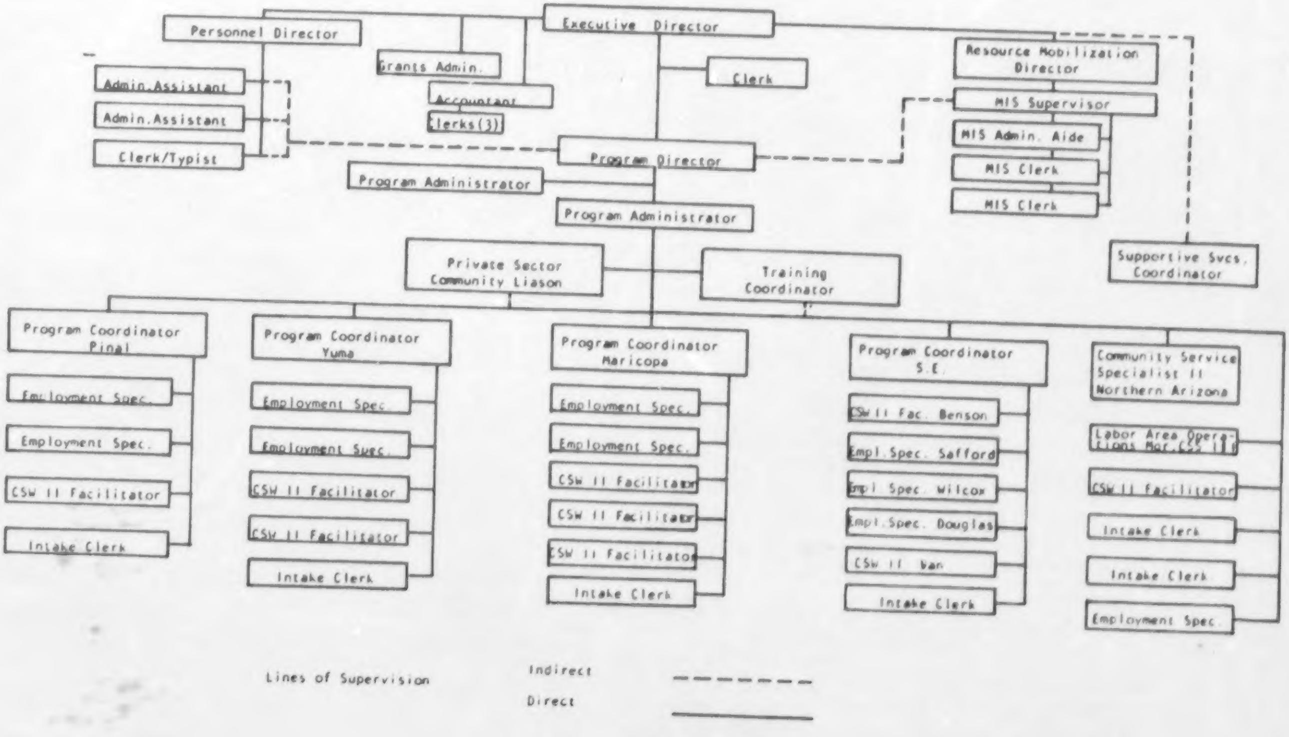
PARTICIPANT FLOW CHART


OUTREACH
INTAKE
ASSESS
NO
YES
eligible
Pre applic. service provide
P.P.E.P.
Community
Service
Specialist
NO
YES
Support Service
* E.A.
Term.
JOB READY
YES
EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING SERVICES
NO
Provide
YES
Job Development
NO
Provide
YES
Direct Placement
NO
YES
Term.
Follow-Up
NEW
employment or supportive service needs
REFER
TO
OTHER
AGENCY
D.E.S.
Itinerate
Service
Worker
YES
NO
YES
Provide
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
VOC. REHABILITATION
FOOD STAMPS
SOCIAL SERVICES
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS
MENTAL RETARDATION
JOB BANK SERVICES
YES
NO
HOLD If other employ. trng. needs
If no employ. trng. needs
Term.
Follow Up

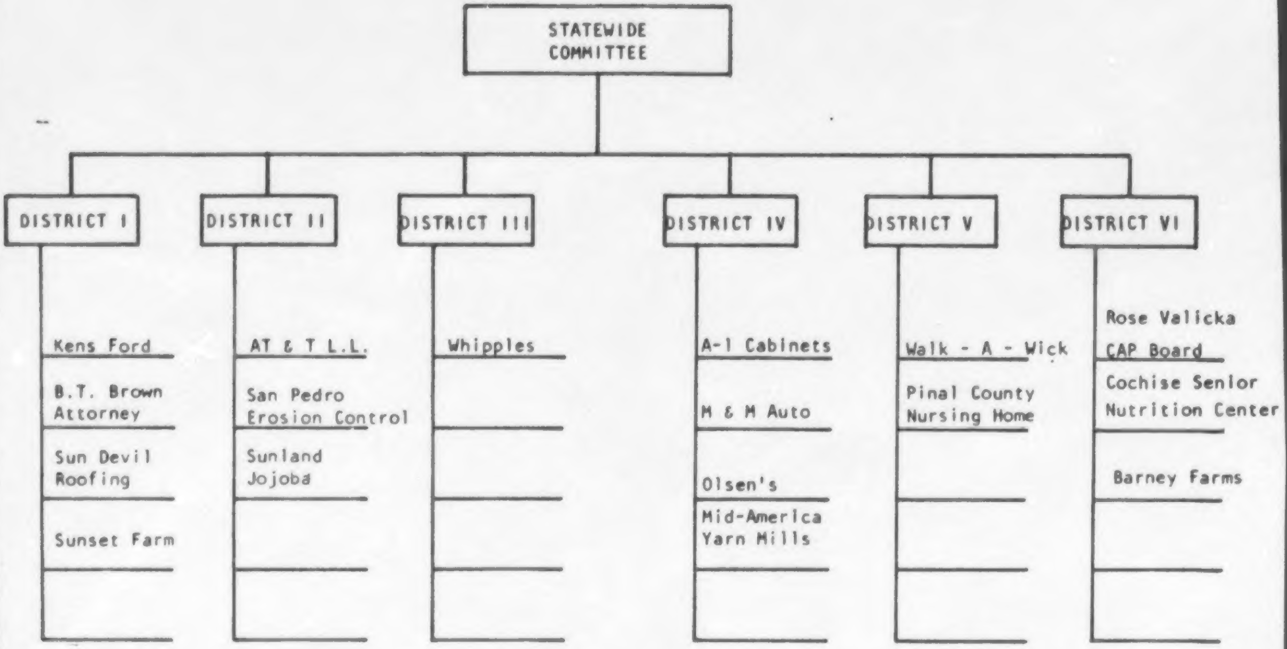
* Emergency Assistance

PROJECT PPEP, INC.

DOL 303 PROGRAM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE


Executive Director
Personnel Director
Grants Admin.
Accountant
Clerks(3)
Clerk
Resource Mobilization Director
Admin.Assistant
Admin.Assistant
Clerk/Typist
MIS Supervisor
MIS Admin. Aide
MIS Clerk
MIS Clerk
Program Director
Program Administrator
Program Administrator
Supportive Svcs. Coordinator
Private Sector Community Liason
Training Coordinator
Program Coordinator Pinal
Employment Spec.
Employment Spec.
CSW II Facilitator
Intake Clerk
Program Coordinator Yuma
Employment Spec.
Employment Spec.
CSW II Facilitator
CSW II Facilitator
Intake Clerk
Program Coordinator Maricopa
Employment Spec.
Employment Spec.
CSW II Facilitator
CSW II Facilitator
CSW II Facilitator
Intake Clerk
Program Coordinator S.E.
CSW II Fac. Benson
Empl.Spec. Safford
Empl.Spec. Wilcox
Empl.Spec. Douglas
CSW II Van
Intake Clerk
Community Service Specialist II Northern Arizona
Labor Area Operations Mgr.CSS III
CSW II Facilitator
Intake Clerk
Intake Clerk
Employment Spec.
Lines of Supervision
Indirect
Direct

ARIZONA PRIVATE SECTOR ADVISORY COUNCIL


STATEWIDE COMMITTEE
DISTRICT I
DISTRICT II
DISTRICT III
DISTRICT IV
DISTRICT V
DISTRICT VI
Kens Ford
B.T. Brown Attorney
Sun Devil Roofing
Sunset Farm
AT & T L.L.
San Pedro Erosion Control
Sunland Jojoba
Whipples
A-1 Cabinets
M & M Auto
Olsen's
Mid-America Yarn Mills
Walk - A - Wick
Pinal County Nursing Home
Rose Valicka
CAP Board
Cochise Senior Nutrition Center
Barney Farms

PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCE BANK

INDUSTRY/DIVISION	DISTRICT I	DISTRICT II	DISTRICT III	DISTRICT IV	DISTRICT V	DISTRICT VI
AGRICULTURE	Sunset Farm	San Pedro Erosion Control				Barney Farms
MINING						
CONSTRUCTION	Lifestyle Homes	Hubbard & Sons		B & B Building		
MANUFACTURING	Gila River Prod.	Burr-Brown		Mid-America Yarn Mills	Thomson Co.	
TRANSPORTATION						
COMMUNICATION		AT & T				
RETAIL TRADE	Southwest Beef		Whipples	Olsens Stores		
FINANCE						
SERVICE	B. T. Brown Attorney	Univ. of Arizona		Valley Health	Pinal County Nursing Home	
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		Pima County Adult Education	AZ. DES		City of Coolidge	CAP Board Rose Valicka
ADDITIONAL	Construction Boyd's Const.	Agriculture Sunland Jojoba			Manufacturing Townley Manuf.	P. Admin. AZ. DES

At- Large Statewide Resource: Arizona Department of Economic Security

NAVAJO EXTENDED FAMILY GROUP MOVE PROJECT

Standardized Structural Frame House
(Post & Beam)

PHASE I	FEASIBILITY STUDY		
PHASE II	IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDY		
	Step 1	-	Acquire and develop project site.
	Step 2	-	a. Build by owner participation 5 Units (Off Reservation)
			b. Build through a contractor 2 Units Tuba City (On Reservation)
	Step 3	-	Concurrently; further development of Economic Projects (as outlined by attachement)
	Step 4	-	Develop with Commission staff sites (On & Off reservation) for future group moves.
PHASE III	GENERAL REPLECATION OF MODEL		

* Acquisitions of suitable land for development on or off reservation

* Site development activities (Sub-Division, off sites, etc)

* Build homes - owner participation and contractor built.

* Implement Economic Development Projects (as per attachement)

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A Better Rural Tomorrow . . .

A Better Rural Tomorrow . . .

AN HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY OF

PORTABLE PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION, INC. (PPEP)

BEGINNING 1967

AND

PPEP HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (PHDC)

BEGINNING 1977

PPEP

JOHN DAVID ARNOLD, ***Founder and Executive Director***

ELIZABETH JOHNSON, ***PPEP Board President***

WALTER A. HOLLIDAY, JR., ***PHDC Board President***

> *"Project PPEP makes the news pages consistently but to those not directly affected Project PPEP remains a mystery. What is it?*
>
> *PPEP is the acronym for Portable Practical Educational Preparation, a private non-profit corporation multifunded by federal, state, county, city, and private foundations to provide services to rural areas."*
>
> from the Green Valley News, Nov. 28, 1979

Home Office: 806 East 46th Street, Tucson, AZ 85713 / (602) 622-3553

PHDC: 2321 S. 4th Ave., Tucson, AZ 85713 / (602) 623-0373

Compiled, edited and assembled 1982 by Ruth Rosenthal *"to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty . . ."*

1967-'69

IN THE BEGINNING

THE ARIZONA DAILY STAR

Part Of Poverty War

'Roving' Council To Begin Travels

A program that Tucson poverty war chiefs hope will become a "roving area council" for use by rural residents begins tomorrow.

The official name is Portable, Practical Educational Preparation — or, more simply, Project PPEP.

PPEP is a schoolbus converted to classroom use and staffed by a full-time coordinator and social worker and four part-time aides. It has been financed for six months of operation through $20,822 in federal money from the Western Region Office of Economic Opportunity.

Money left over at the regional level after local programs were budgeted and approved has been distributed to local offices for special, short-term programs — such as PPEP.

The local contribution amounts to $5,420 worth of services-in-kind. John D. Arnold has been hired as coordinator.

The roving classroom will spend about one day a week in each of several rural communities such as Sahuarita, Continental and Tubac.

Classes such as driver training, citizenship, nutrition, health, sanitation, literacy (basic English and math) and household vocational (do-it-yourself) skills will be conducted in the evenings.

During each day the PPEP staff will attend to other needs of the Pima County farm labor family such as referring them to other active private and public agencies that can help and following up on action taken in those cases.

Its funciton is essentially that of seven permanent area councils located within the city of Tucson and operated through the non-profit Committee for Economic Opportunity, Inc., here.

CEO Director Reuben Romero said yesterday that the PPEP program will dovetail with another new program — the emergency food and medical program — also to begin next week.

We're off !

"La Tortuga"

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

A Mobile, Practical Poverty Program That Works

A Mobile, Practical Poverty Program That Works

rtable Education' Gets Down To State's Rural Grass Ro

B BRAUN

voiced about poverty
re not in contact
nting to help.
adminis-
grams
ing

Classes may be held on subjects ranging from dialing a telephone or driving an automobile to preparation for a high school equivalency certificate.

The program keeps about 45 people busy, most of them on a part-time or volunteer basis. Paid staff includes John Arnold, program coordinator, Mrs. Berta Tellez, a full-time
orker aide, and four part-time
he communities served and
s.

the importance of em-
actually living in the
d. Two of his aides live
ntinental and one in

se commu-
ant for
im-

portant and we train them in a skill, such as auto or diesel mechanics. For others literacy, citizenship or a high school education is most important.

"We are also just beginning to move into the areas of legal aid, credit unions and consumer education. We have already formed a food buying club for mass purchasing of food."

Arnold prefers a total concept of help for a community, rather than just a part of it.

"I am very much in favor of a program fo
children like Head Start, but yet I believe w
kids learn in school must be reinforced
home by the parents. If the parents loo
education as something worthwhile, this
tude will rub off on the children in the hom

• Arnold criticized some poverty progr
which are designed in Washington with

heed to the needs and desires of the people in a particular area of the country.

"An anti-proverty program that might be effective in West Virginia often does not apply to us in Arizona.

"We have been lucky in that the Office of Economic Opp
hich funds our pro-
gram
de and
fr
e creative. They don't tell
the program."

A unique feature of PPEP is its classroom on wheels, a school bus named "La Tortuga" (The Tortoise). Arnold said it was so named because it makes its way slowly but surely to towns from Marana in the north to Tumacacori in the south.

Arnold and his fellow teachers use the bus in a town until a permanent building be

available for a classroom. Oft
the bus and students are fo
side.

About 125 adults and
in the PPEP evenin
attendance per mo

Arnold said
siastically to
problem as
om Tucs
He

southern Arizona's answers t
crisis.

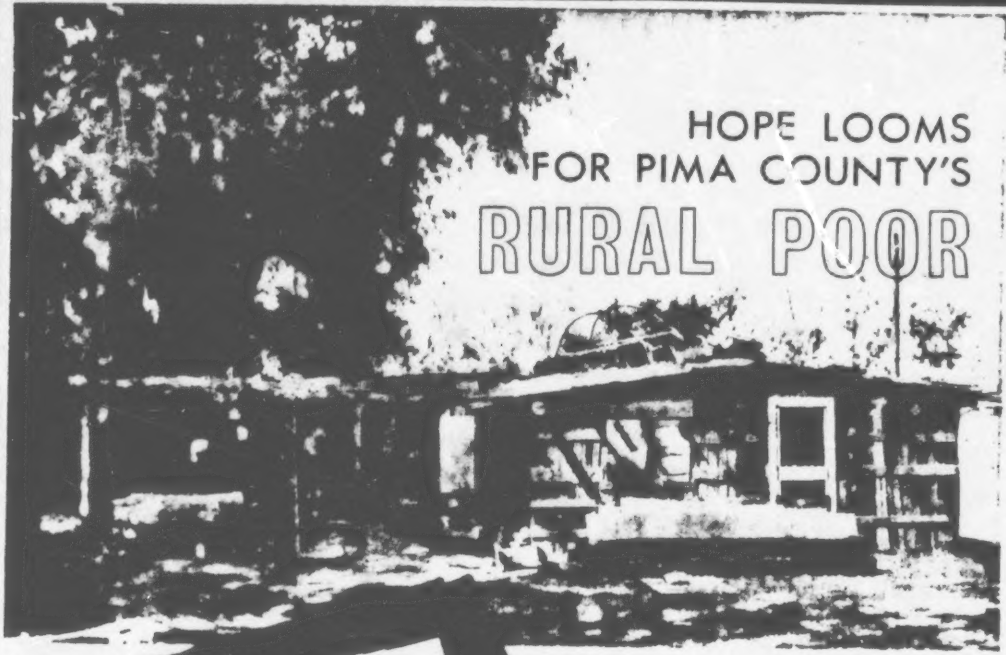
Its name is Portable Practical Educational Preparation. Its goal is summed up in its title, practical education which is brought almost to the doorstep of unskilled and poverty-stricken people in the southern part of the state. Its method involves the use of constant information: finding what kinds of education the people want and then providing it.

eat deal of la
e creative. They don't tell us h
he program."

A unique feature of PPEP is its classroom
n wheels, a school bus named "La Tortuga" (The Tortoise). Arnold said it was so named because it makes its way slowly but surely to towns from Marana in the north to Tumacacori in the south.

Arnold and his fellow teachers use the b
a town until a permanent building b

HOPE LOOMS FOR PIMA COUNTY'S RURAL POOR



Hall
WRITER

...of ...and things ...ed to erase much

Most of those bright chapters are being written by the Portable Practical Educational Preparation (PPEP) program, a federally supported Office of Economic venture directed by 27-year-old John D. Arnold of Tucson.

Though so... arted...

...her poverty ...eat with ...did.

...e in the ...ng her ...would ...she ...nold ...the

"Look at my roof," says the woman of the household. "Every time it rains, it comes right in and ruins my things."

There is butane gas for cooking but there is no hot water. The family shares a community toilet, outdoor variety.

Behind them and beside them live a multitude of other families, none in notably better circumstances...

...ing to keep youngsters in school and interested in education, keeping the family clothed . . .

One of the tragedies of the poor who live in abominable structures is the question: Where would they go if such homes were razed from the face of the ... they ...

...with no change coming back.

Some of the youngsters of the poor have never been in an ordinary bathtub. It is quite likely that some of the parents have never been in one either. For many, it's wash cloth or wash pan or wash tub only.

In Rillito, the poor littl...

...much

Most of those bright chapters are being written by the Portable Practical Educational Preparation (PPEP) program, a federally supported Office of Economic venture directed by 27-year-old John D. Arnold of Tucson.

Though some things are started, there is still, in field hand vernacular, a long row to hoe.

Arnold had lived in several of Pima's rural poverty pockets a decade before taking over the PPEP program in August, 1968, on a $20,000 budget. With accomplishments on his record, the second-year budget has advanced to $33,000.

Much of the rural poverty lies with the farm laborers of the county whose shacks rise up out of fields or in little settlements beside unpaved roads. Some of them loom out of an agricultural lushness of cotton, lettuce and sugar beet lands in the rich Avra Valley. Other troubled low-income families can be found among the ranks of some mine and ranch employes.

Arnold's job also includes rural Santa Cruz County and he's constantly on the move

John Arnold Talks To Ronn...

...ita East, 33; Sahuarita Village, 29; Bull Ranch (near Continental), 10; Continental, 15; Arivaca, 15; Sasabe, 10; Amado, 12; Tubac, 22; Carmen, 10, Tumacacori, 10; Sonoita, 12; Patagonia, 12 — roughly 625 families in all.

How bad is this rural poverty? Arnold recalls the time when he called on a poor family at lunch time and was extremely hot, tired and hungry.

The woman of the house was

Then a chil... the emptied c... the crate and ... the inside. Arno... bel. They had di... of dog food.

All the rural pove... that brutal, but non... pretty.

In Marana, David an... erine Tamplin and th... children live in three ro... One of those is a kitchen.

...chel said.

The PPEP program is taking literacy training into all the impoverished areas of the two counties. Arnold says the outpouring has been tremendous. Some of the Yaquis, several off-reservation Papago Indians and many Negroes are steady attenders.

280

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Story Prompts Outpouring For Poor

Prompts Outpouring For Poor

By Jay Hall
CITIZEN STAFF WRITER

at Pi…
In today's …
some people hav…
the plight be earlier …

A Cub Scout troop knocked on John Arnold's door and said, "We've brought some food for the poor people."

Gratefully accepting, Arnold looked over the donations and was a little awed. The Cubs consisted largely of "minority" youngsters. In their box were several items of surplus commodity canned goods — yet they wanted to share this food from their own needy tables.

In a more affluent section of town, an 11-year-old girl read the recent Tucson Daily Citizen story on the plight of Pima County's rural poor and was touched.

She summoned her 9-year-old and 7-year-old sister and they talked about it quite a bit.

The result: each went to her piggy bank and laid out their pennies, totaling something in the neighborhood of $1. They sent it along to Arnold "to help somebody."

A senior citizens club came to Arnold's door at 2232 S. Campbell Ave. with literally a truckload of clothing and food to be given to the poor of Marana. Additionally, one of its members out of his own pocket made a $1,000 purchase, at wholesale prices, of new toys which are going to light up 600 young faces this Christmas.

Arnold, director of the Portable Practical Educational Preparation (PPEP) program, an Office of Economic Opportunity undertaking, has a whole log of people who gave or offered goods or services.

Several church groups, school classes and organizations …

…ing through the
…ting loans
…ome Ad-

John Arnold Checks Donations For The Poor

Citizen Photo By Bill Hopkins

lishment emptied a storage room of clothing or other items of former guests who had left possessions in lieu of room payment or had them put in storage. Reclaim date in both instances had long since passed.

Several people offered their teaching services in such fields as illiteracy classes, special tutoring and other forms of teaching.

Meanwhile there were other items of good news from the rural poverty front. Twelve families at Continental and eight at Sahuarita are eagerly …

and four bedrooms. They are acquiring them from M.M. Sundt whose new Dyna-Strux homes are just coming out.

Even unskilled labor can set them up in about 20 days without strain, Arnold said, and they come with the electrical, plumbing and cabinetry built into the prefabrication sections.

The prospective homeowners from the low-income groups are looking over lots in the $200 to $800 range and expect to obtain the pre-…

homes with their modern kitchens and modern bathrooms at about $7,700 for most.

Good news from Tumacacori … low-income population … was the operational kickoff last Sunday of the Santa Cruz Valley Co-op Inc.

A cooperative service station selling Shell gasoline opened primarily for members but … sell to the public. …

gallon sold will go to the station owners from whom the co-op is leasing its facilities.

Cost to the public stopping there will be slightly higher (in the "independents" price range, said Arnold) than for shareholders.

If the gasoline venture works well, a food buying club and a credit union are set up … follow.

… Rillito, there was …

… McGrew … day …

spon… Tucson … people of Rill… the center can … without charge to the … of the pre-school youngste… will serve. Otherwise, a fee will be necessary.

Already enrolled are 27 children.

The Rillito Community Center will be used for the day care center.

A hot meal for the kiddies will be included in the center's day care.

There's no end of things the rural poor and the PPEP program could use, of course, and … continue to need.

…ly color the … but, …

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1969 TUCSON DAILY, C

Rural Poverty Program Coordinating Board Elected

69

Portable Practical Educational Preparation, the rural poverty program known as PPEP, has elected a board of directors to coordinate activities of the 12 rural communities served under the program.

John Arnold, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity delegate agency which works in Pima and Santa Cruz counties, said the rural communities do not include the Papago Indian Reservation.

President of the board is Mario Cota-Robles, Tucson. Other officers are Mrs. Gertha McGrew, Rillito, vice president; Mrs. Mercy Teso, Sahuarita, secretary, and Jose Cruze, Marana Yaqui Village, treasurer.

The present six-member board will be expanded to include 25 persons from rural communities, Arnold said.

Working on the PPEP project with Arnold is Mrs. Berta Tellez, a full-time social worker, and seven persons who work part time.

Rural Pover…
Coordinati…

Portable Practical Ed… al Preparation, the ru… ty program known … has elected a board … to coordinate activ… rural communit… the program.

John Arnold… Office of Eco… delegate ag… Pima and San… said the rural commun… not include the Papago Indi… Reservation.

President of the board is Mario Cota-Robles, Tucson. Other officers are Mrs. Gertha McGrew, Rillito, vice president; Mrs. Mercy Teso, Sahuarita,

1970-'71

Visitor From Washington

Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., chats with Laura May Coulter, one of the many black children who are cared for at the day-care center operated by the [redacted] PPEP Inc. at Marana. (Sheaffer photo by Harry Lewis)

Co-Ops Successful

Yaquis Making Progress With Minimum Of Help

An unofficial theory of governmental economics, to which many Americans subscribe, states: "The benefits of government programs — both in tangible results and human pride — tend to be inversely proportional to the amount of federal money and attention they receive."

Evidence in support of this thesis is provided by the sure, steady growth of the Portable Practical Educational Project (PPEP) of the Tucson Committee for Economic Opportunity, which is promoting self-help cooperatives among the Poor [redacted] of Southern Arizona. The PPEP is a "helping people to help themselves" program.

Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., who visited a Yaqui co-op salvage store and a children's day-care center near Marana yesterday, said: "It's great to see what these people have done — with only the encouragement of a few
people." He was impressed with the
the PPEP and the Yaqui residents of
village have made in the last year and

Yaqui Indians have inha
20 adobe huts for the past
there free, with the permis
ter Users, which
there was no ele
and the PPEP

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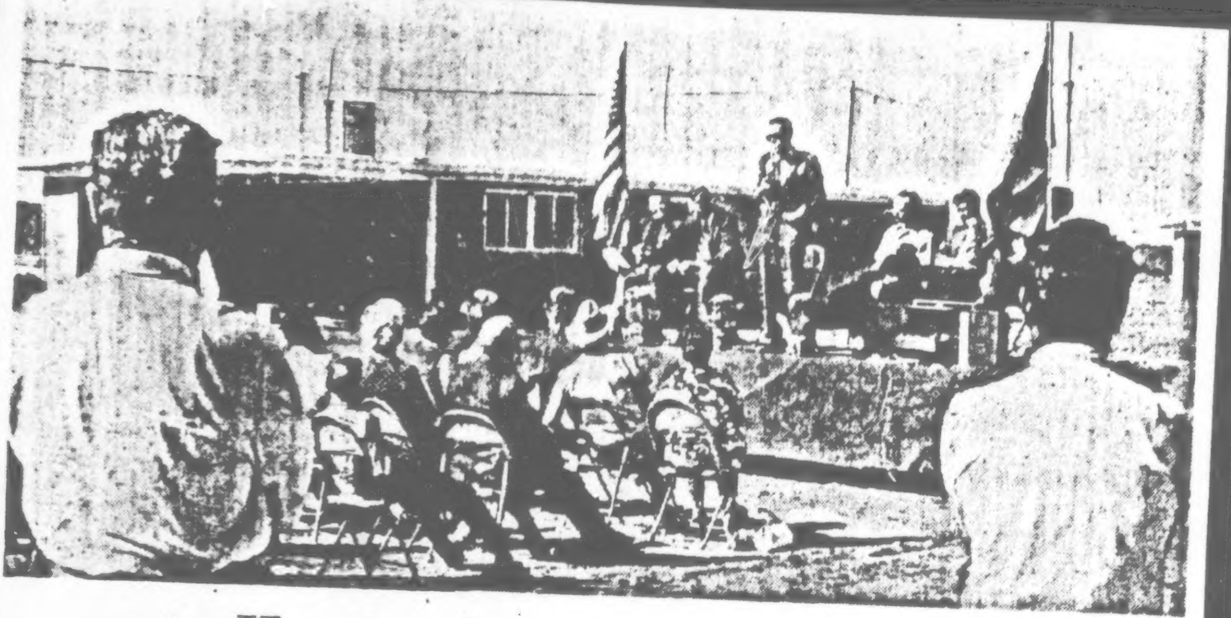
Seventh Year - No. 42 /15/70 16 Pages --Two Sections

Governor Dedicates Self-Help Homes

Gov. Jack Williams (center) cuts the ribbon to officially dedicate the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Jesus Blanco (left) at the Valverde Self-Help Housing Project, south of Sahuarita, Sunday. At right are Mr. and Mrs. Roberto Estrada. Estrada heads ~~Valverde Housing Association, an agency of Project PPEP,~~ the rural poverty organization. (NEWS Photo).



—Citizen Photo by Don Tortorell

Housing Development Opens

Gov. Jack Williams yesterday spoke at opening ceremony for the Valverde Housing Association at four miles south of Sahuarita. Five low-income farm labor families are moving into new homes this week. The houses are constructed under the rural antipoverty program called Portable Practical Educational Preparation (PPEP). Others on the program (from left) were Hector Morales, director of the Tucson Committee for Economic Opportunity; Philip Nelson of the Farmers Home Administration; John Arnold, PPEP director; Robert Estrada, president of Valverde, and Ted Turpin, a PPEP director.

Thai Officials Visit G

Two district-level Thai government officials were gree[illegible] weekend by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Barnes of 250 El Pinon, wh[illegible] to John Arnold, head of a local OEO poverty proje[illegible] Somchitta Chullapong, Barnes, translator Vichai Vor[illegible] Vichan Suwanathat. Somchitta is district officer of [illegible] Vichan has a parallel post in Muang District.

ast
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s and
ict and
Photo).

Green Valley Man Hosts Visiting Thais

A Green Valley man whose son is an American diplomat in Thailand gave international cooperation a bi[illegible] boost here last week by in[illegible] troducing a pair of Th[illegible] officials to the man m[illegible] able to answer their qu[illegible] tions.

Ralph Barnes of 250 [illegible] Pinon arranged [illegible] Somchitta Chullapong [illegible] Vithan Suwanathat--bo[illegible] district officers in Thai[illegible] land, a post roughly equivalent to county commissioner--to meet John David Arnold, director of a local rural self-help program under the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

Barnes' son, Thomas J. Barnes, U. S. consul at Udorn, Thailand, had suggested the two stop in Green Valley to see his father during their whirlwind tour of the United States.

Somchitta and Vithan came to this country to get a first-hand look at cooperative low-cost housing and similar rural self-help projects, hoping to find some of the ideas useful in their own country's fight against Communist rebels.

Meeting the two at the Tucson airport Saturday morning, Barnes brought them to the Green Valley News office, where Arnold was waiting. After introductions, the group--which [illegible] Thai interpreter [illegible] at [illegible] chance to [illegible] they had [illegible] people who did the wo[illegible] they seemed to enjoy [illegible] visit thoroughly. I think it made an impression."

Arnold later gave the Thais a mini-tour of other projects in the area, including a similar housing effort and a co-op water system at Valle Verde and the gas and grocery co-op at Tumacacori.

The visitors left at sunset for Phoenix and a Sunday visit to the Grand Canyon.

Other stops on their tour, which began in Washington, D.C., were Niagara Falls, Los Angeles, Window Rock, Denver, New Orleans, Cape Kennedy, Tampa, San Juan and New York.

ing Thais

chance to ta[illegible]ey had
[illegible]ople who did the wor[illegible] the
[illegible]ey seemed to enjoy [illegible]
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for Phoenix and a Sunday
visit to the Grand Canyon.
Other stops on their tour,
which began in Washingto[illegible]
D.C., were Niagara F[illegible]
Los An[illegible]les, Win[illegible]
Denver, [illegible]
Kennedy, Tampa, [illegible] Cape,
and New York. San Juan

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Practical Schooling Brought To Needy

By MARTIN HAYNES

"This is a bird. This is a cup. This is a dish."

This may seem easy for the average reader, but for a 45-year-old woman who most of her life has spoken only Spanish, it brings a feeling of personal accomplishment.

The Sahuarita woman is a member of one of 130 families along the Nogales highway benefiting in literacy training and other projects of Portable Practical Education (PPEP) Program

gram through a $20,827 allocation from the local Committee for Economic Opportunity.

"Not only are the families from Sahuarita to Tubac learning the skills in preparation for citizenship, they are being introduced to ideas in family planning, nutrition, money management and first aid," said Arnold.

"Many of these grant labor

"Before nightfall, they all had been provided with food through Emergency Medical and Food agents of CEO."

Similar cases were cited in which families were given emergency food or medical treatment, then later instructed in eligibility for regular welfare.

Arnold

Arizona graduate with a major in sociology, he is also an ordained minister, with several years' experience in volunteer social work. He has worked as gymnastics instructor at the local Arizona Boys' School.

On Fridays

workers have begun high school equivalency training and 77 have begun driver education training. More than 40 are taking literacy instruction and are taking

mentioned the following as "particularly helpful."

Mr. and Mrs.

June 18, 1970

Cota-Robles Is Named President Of Project PPEP

Mario Cota-Robles, former Tubac resident, Tucson city
been named
newly
PPEP,
agenc

PPEP Driver Training Course Aids 18 License Applicants

Eighteen Santa Cruz Valley residents received drivers licenses and learners permits in the valley following completion of Portable Practical Education (PPEP) Drivers Training Course.

Ten persons received licenses and eight learners permits. John D.

As transportation is a key to the rural way of life in the Santa Cruz Valley, have been PPEP

PPEP Teaches Self-Help To Rural Needy

'70

Few people in this country today are better equipped to understand what is meant by the controversial term "benign neglect" than the rural poor.

Though millions of dollars are spent annually on projects to help ghetto dwellers and cure the problems of the "inner-city," the little seen and less cared-for rural families have to make do largely on their own.

John Arnold and the Portable Practical Educational Project (PPEP) have been tackling this problem — with genuine interest and advice, rather than money — and with their help poor families of Pima and Santa Cruz counties are making progress.

PPEP's budget includes only enough the salaries of Arnold and five No federal money rial aid

---

Migrants Aided By PPEP

Story Prompts Outpouring For Poor

By Jay Hall
CITIZEN STAFF WRITER

On Oct. 18, Ole' magazine published Jay Hall's in-depth look at Pima County's rural poor. In today's article, Jay tells how some people have responded to the plight he earlier described.

tions volunteered to sponsor Thanksgiving or Christmas dinners or parties for low-income families.

A woman who owns or manages a hotel-type estab-

and busily going through the processes of getting loans from the Farmers Home Administration.

They will put up prefabricated homes of two,

homes with their kitchens and rooms most

GROCERY STORE

Raul Castro Opens Tumacacori Co-Op

Former Ambassador Raul Castro of Tucson cut the ribbon to open the Santa Cruz Valley Grocery Co-Op Sunday at Tumacacori during ceremonies

"It's a wonderful accomplishment

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Self-Help Housing Gets Under Way Near Sahuarita

Self-Help

Self-Help

Self-Help

Self-Help

Mo Cuts The Ribbon

Congressman Udall clowns a bit as he cuts the ribbon to dedicate the new homes as "El Valle De Las Rosas." (NEWS Photo)

Self-Help

"These homes are proof that we can be our brother's keeper," Udall told the multi-racial audience, "and these homes will make a tremendous difference to their owners."

He predicted that children of the farm labor families will grow up with pride in [illegible] and with de-

Self-Help

Udall Dedicates Self-Help Homes At Continental Site

Self-Help

John Arnold, director of Project PPEP, served as

(Continued on Page 2)

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2

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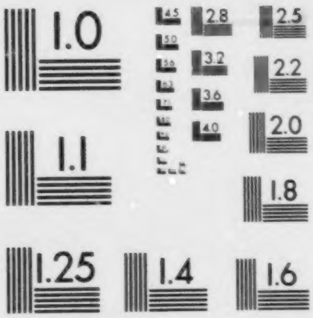
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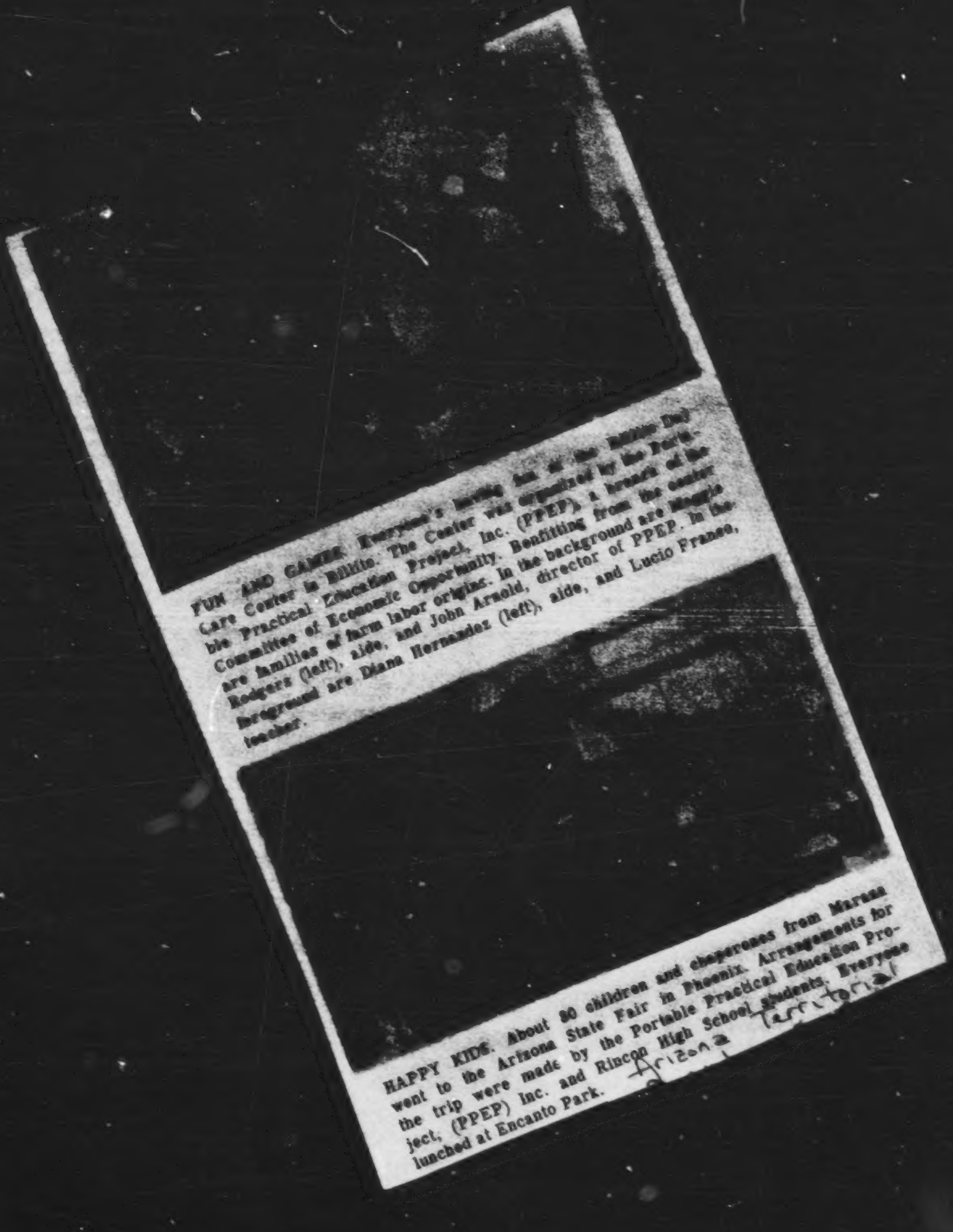
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL 1010a
(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



FUN AND GAMES. Everyone's having fun at the Rillito Day Care Center in Rillito. The Center was organized by the Portable Practical Education Project, Inc. (PPEP), a branch of the Committee of Economic Opportunity. Benfitting from the center are families of farm labor origins. In the background are Maggie Rodgers (left), aide, and John Arnold, director of PPEP. In the foreground are Diana Hernandez (left), aide, and Lucio Franco, teacher.

HAPPY KIDS. About 80 children and chaperones from Marana went to the Arizona State Fair in Phoenix. Arrangements for the trip were made by the Portable Practical Education Project, (PPEP) Inc. and Rincon High School students. Everyone lunched at Encanto Park.

Arizona Territorial

MINORITIES FIND STRENGTH

Slowly, laboriously La Tortuga crawled its way back and forth along the 140 hot, dusty miles from Marana to Tumacacori and Patagonia in Southern Arizona. The old green bus made many groaning stops in poor Mexican-American, Indian and black communities, creeping door to door over rutted dirt roads until it found a friendly spot in the shade. It didn't pick up passengers or transport anyone or anything, but it made important deliveries all along the way.

For more than a year, starting in 1968, La Tortuga, or the Tortoise, brought education in rich, practical varieties to people who had had very little, preparing them for more vital improvements to come. The ten-year-old school bus was responsible for bringing Portable Practical Educational Preparations, (PPEP), to hundreds of low income people in rural Pima and Santa Cruz Counties.

The purpose of PPEP then was adult education, but not the usual, formalized kind. "We taught people what they needed to know, practical things like dialing a phone and driving a car," said John D. Arnold, director of PPEP, which started in August, 1968, with an OEO grant of $20,822 for administrative expenses. "We thought the slow, old bus would be the most acceptable vehicle for this education, particularly among people from Mexico who are used to seeing the old church ministry buses that frequent the villages there."

Arnold, 28, an ordained Southern Baptist minister, rode a rural ministry bus circuit himself as a youth in Guadalajara, Mexico, where he grew up. He remembered that the old bus, also called La Tortuga, was warmly greeted in the villages and thought it would be welcome in isolated southern Arizona communities where people are often wary of strangers. He outfitted the second La Tortuga like a classroom with a blackboard and rows of tables and chairs, hired a full-time aide and four part-time aides from local communities with OEO funds and toured the poor communities in the two countries, looking for students.

Acceptance of La Tortuga did not come immediately, particularly in the Yaqui Village in Marana. The Yaquis are Mexican Indians who fled their

opportunity

March 1972
Published by the
Office of Economic
Opportunity

Kent State
Pioneers
New
Faculty
Concept

IN COOPERATION

By Betty Murphy

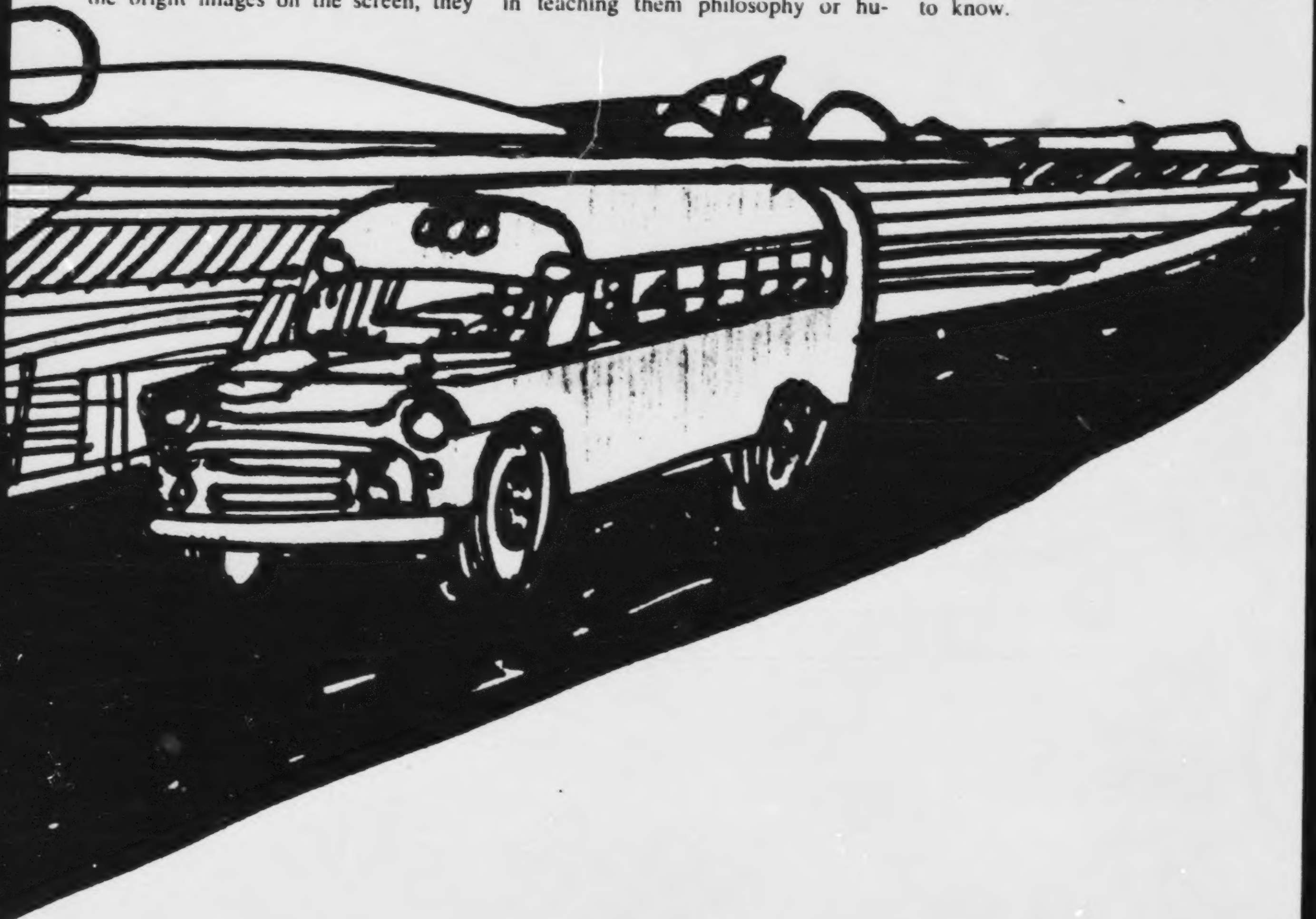
country as political refugees about 40 years ago and settled in several small communities in and around Tucson. Because of the treatment they received in Mexico, they tend to distrust outsiders and stick mostly to themselves. So when La Tortuga first started visiting their Marana village, they dashed inside their little mud and cactus houses and shut their doors.

After several visits, curiosity got the better of a few of the less timid Yaquis who came closer to see what the little old bus was doing sitting in the middle of their village. Arnold greeted them warmly in Spanish and invited them inside to see some movies. At first they watched cautiously from outside the door; then, drawn by the bright images on the screen, they gradually ventured inside.

One day Arnold asked a group of Yaquis if there was anything they would like to learn that would help them get along better in the community. An old lady said she would love to know how to write. It took Arnold an hour to teach her to print the letters A, B, and C, but she was estatic over her accomplishment.

"Writing was a strange new skill to this woman, although she speaks Yaqui, Spanish, English and Papago fluently. While she doesn't meet our formal standards of achievement, she is extremely skilled in communicating with many people," said Arnold, who tries to bring out people's strong points and work with them. "There's no point in teaching them philosophy or humanities or even pushing them past the literacy level when they have never been to school. They need to know how to fill out an application for work and how to read newspaper want ads. We felt it was more important to concentrate on everyday things that they need to know to get along."

After the circuit school-on-wheels gained acceptance in the communities it visited, Arnold set up informal courses at specified times. These were mainly in the evening because most of the adults work on the farms or in the copper mines. He recruited about 40 volunteers from the University of Arizona and other institutions to help him and his aides teach individuals and groups basic things they needed to know.



The Yaquis work toward a dream

Dust rises from the roads and tall trees near the roadside, wooden houses squatting low in the sun and the sign in front are the first impressions of the Yaqui community in Marana.

Some of the houses are decorated with wooden crosses with bright flowers on them. During the day the women in cotton skirts and blouses or dresses go about their work. Some small dogs play in the roads. The men and school children return in the evenin
the community loses its
atmosphere for awhile.

It is a poor community. T
small houses show the povert
and it lines the faces of the people. Yet the cleanliness is apparent. The community, at first glance, is reminiscent of the poorer sections of the South or the ghettos of a city. Except the people walk with pride and there is care taken in the way the community is kept.

It is not a reservation. The land is owned by the Cortaro Water Users Company and 17 families live on the property on Sandario Road. The community also serves other Yaqui famil
scattered about in th
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Arnold,
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Bill Pace,

IN THE STORE, Mrs. Mollie Amacio (right) helps Mrs. Betty Alveres with some shopping.

lawn maintenance and trash collection. The women are working on making paper flowers to sell, under the direction of Bertha Tellez of PPEP. There will also be a drivers education course this summer at the Yaqui community. Mrs. Mollie Amacio is man-

nator, a-
d of the
y has done. So

community has undertaken
y projects over the past two years and have more planned. There is a salvage co-opera'ive, a teen center and the peo.e are now building community showers
Three young men 'a th
munity are launc
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build the basketball court near it for more activities. Since the community is small, it is an informal gathering.

The main road in th
munity is now to
Perez can b
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tions which will make them an integral part of the community.

"We do have some voice in the Marana community affairs. We
re called a community, but
aybe we are more like a neigh-
hood in the Marana com-
ity," said Mrs. Amacio.

e people have a dream for
ace. It includes shiny, new
houses, expansion of the
ses and installation of
, sewers and street
A step by step move
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e dream is like many
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ONE OF THE NEW duplexes is proudly shown off by Mrs. who lives in that one. They are located behind the main com center.

The Yaquis work toward a dream

Dust rises from the roads and tall trees near the roadside, wooden houses squatting low in the sun and the sign in front are the first impressions of the Yaqui community in Marana.

Some of the houses are decorated with wooden crosses with bright flowers on them. During the day the women in cotton skirts and blouses or dresses go about their work. Some small dogs play in the roads. The men and school children return in the evening and the community loses its lazy atmosphere for awhile.

It is a poor community. The small houses show the poverty and it lines the faces of the people. Yet the cleanliness is apparent. The community, at first glance, is reminiscent of the poorer sections of the South or the ghettos of a city. Except the people walk with pride and there is care taken in the way the community is kept.

It is not a reservation. The land is owned by the Cortaro Water Users Company and 17 families live on the property on Sandario Road. The community also serves other Yaqui families scattered about in the Marana area. There is no plumbing, sewers or paving. Telephones are rare.

The superficial glance does not tell the whole story. For two years the community has been working for improvement, primarily under the auspices of Project PPEP (Portable, Practical Educational Preparations) and funding from the U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare.

"There has been quite a bit of progress," said John Arnold, area PPEP director. Bill Pace,

PUTTING IN THE WATER line is Arnold Perez who is a member of the Neighborhood Youth Corps

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ork that goes on belies
e lazy atmosphere of the superficial day-time look at the community. The dream, told by the people, will replace the dusty streets and the small, wooden houses.

1973

PPEP plans projects

PPEP, Inc., the Committee of Economic Opportunity's rural action program, has announced its ongoing projects for 1973-74 in several Arizona communities including Tumacacori, Patagonia, Sahuarita and Valverde.

Home repair loans available

Homeowners in rural areas and in towns with fewer than 10,000 residents may be eligible for as much as $3,500 in home repair loans from the Farmers Home Administration, according to John Arnold, director of Project PPEP.

Arnold told
town council
the funds are
such work as r
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ing

The Santa Cruz Valley Co-op, Tumacacori, plans to stimulate expansion of the co-op grocery store and gas facility, assist the co-op in acquiring space in the new shopping complex to be built in Tubac and provide technical assistance to the new co-op board of directors.

In Patagonia, PPEP
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Project PPEP's work to be seen by county supervisors

'73

On April 12 tour of area programs begun by the rural anti-poverty Project PPEP will be conducted by its director, John Arnold, for members of the Pima County Board of Supervisors.

Arnold said the tour was requested by Supervisor Conrad Joyner, who represents the southern section of the county. Several other supervisors may also attend.

Project PPEP
funds fr

That funding formerly came from the Office of Economic Opportunity, which has been cancelled by the federal government.

Arnold said the supervisor
will visit the Sahuarita V
Water Co., the Val Ve
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SUPERVISOR CHAIRMAN DOES THE HONORS

Continental, Sahuarita families dedicate 7 new low-cost homes

Seven happy Santa Cruz Valley families are moving into their new homes this week, following dedication and ribbon-cutting ceremonies at Continental and Sahuarita.

Joe Castillo, chairman of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, did the honors at the twin festivities – one at 2 p.m. at Sahuarita and one at 3:30 p.m. at El Valle de las Rosas, just across the road from the Continental Store.

The dedication represented a new style of life for the seven farm labor families, several of whom had previously lived in bleak "labor camp" housing. Farmers Investment Co., for whom all seven of the breadwinners work, made the land available.

The event also represented a triumph over bureaucratic red tape by Project PPEP, the rural anti-poverty agency which worked with the low-income recipients to get housing financed through the Farmers Home Administration.

The ribbon-cutting at Sahuarita featured the home of Melvin Johnson, a husky FICO worker who crowded the front porch with his large family for the festivities. The other two homes dedicated at Sahuarita belong to the families of Antonio Canez and Refugio Castenada.

The who-o-ole family!

Melvin Johnson, another Farmers Investment Co. employe, watches with his large and happy family as Supervisor Castillo cuts the ribbon on his home at Sahuarita. At far right is Bill Pace, a staff member of sponsoring Project PPEP. A good crowd attended the dedication ceremonies at both Continental and Sahuarita.

PIMA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
GOVERNMENTAL CENTER
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85701
June 19, 1973

Mr. John D. Arnold
Director, PPEP, Inc.
2232 S. Campbell Avenue
Tucson, Arizona 85713

Dear John:

This is just another reconformation of my total support for PPEP's budgetary request.

Your work is truly outstand
is the kind of action
will pay great di

OF TUCSON
CITY HALL
NA 85710

EAST SPEEDWAY

PIMA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
GOVERNMENTAL CENTER
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85701

February 6, 1974

Mrs. Wanda Vann
Littletown PPEP Outreach Aide
Box 6740 So. Van Buren
Littletown, Arizona 85706

ear Mrs. Vann:

a note to let you kno
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PIMA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
GOVERNMENTAL CENTER
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85701
June 19, 1973

Mr. John D. Arnold
Director, PPEP, Inc.
2232 S. Campbell Avenue
Tucson, Arizona 85713

Dear John:

This is just another reconformation of my total support for PPEP's budgetary request.

Your work is truly outstanding and is the kind of action program that will pay great dividends.

Sincerely,

Conrad

Supervisor District 4

CJ/les
cc: Board of Supervisors
K.S. Scharman

OF THE GOVERNOR
HOUSE
ONA 85007

IN REPLY REFER TO:

974

OF TUCSON
CITY HALL
ARIZONA 85710

note to extend my best
cess in the projects outlined
er of January 30, 1974.

individual organizations such
s which personify true citizen
est and participation for the better-
of our entire community.

In order to keep abreast of your activities, I would appreciate my office be placed on your organization's mailing list.

If I can ever be of assistance to you or your organization, please contact me at anytime.

Sincerely yours,

Richard J. Kennedy
Councilman Ward 2

OF

EAST SPEEDWAY

Fe

1974

Mr. John D.
Executive
PPEP, Inc
2232 Sout
Tucson,

Dear J

Than
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Yo
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Friday, February 22nd.

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The though
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the fine meal a
of coffee, cake and cookies; and
for the time I spent
erde will be unforgettable dividends
with you.

Thank you for all your doing and congratulations.

Warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Jack Williams

Jack Williams

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Farm Workers, Yuma, Arizona

1974

Project PPEP good for Valley

A recent feature story by our news editor, Alice Marcarelli, detailed the way low-income Santa Cruz Valley families are stretching their family incomes through garden and small-livestock projects.

In a day when inflation threatens even the well-to-do and makes them count pennies at the supermarket, such a program makes good sense. This particular program is the result of work by Project PPEP, the 7-year-old rural anti-poverty group which has a knack of working with all races and nationalities to show them how to help themselves.

Much of the financing for such programs, it's true, come from the federal government. But there is a growing trend toward private contributions to PPEP, by groups and individuals such as Farmers Investment Co., Anamax, the Wilson Foundation, the Bishop's Fund, and many others — groups and individuals who want to be part of such a self-help program for the rural poor.

The Santa Cruz Valley is fortunate to have a group such as Project PPEP working in this area. Under the driving leadership of John Arnold, executive director, PPEP has already done much and with proper support and encouragement, it can do a lot more.

"Opening New Doors"
Post Office Box 6405 · Tucson, Arizona 85716

Some people are able to avoid seeing poverty. Some people can ride right by and never notice people in need. Some people can be told about the problems of poor people and never hear. Those of us who sponsor "Opening New Doors" can't--and we're sure you can't either.

Two years ago Project PPEP and the Church Women United in Tucson decided to sponsor a trip to San Diego and Los Angeles for a busload of children from rural disadvantaged homes. Through their work these groups had realized that the hope for the future--the breaking of the circle of poverty--lay with the children. They felt that by taking the children to such places as Disneyland, Sea World, the San Diego Zoo and the San Diego Naval Base, their lives might be touched and a process toward change started.

We believe in "Opening New Doors" for children. We believe there can be a change in attitude and lives. There is much pleasure in seeing the children's faces as they experience the wonders of the Children's Zoo at San Diego, the seals at Sea World and the inimitable fantasy of Disneyland. Do you remember how you felt the first time you saw the ocean?

Last year we had to turn down 25 applications for the trip. This year we know there will be even more. We've dreamed of sending two buses or a second trip, but everything depends on how much money we can raise. Wouldn't you like to be a part of "Opening New Doors"? Your contribution can be sent to P. O. Box 6405, Tucson, 85716.

Thank you--you'll never regret it!

Most sincerely,

"OPENING NEW DOORS"
John D. Arnold
The Rev. John D. Arnold, President

Five years ago Project PPEP and the Church Women United in Tucson decided to sponsor this trip for children from rural disadvantaged homes. Through their work these groups had realized that the hope for the future — the breaking of the cycle of poverty — lay with the children. They felt that by taking the children to such places as Disneyland, Sea World, and San Diego Zoo and the San Diego Naval Base, their lives might be touched and a process toward change started.

"SOME PEOPLE ARE ABLE TO AVOID SEEING RURAL POVERTY"

"SOME PEOPLE CAN RIDE RIGHT BY AND NEVER NOTICE PEOPLE IN NEED"

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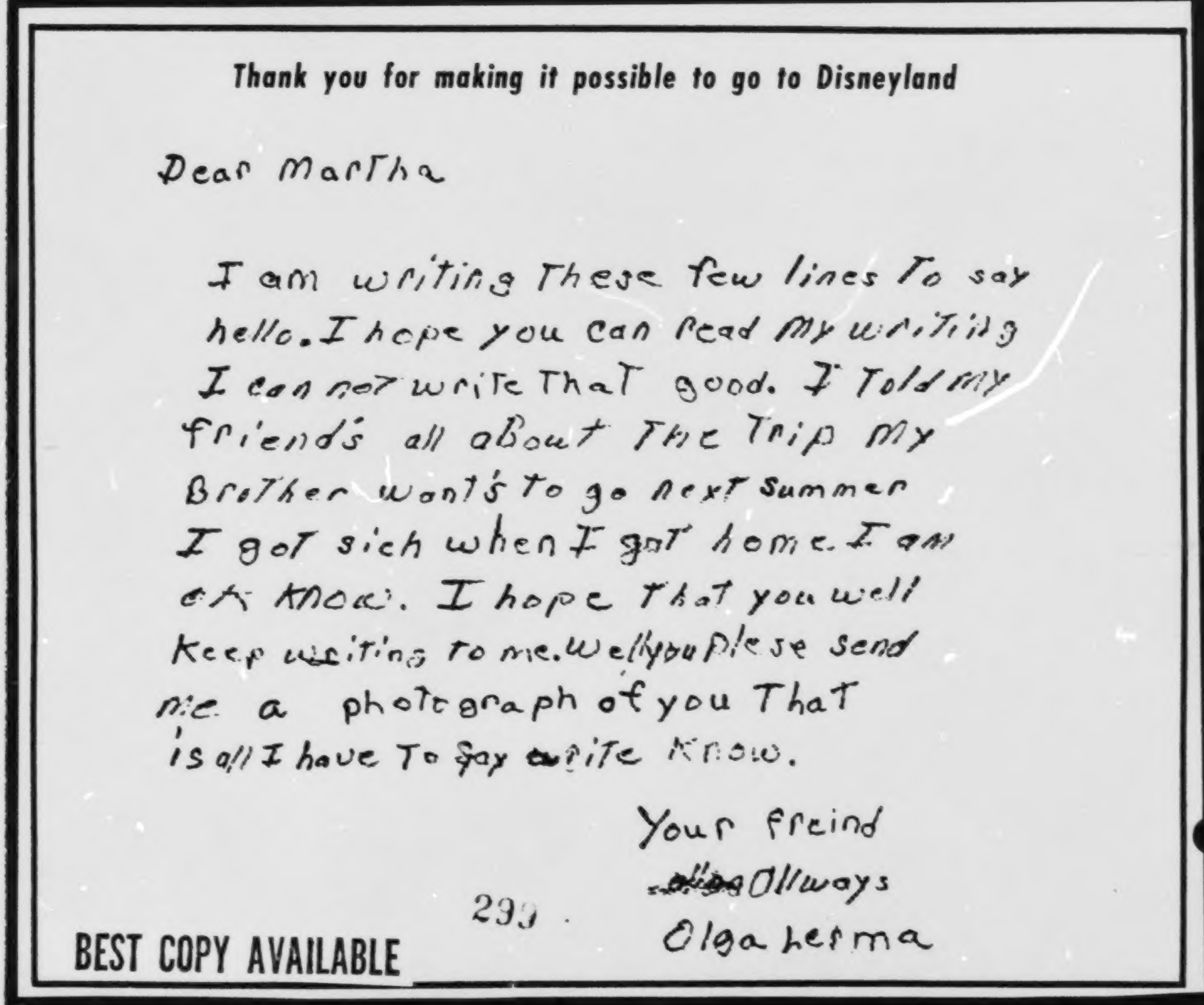


Thank you for making it possible to go to Disneyland

Dear Martha

I am writing These few lines To say hello. I hope you can Read My writing I can not write ThaT good. I Told my friend's all about The Trip My Brother want's to go next summer I got sick when I got home. I am ok know. I hope That you well keep writing to me. Well you plese send me a photograph of you That is all I have To say write know.

Your freind
Ollways
Olga Lerma

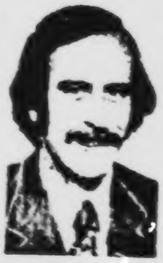
May 16, 1974

The Arizona Star

TUCSON, ARIZONA,

Sports

Asst. Sports Editor



Chuck Kramer

The Drug Scene

For approximately six months out of the year, Sonny Campbell bumps heads with some of the meanest, toughest, most violent men in the world — professional football players.

During the rest of the year he bumps heads, in a different manner, with Arizona's youth.

"Drugs," Campbell tells countless youngsters, "is not where it's at."

Campbell's message is not a new one. Adults have been telling kids for years that drugs are dangerous, that they lead to addiction, crime and eventually mental and physical destruction.

And for years too many youngsters have ignored the warning.

But Campbell, who hopes to revive his pro career this season in Canada, isn't about to throw in the towel in the battle against drug abuse.

Project PPEP

Since January he's been carrying the ball for Project PPEP (Portable Practical Educa-tion Preparation). In his off-season role, h rapped with more than 6,000 Southern Ari youngsters in grades four through eight.

"It's a low-keyed approach," Ca says of the federal and county fun gram. "We give them the facts ab and alcohol, show them some film just rap with them."

Most drug information progr says, are aimed at the high sc But in most cases it's too late have already found out for bell says.

"We stayed away fro he says, "instead concentratin kids, trying to give them the info fore they discover it for themselves. Th their decision."

Health Your Key

The message, as relayed by athlete, is that "your health is th you have. If you have your health mind you can achieve just about set out to do.

"Get into drugs," Campbell you're taking your health, and you your own hands."

This is the first year for PPE lot of government funded program assurance it will be renewed.

"I think it has done a lot of g bell says, "and I hope it will be re

Last year Campbell worked counselor for Pima County. "I with kids," he says of his off-s "There were a lot of things I when I was growing up; a lot of t find out the hard way, because anybody around to help.

"Now I just try and inform prepare them to make their own

Clinic Set

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Project PPEP

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"It's a low-keyed approach," Campbell says of the federal and county funded program. "We give them the facts about drugs and alcohol, show them some films and then just rap with them."

Most drug information programs, Campbell says, are aimed at the high school age student. But in most cases it's too late by then; the kids have already found out for themselves, Campbell says.

"We stayed away from the high schools," he says, "instead concentrating on the younger kids, trying to give them the information before they discover it for themselves. Then it's their decision."

Huts to homes

Bus is fruitful vehicle enriching rural poor

rural anti-poverty project of John Arnold, a young Baptist minister.

Bus is fruitful vehicle enriching rural poor

By ADOLFO QUEZADA
Citizen Staff Writer

Six years ago a mobile classroom housed in an old, green bus began a long and arduous journey over forgotten roads that led to the rural poor in Pima County.

It apparently has been a fruitful journey and today the bus named, "La Tortuga" (the turtle), is a symbol of hope among those seeking to transcend poverty.

Armed with a small grant from the Tucson Committee for Economic Opportunity (CEO), a young Baptist minister, John Arnold, launched "La Tortuga" in 1968 under his Portable Practical Educational Preparation Project.

The bus, which still is in operation, offered cl… glish, GED (high school equivalency), literacy an… jects to migrant workers who did not have the ti… regular classes.

As the basic educational needs of the rura… worked with began to be met, Arnold tur… olving other problems of equal importan…

His program, funded jointly by … Colorado Migrant Council, … and Welfare, the U.S. D… Wilson Foundation, … the establishm…

…enter, established a … installed natural gas … are currently working … community shower and toilet … project with help from the … Optimist Club

Examples of items that would be appreciated by the villagers are sofa beds, kitchen cabinets, refrigerators, dressers, chests and beds. Individuals wishing to donate items or having buildings they wish dismantled should contact Molly Amacio (623-3145) in … Pace (622-1126) in Tuc… message at Project … will

Summer 74

New Chilis

Marcelino Flores of Valverde shows off a new sprig of chili colorado — red chili — while standing among rows of corn … radishes also grown by him in a back-yard plot of about … The crops produce enough for his family.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Green Valley NEWS

WITH HELP FROM PROJECT PPEP

Migrants raise ... wn crops, livestock to ease rural po...

By ALICE MARCARELLI
News Editor

Luis and Amalia Moreno, both in their twenties, have three children and one on the way.

They emigrated from Mexico to the Continental area only a couple of months ago with nothing more than the clothes on their backs. And to make matters worse, the rattle-trap truck which was their only means of transportation has broken down.

Luis' wages as a farmworker are a pittance compared to what's needed to support his family. He never has enough money to buy food stamps, and without his truck, he can't go to Tucson to take advantage of charitable organizations there.

Berta Tellez, a social worker for Project PPEP, calls rural poverty "The grimmest thing in the world," and has been involved for the last two years in an "Emergency Food Program" designed to help migrants raise their own food and livestock — to keep off welfare lists and provide them with dignity and self-reliance.

According to Mrs. Tellez, a migrant is a person (or his family) who depends on agriculture for sustenance and who meets the Office of Economic Opportunity requirements for poverty. She adds that OEO guidelines vary from area to area.

In the two years she has worked with the Emergency Food Program, Mrs. Tellez says, 1,932 migrants have been helped, at a total cost of $13,847.

Project funds are distributed by the Colorado Migrant Council, of which Isador Davila is director. PPEP, which is the delegate agency for Arizona, is budgeted $6,000 a year for its work in Pima County.

Mrs. Tellez added, however, that Davila's r... I om

Denver resulted in his
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She explained that the pu
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"A package of seed grows enoug
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almost no cost," Mrs. Tell
out, "and with the hig
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that's really a relief to these

"When we buy them livesto
also supply three months' wo
feed to give them a good head st.

Fresh Bacon

Ricky Fierros holds one of a litter of piglets which will be a major food source for his family. The house in the background was built from junkyard scraps.

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Tellez sa

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especially for the men in rural families.

"About 90 per cent of the women I talk to would like to start birth control," Mrs. Tellez noted. "They tell me 'I don't want to have 10 children like my mother did.'"

She added, the
feel threa

Mrs. Tellez said, "Wh
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WITH HELP FROM PROJECT PPEP

Migrants raise their own crops, livestock to ease rural poverty

By ALICE MARCARELLI
News Editor

"I used to go to a farm and ask to buy a 'pregnant pig' instead of a 'bred sow,'" she recalled. "That caused a lot of joking because my background really came out."

Besides pigs, Mrs. Tellez said the Emergency Food Program can also provide nanny goats for milk as well as ducks, chickens and rabbits for poultry and meat.

Project PPEP has recently made a state agency request for a truck to haul livestock and feed, since Mrs. Tellez has been transporting chicks and piglets in addition to supplies in the back seat of her aging Chevrolet.

Now that the program is solidly grounded, Mrs. Tellez said Project PPEP will be more involved with the Pima County Extension Service to teach migrants how to can and freeze their surplus crops.

Mrs. Tellez' work has accom plished more than just making fa available to migrant fa pointed out that he homes also d her atte m

Proud Petra

302

Petra Herrera, an immigrant from Guadalajara, Mexico now living in Continental, shows off the corn she grew with the aid of Project PPEP's Emergency Food Program. She and others like her are encouraged by the self-help program to produce their own vegetables and livestock rather than relying heavily on welfare.

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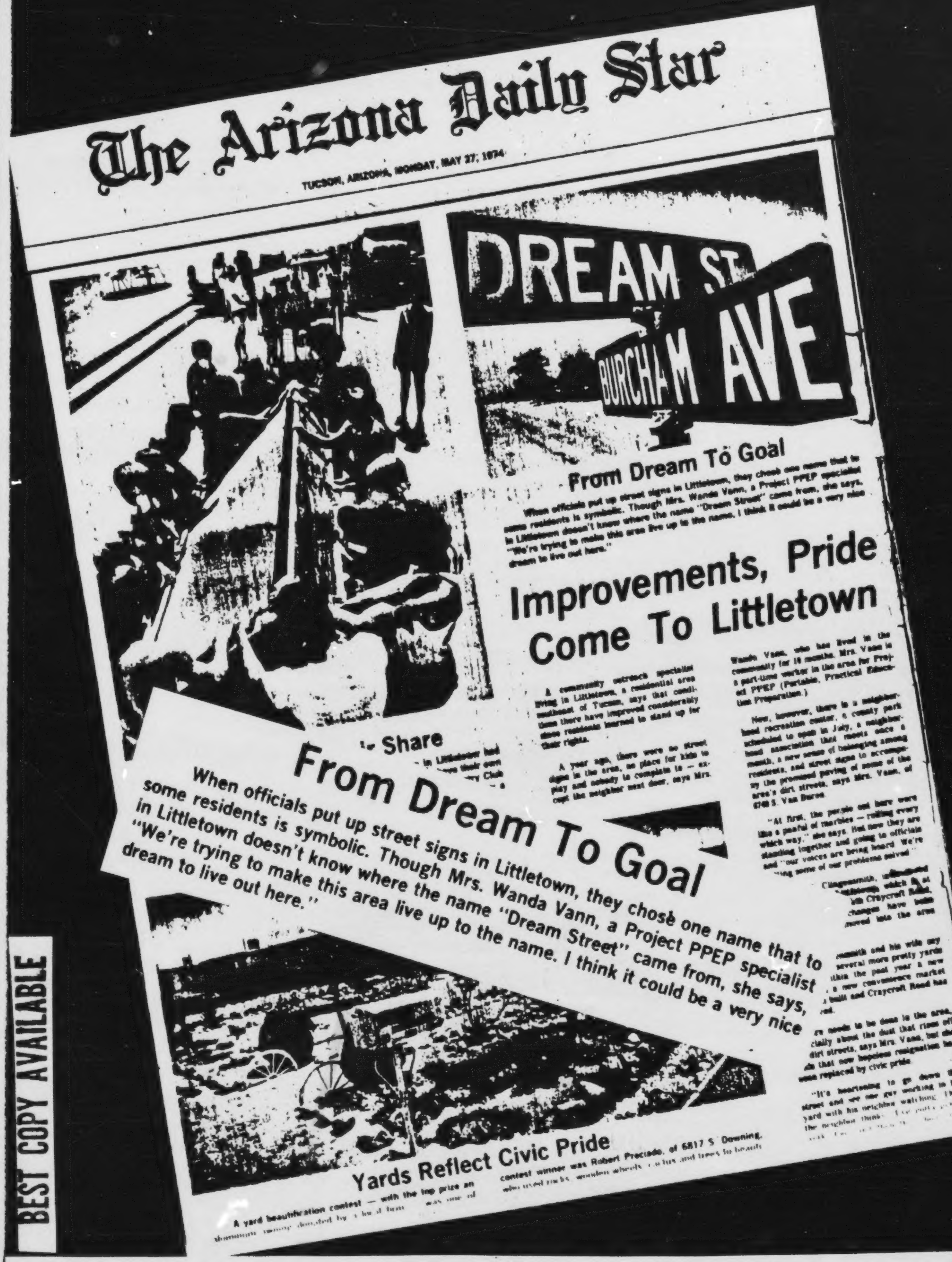

The Arizona Daily Star

TUCSON, ARIZONA, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1974

DREAM ST
BURCHAM AVE

From Dream To Goal

When officials put up street signs in Littletown, they chose one name that to some residents is symbolic. Though Mrs. Wanda Vann, a Project PPEP specialist in Littletown doesn't know where the name "Dream Street" came from, she says, "We're trying to make this area live up to the name. I think it could be a very nice dream to live out here."

Improvements, Pride Come To Littletown

A community outreach specialist living in Littletown, a residential area southeast of Tucson, says that conditions there have improved considerably since residents learned to stand up for their rights.

A year ago, there were no street signs in the area, no place for kids to play and nobody to complain to — except the neighbor next door, says Mrs. Wanda Vann, who has lived in the community for 16 months. Mrs. Vann is a part-time worker in the area for Project PPEP (Portable, Practical Education Preparation.)

Now, however, there is a neighborhood recreation center, a county park scheduled to open in July, a neighborhood association that meets once a month, a new sense of belonging among residents, and street signs to accompany the promised paving of some of the area's dirt streets, says Mrs. Vann, of 6740 S. Van Buren.

"At first, the people out here were like a panful of marbles — rolling every which way," she says. But now they are standing together and going to officials and "our voices are being heard. We're getting some of our problems solved."

"It's heartening to go down the street and see one guy working in his yard with his neighbor watching. Then the neighbor thinks

Share

From Dream To Goal

When officials put up street signs in Littletown, they chosè one name that to some residents is symbolic. Though Mrs. Wanda Vann, a Project PPEP specialist in Littletown doesn't know where the name "Dream Street" came from, she says, "We're trying to make this area live up to the name. I think it could be a very nice dream to live out here."

Yards Reflect Civic Pride

A yard beautification contest — with the top prize an aluminum awning donated by a local firm — was one of

contest winner was Robert Preciado, of 6817 S. Downing, who used rocks, wooden wheels, cactus and trees to beautify

"SOME PEOPLE CAN RIDE RIGHT BY AND NEVER NOTICE PEOPLE IN NEED"

1975

19.5

CASE IS EXTREMELY RARE

PPEP plans surgery for Hernandez twin

GREEN VALLEY (Ariz.) NEWS

Two-year-old Enrique Hernandez, Jr. of Sahuarita will have plastic surgery May 13 to correct a cleft palate which causes tremendous trouble when he swallows.

The operation is being arranged and sponsored by both the Crippled Children's Clinic of Tucson and Portable Practical Educational Preparation, Inc. (PPEP), according to Mrs. Maria Tellez, the social service coordinator for PPEP.

PPEP provides social services to people in rural areas around Tucson funded by the Dep Health, Educa fare.

Bo ty

Mrs. Lopez was aware of PPEP and called Mrs. Tellez to come to the Hernandez home.

Mrs. Tellez arranged for the baby to be transported to the Crippled Childrens Clini in Tucson and to S Elizabeth of Hungary Pe tric Clinic at the Univ of Arizona.

It was discove Enrique was unde because of th difficulty he swallowing.

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The Hernandez twins

Enrique Hernandez, Jr. [l] and Heraldo Hernandez [r] are identical twins from Sahuarita — they both suffered from a harelip condition which was corrected last April with the help of the Portable Practical Educational Preparation, Inc. [PPEP] and the Crippled Children's Clinic in Tucson. Enrique, Jr., who has a cleft palate as well, will undergo surgery again on May 13 to correct the condition.

Page 1

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PPEP provides social services to people in rural areas around Tucson and is funded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Both Enrique, Jr. and his twin brother Heraldo had harelips which were operated on last April, with funds provided by the Crippled Children's Clinic.

Because Enrique, Jr. has a cleft palate accompanying his harelip condition he will undergo further surgery.

Mr. and Mrs. Enrique Hernandez were first alerted to Enrique's cleft palate condition when a concerned neighbor, Mrs. Lupe Lopez, noticed that one of the twins looked undernourished.

Mrs. Lopez was aware of PPEP and called Mrs. Tellez to come to the Hernandez home.

Mrs. Tellez arranged for the baby to be transported to the Crippled Childrens Clinic in Tucson and to St. Elizabeth of Hungary Pediatric Clinic at the University of Arizona.

It was discovered that Enrique was undernourished because of the extreme difficulty he has with swallowing.

Tucson doctors suggested that the feeding problem could be solved by using a longer nipple, such as that of a calf feeding nipple on the end of a Coke bottle to ensure swallowing. Mrs. Tellez said that with this feeding method the twin's health improved.

The Hernandez twins are "mirror image" or identical twins" and their h condition is ext according to Jo the director of P

Because of the condition has be mented both by phot and observation for tion in the British Jo Plastic Surgery.

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Enrique Hernandez, Jr. [l] and Hera — they both suffered from a harelip help of the Portable Practical Educa Children's Cli

Green Valley NEWS
Twelfth Year — No. 28 · One Section · 14 Pages · July 10, 1976
Serving the Growing Santa Cruz Valley from Sahuarita to Rio Rico
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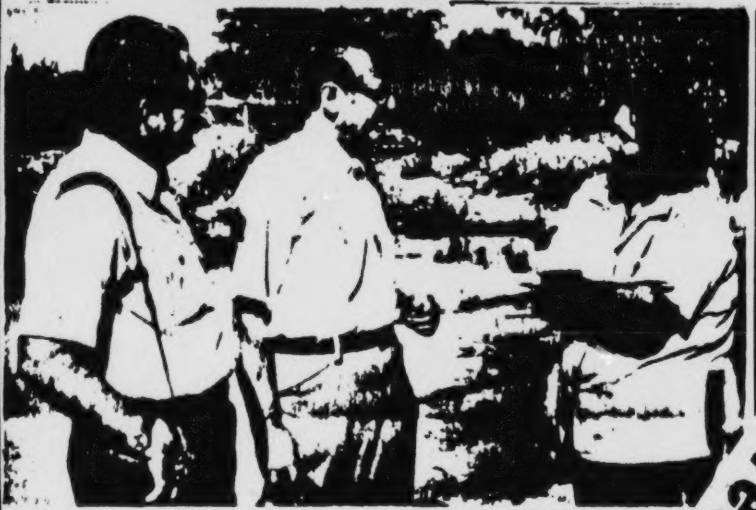

Yugoslavian officially tours Valley

Prof. Dusan P. Glumac refers a question from Yugoslavian health official Peter Dabundev to Mrs. Connie Continental. Dabundev visited the Grimaldo home in the El Valle de las Rosas housing development as part of his tour of Portable Practical Educational Project (PPEP) facilities in the Santa Cruz Valley. (NE

HOPES GROUP'S EFFORTS WILL BE 'CONTAGIOUS'

Yugoslavian health official PPEP projects, Green Va

A Yugoslavian government official who has seen the rural anti poverty work done in the Green Valley area predicts that Project PPEP's efforts "are going to be contagious."

PPEP (Portable Practical Educational Program) hosted the tour of its projects in the Santa Cruz Valley. The group also visited Sahuarita and the Green Valley Mall.

The main visitor — Peter Gorgi Dzundev, 48 — is the Deputy Secretary of the Republican Secretariat for Health and Social Policy, Macedonia, Yugoslavia.

At the recommendation of Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater, Dzundev chose to observe the Santa Cruz Valley PPEP programs — the only rural poverty programs he will visit during his month long tour of the United States.

Dzundev commended PPEP's work with minority farmworkers in the area. He wasn't as enthusiastic, however, about one of the guidelines

Dzundev departed from the Plaza International Hotel in Tucson at 7 a.m. June 26 to begin his tour. He was accompanied by U.S. Department of State escort officer Pr Dusan Glumac.

Glumac — also a Yugoslavian — a foreign language teacher at West Chester College in West Chester, Pa. He works as a state department guide during the summer months.

Fluent in 13 different languages, Dumac served as Dzundev's interpreter, since the official speaks limited English.

Also accompanying Dzundev on his tour of PPEP programs were Elise Waldron, PPEP's resource mobilization coordinator; Dordo Cedic, News staff photographer; and this reporter.

Cedic, whose father is from the Republic of Serbia in Yugoslavia provided a pleasant surprise for the two PPEP guests soon after the group departed from the hotel, by introducing himself in their native

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were extrac the Southern
Arizona mines.

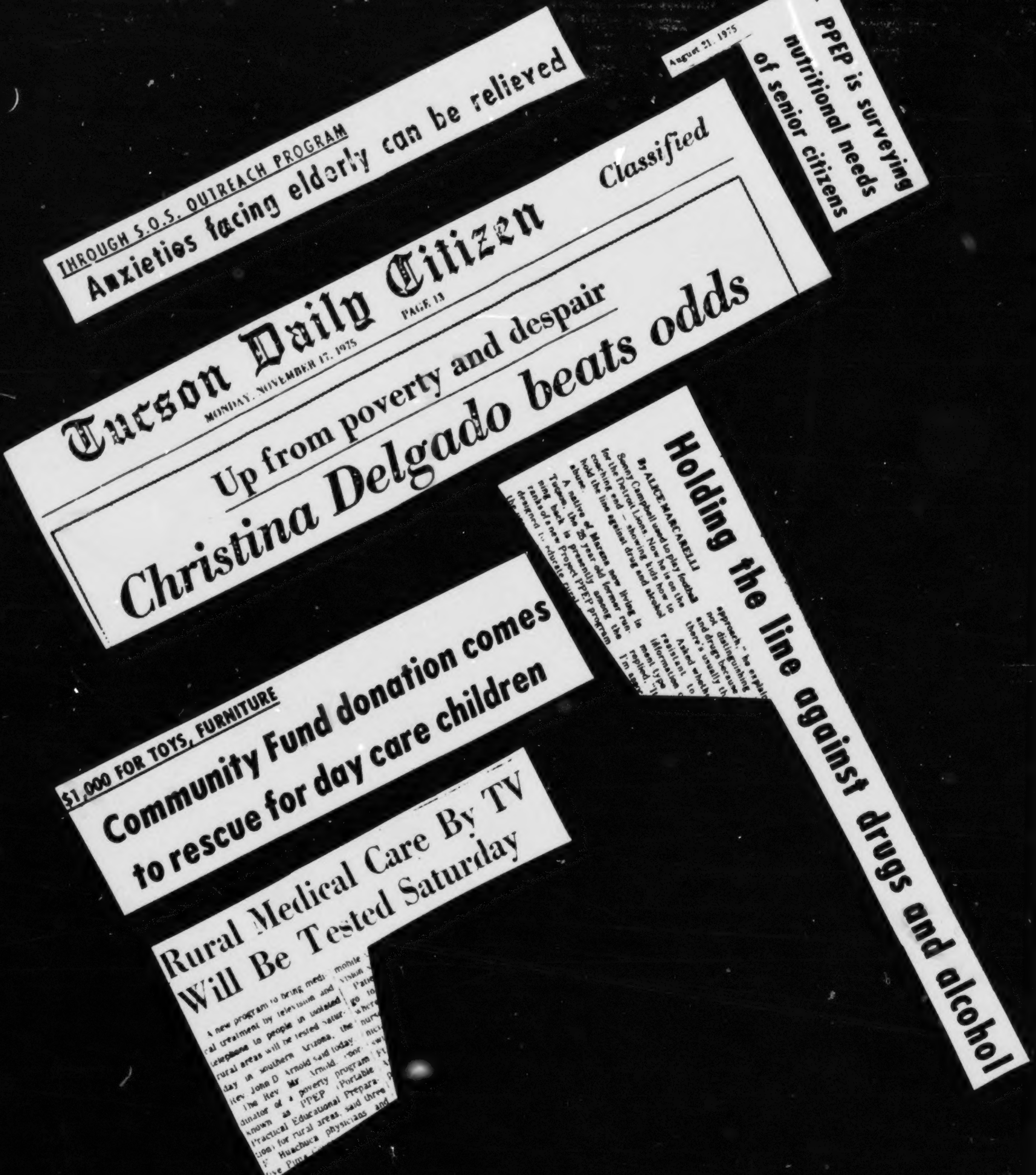
Macedonia's terrain is quite different from Southern Arizona's, and comparing the two areas' land features played no part in his decision to visit the PPEP projects, Dzundev said.

Macedonia is covered by forests and arable lands, much like Southern California, Glumac said.

The first stop on the PPEP tour was the Sahuarita Village water co-op facility. Here, PPEP helped residents who previously operated separate wells pool their water

Yugoslavian health official tours
PPEP projects, Green Valley Mall

HOPES GROUP'S EFFORTS WILL BE 'CONTAGIOUS'



THROUGH S.O.S. OUTREACH PROGRAM

Anxieties facing elderly can be relieved

August 21, 1975

- PPEP is surveying nutritional needs of senior citizens

Tucson Daily Citizen

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1975 PAGE 13

Classified

Up from poverty and despair

Christina Delgado beats odds

Holding the line against drugs and alcohol

By ALICE MARCARELLI

$1,000 FOR TOYS, FURNITURE

Community Fund donation comes to rescue for day care children

Rural Medical Care By TV Will Be Tested Saturday

"SOME PEOPLE ARE ABLE TO AVOID SEEING RURAL POVERTY"

Project PPEP

New Agency In UW Helping Rural Poor

(This is the second of four stories on the new agencies that will receive money from United Way this year. With these additions, United Way will be helping to support 38 Tucson agencies.)

By JUDY DONOVAN
Star Staff Writer

The plight of the urban poor is a familiar story, but few urban dwellers are aware of the serious poverty that dominates the lives of thousands of persons living in rural areas within a radius of 60 miles of Tucson.

Project PPEP (Portable Practical Educational Preparation, Inc.), a seven-year-old organization that mobilizes rural residents to help themselves, zeroes in on the impoverished areas of Pima and Santa Cruz counties, helping to improve everything from squalid housing to recreation for potentially delinquent youths.

PPEP officials assert that isolated pockets of poverty exist, amid one of the most prosperous valleys in the Southwestern United States, in nearly 20 communities near Tucson. They're a carryover from another era when migrant and farm laborers, including Mexican braceros who crossed the border in great numbers, worked the big agricultural spreads of Southern Arizona.

Money from nine government and private sources provides Project PPEP's $310,714 annual budget and next year, PPEP will be included among United Way's 38 agencies. Its first-time allocation from UW is $12,000 or 3.5 per cent of PPEP's budget. It will be used for a referral and information service to help the rural poor improve housing conditions, according to John D. Arnold, executive director of PPEP.

"The United Way money opens up for PPEP an opportunity to bring to light the problems of rural communities," he said. "Rural areas suffer in many ways, including the fact that they have no local government providing them services. We, as urban people, take services for granted. The lower the rural residents' income, the less able to deal with their situation they are."

Thirty miles north of Tucson, PPEP introduced ... about major changes in their lives. For many years the Yaquis had lived in tiny, substandard dwellings of saguaro ribs and mud, heated by wood stoves and lacking plumbing. During the energy crisis last winter, when the Indians couldn't afford the high price of mesquite wood for fuel, PPEP acquired a grant to have a natural gas line laid.

Helping Hand In Marana

workers living in substandard housing in ... ong some of the rural poor receiving aid ... contributed to United Way and distributed to ... to help the poor help themselves. The Portable Practical Educational Preparation, Inc. introduced programs to the community which produced major changes in their lives and standard of living. The group concentrates on Pima and Santa Cruz Counties. (Star Photo by Jose Galvez)

PPEP is ... such as 17 homes ... in Continental and ... built for disaster vic-

AZ DAILY STAR
9/29/75

Project PPEP

New Agency In UW Helping Rural Poor

Inspection made at Continental

Members of Project PPEP (Portable Practical Educational Preparation) inspect a food growing project at Continental. From left to right are PPEP staff member Bill Pace; PPEP Executive Director John Arnold; staff member Elise Waldron; Dr. Eugene Gonzales, regional director for the Office of Economic Opportunity, and Johnny Ramirez, the local PPEP community aide for the Continental area. The group toured Project PPEP programs in rural areas in the Pima and Santa Cruz counties. (NEWS Photo)

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Continental
Community
School

Converted School

Pete Grimaldo, a Project PPEP outreach aide, looks over the "community sc
used at the old Continental School, now being used for a variety of commur
staff photo]

The day care center at Continental is a service provided by Project PPEP (Portable Practical Educational Preparation) for low-income working parents from Santo Tomas, Sahuarita, Continental and surrounding rural areas. All salaries of the small staff are paid by PPEP; for other expenses the center solicits private donations, such as the one from Green Valley.

For a $1-per-day donation, children between the ages of three and five can stay at Los Ninos del Valle from 6:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, according to Connie Grimaldo, director of the center. "But if parents can't afford the fee," she added, "the children won't be turned away."

'Who's that picture-taker?'

Big-eyed youngsters at the day care center watch the camera-carrying visitor, even as aide Jane Yescas of Continental tries to engage them in conversation. Connie Grimaldo is at right rear. [NEWS staff photos]

$1,000 FOR TOYS, FURNITURE

Community Fund donation comes to rescue for day care children

By AMALIA LOPEZ

Los Ninos del Valle day care center is a large room in the old Continental School, empty except for a few tables, chairs and some small toys.

But it won't be for long.

Thanks to a $1,000 donation by the Green Valley Community Fund, children at this day care center for low income families, will soon have new toys and equipment to fill that empty room.

"We'll do anything we can to help out the children," said Jack D. White, treasurer of the Green Valley Community Fund and manager of the Valley National Bank branch in the Valley.

The Community Fund, which grew out of White's original "Children's Christmas Fund" at the bank, has served residents of the Santa Cruz Valley for more than seven years.

It's supported entirely by contributions from Green Valley residents and others; since it's a non-profit, charitable organization, such donations are tax deductible.

The day care center at Continental is a service provided by Project PPEP (Portable Practical Educa
tional Preparation) for low i
working parents from S
Sahuarita, Conti
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Fund official interviewed

hite, Valley National Bank manager in Green Valley, talks about the Green
ommunity Fund donation which made it possible for the Continental center
necessary toys, books and furniture. White, interviewed here by journalist
pez, is treasurer of the Community Fund, and was a founder of its
the Children's Christmas Fund.

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Cruz Valley Pecan Co.,
ling plant in Continental.
"The center is really helping out the rural working mother who could never afford babysitters," commented Ms. Grimaldo.

ich Ms.

Project PPEP helps provide many other services to the Continental Sahuarita area.

Weekly unemployment services, in which state personnel set up a temporary office at the Continental Community Center (the old Continental School) to help job seekers and those applying for unemployment benefits, are provided weekly.

Every other week, state food stamp personnel set up a similar office at the Center for applicants.

PPEP has also coordinated several rural housing projects in the Sahuarita Continental area, with construction financed by the U.S. Farmers Home Administration.

The rural anti poverty group also helped launch such programs as the Sahuarita Water Co-op, Santa Cruz Valley Co-op at Tumacacori, and various food growing projects with animals and gardens in the Continental area.

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Tucson Daily Citizen
Classified
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1975 PAGE 13

Up from poverty and despair

Christina Delgado beats odds

By SAM NEGRI
Citizen Staff Writer

It was 5:15 and the sun was nearly down. Four cows languished behind a barbed wire fence, gazing across a dirt road at a row of rundown houses in Sahuarita.

The day was getting on, and so was Christina Delgado, a 46-year-old woman, who until eight years ago, was headed for a dead end in one of those withering adobe houses.

In 1967 Christina Delgado was literally limping through life with a third grade education and a pathetic inferiority complex. Alone in the company of her aging mother in a town the Spanish named a "little saguaro," Christina Delgado was growing old, and not very gracefully.

"My mother and I lived alone for 10 years and until 1967 she had never been in a hospital. In 1967 she landed in the hospital and apparently she thought she was going to die. She talked to my oldest sister and told her she didn't want me to have to be dependent on anybody. She told her to find out where I could go to school," Miss Delgado recalled.

Her sister talked to a man at St. Mary's Hospital who referred her to Leo Krasow. Krasow was then running the state Department of Education's Vocational Rehabilitation office in Tucson.

"The first time I went to see him he said, 'Well, I know you can make it; you have the potential. You're going to cuss the hell out of me because I'm going to push you, but you're going to make it.' "

Miss Delgado was sent to the University of Arizona for tests to evaluate her potential. "I was supposed to be there 12 weeks for the tests, but at the end of eight weeks Mr. Krasow told me, 'How would you like to go to business college?' "

Miss Delgado smiled, tilted her head to one side, obviously pleased. "Me? Business College?"

One wants to say, why not? Why shouldn't Christina Delgado, at age 42, go to business college? Look at the past:

In 1928 Christina is born, the seventh and last child of a poor Mexican farmer, in Mesa. In 1932 the family moves to Tucson and the father goes to work planting and harvesting vegetables where pecans now grow in Sahuarita. As the Great Depression finally vanishes, the father buys six acres of land at Sahuarita.

All week long, Christina stays in Tucson with her mother. The father and the other children live in a tent at Sahuarita and work the fields, returning home to Tucson on the weekends. In his spare time, he and his children are making adobe, building a five room house among the little saguaros.

Citizen Photo by [illegible]

Success story

Christina Delgado commutes about 20 miles every day to her job at the Superior Court clerk's office, but does not mind the drive because the job is the fulfillment of a dream. In the last eight years she has overcome serious handicaps to break out of a self-imposed isolation in her family's home at Sahuarita.

Christina, meanwhile, has made it to the third grade. "But then I broke my knee. I think I fell. I'm not sure," she says. She was not taken to a regular doctor. "My parents, well, they were not well-educated. The took me to this one and that one, people who said they could fix the knee; they pushed it this way, they pushed it that way."

Christina, devastated by the fact that she now was a child with a broken knee, a child who limped, never went back
school, never went any place. "I

even go into town. I couldn't stand to see my reflection in the display windows," she says.

Half smiling, she adds, "From then on
I just stayed home, washing and i
and washing and ironing, and
got married, and I kept
ing. I guess I c
though."

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's
She did
. And busi-

Being real in this case means giving Christina Delgado the benefit of the doubt. At the urging of Leo Krasow she enrolled in a local business college and completed 30 hours credit while commuting by bus each day from Sahuarita to Tucson.

"I learned typing, English, some math. I had already learned to read and write from watching my brothers and sisters. I learned office machines and general office skills," she says.

While earning her business college credits, Miss Delgado still lacked two important things: A high school diploma and a driver's license. Somehow, Fate reached into its bag of goodies and came through again.

John Arnold and the federal government created a program based in Tucson. It was a program to bring various social services to poor, rural people. One day, Arnold chugged into Sahuarita in a dilapidated yellow bus the people dubbed La Tortuga (the turtle).

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Up from poverty and despair

John Arnold and the federal government created a program based in Tucson. It was a program to bring various social services to poor, rural people. One day, Arnold chugged into Sahuarita in a dilapidated yellow bus the people dubbed La Tortuga (the turtle).

In his bus he taught all of the subjects needed to prepare residents for a general equivalency diploma (G.E.D.). "Two nights a week he taught English and the other subjects, and on one night he would bring his own station wagon and teach us how to drive — eventually one of the people he was teaching wrecked his station wagon for him," Miss Delgado remembers.

"So, I got my license the first time I went for it, and then I went to town to take my test for the G.E.D. We had to take them on two nights. The first night I passed the three tests. The second night we had to take two tests and the math test.

"I don't mind all the others, but math — if math was alive I could kill it! When the time was up for the math, I was still struggling, so they decided to give me 15 minutes extra. You know what? I got a higher grade in math than in all the other tests!"

PPEP aids Yaqui tribe

the Arizona Territorial
SECOND SECTION
PAGE 9
ember 11, 1975

PPEP aids Yaqui tribe

By AMALIA LOPEZ

Like many of the Yaqui Indians clustered in the "camp" (village) at Marana, Maria Cruz Miranda lives in poverty in a shack made of odds and ends of lumber. But in one way she is unique.

Maria is 100 years old.

A few days ago, Maria fell and hurt her head – not a serious injury, but at her age... Although life seems to be filled with endless problems for Maria, at least

Maria Cruz Miranda, one of the Yaqui Indians in Marana

After hearing of Maria's accident, Iva Lee Chumley rought Project PPEP's (Portable Practical Education Preparation) nutrition program (and a warm caring smile) to Maria's door.

Ms. Chumley, site manager of Project PPEP's … as a … possibly

Yaqui S

After hearing of Maria's accident, Iva Lee Chumley brought Project PPEP's (Portable Practical Education Preparation) nutrition program (and a warm caring smile) to Maria's door.

Ms. Chumley, site manager of Project PPEP's Yaqui Senior Center, is accepted and treated as a friend by the extremely shy Yaqui Indians – possibly because of what appears to be a genuine and sincere concern for them.

"They're like

PPEP gets $19,585 for migrants

Project P. P. E. P., Inc. (Portable Practical Educational P

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ELEVENTH YEAR, NUMBER 10 TUCSON, ARIZONA SINGLE COPY · 15 CENTS MARCH 4, 1976

Hungry people get Food Bank loan

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NUTRITION

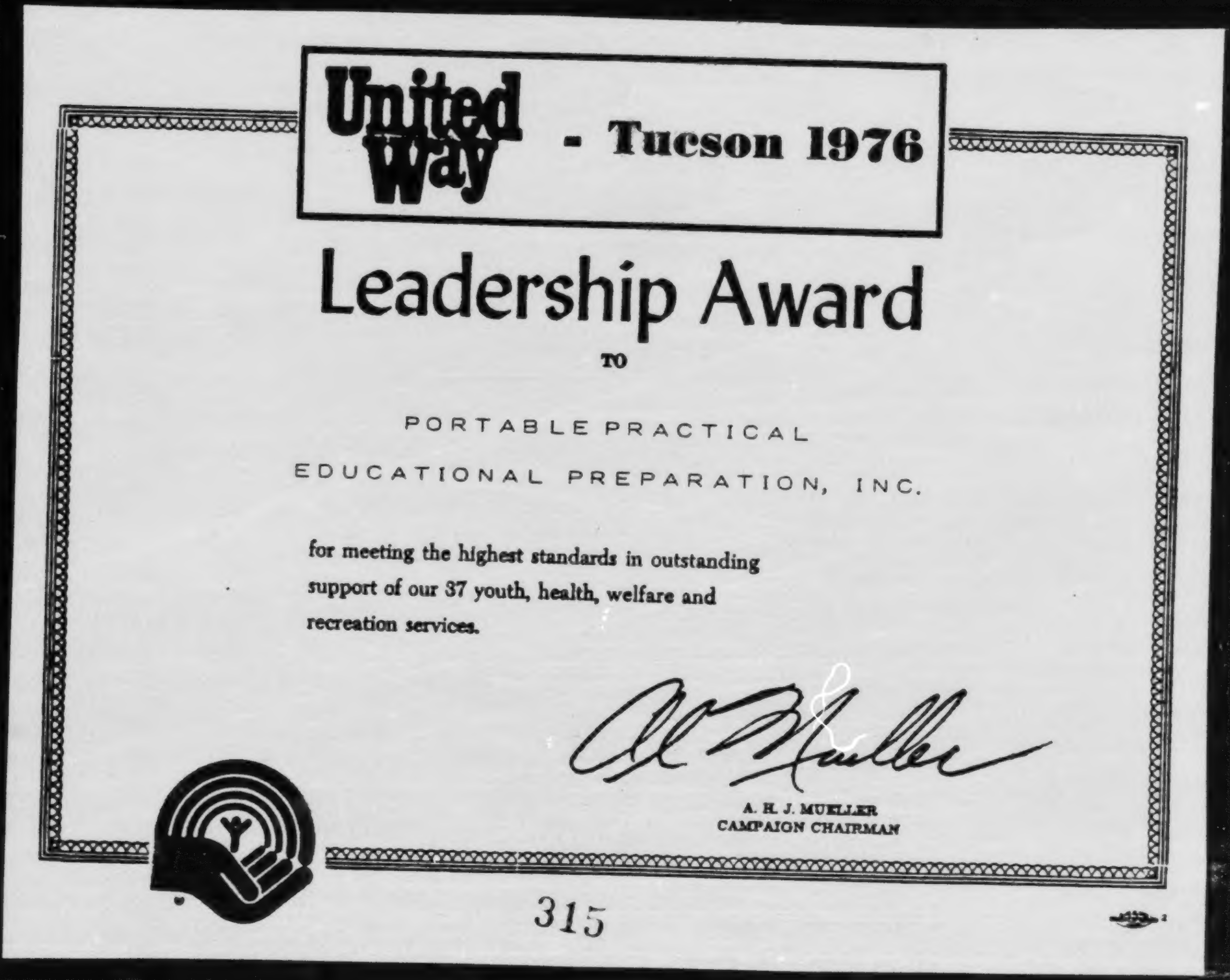
Feeding America's Lost Tribe

Older Yacqui Indians in village outside Tucson congregate for lunch in community building. For many of the people shown here, lunch is the only daily meal. Meals for Millions helps them get maximum nutrition benefit from lunch by supplementing native foods with "MPF" (Multi-Purpose Food), high-protein additive. Federally funded PPEP (Portable Practical Education Preparation) also assists. Among those benefiting are (left) Maria Cruz Miranda, 100 years old. On the day these pictures were taken, she had fallen and hurt her head. Her hot meal was taken to her little shack, which is made of odds and ends. The Yacquis are among the poorest of the Indian tribes.

Mary did a dance around her "new" house when it was finished.

1976-'77

1976-77



United Way - Tucson 1976

Leadership Award

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PORTABLE PRACTICAL

EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION, INC.

for meeting the highest standards in outstanding support of our 37 youth, health, welfare and recreation services.

Al Mueller

A. H. J. MUELLER
CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN

A SHORT STORY .....

Donald Duck paved way for Yaqui improvements

By SAM NEGRI
Southern Arizona Bureau

MARANA — The first time John Arnold drove his battered green school bus into the Yaqui village here, he may have felt like a man delivering plague.

What Arnold was trying to deliver was something called adult education. But at the outset Indian interest in his program measured exactly zero.

"Each time I'd go into the village, the Yaquis would go into their houses, and each time I'd start driving away, they'd come back out of their houses," Arnold said.

His comical green school bus, which came to be known as La Tortuga (the turtle), contained ordinary seats that had been reversed so that they faced a movie screen at the rear. A projector sat on a table near the driver's seat.

After his first few unsuccessful attempts to meet the Yaquis, Arnold decided he would put a film on the projector and walk away from the bus.

"I got a good lively film, 'Donald in Mathmagic Land' with Donald Duck, and turned the sound way up. From the outside of the bus you could hear all these cartoon sounds and see swirling colored lights from the film. That attracted some of the younger kids and the older people in the village," he recalled.

That was about seven years ago and a Tucson-based organization, known as Portable Practical Educational Preparation, was in its infancy. Arnold, 34, is director of the agency.

The relationship that began with cartoons in a school bus has since led to significant improvements in the living conditions of the 85 Yaquis who live in a primitive community known as Yaqui Campo Numero Uno.

Gradually, Arnold began tutoring some of the younger Yaquis to prepare them for a General Equivalency Diploma, and eventually he began literacy classes for the older people.

"Then, one night I stopped in the village and they were having some kind of get-together in what is now the nutrition shed. Everybody was in there doing something, and soon they began talking about fixing up their houses," Arnold said. Speaking fluent Spanish, he worked his way into the middle of the conversation.

The Yaqui village consisted of about 20 homes built of mud and saguaro ribs on land owned by the Cortaro Water Users Association. Water for the whole community came from a single spigot. Some homes had privies.

It was clear that if any improve-

Continued on Page A-22

Continued from Page A-1

ments were to be made in the homes, money would have to be raised. Arnold suggested the Yaquis form a salvage company. "Every evening when they got home from the farms where they worked we'd go out and tear down buildings," Arnold said.

The profits from the salvage business went into repairs for a small community building and eventually into the construction of a block structure containing showers and toilets.

PPEP then approached the Robert Wilson Foundation in Tucson and suggested a revolving loan fund be established for the Yaquis. Each family was allowed to borrow up to $200 with the understanding that they could repay it, without interest, as they were able to do so.

About 15 families applied for the loans and used the money to get gas service to their homes for cooking and heating. Most of the homes had been heated with mesquite fires, Arnold said, but during the energy crunch ranchers found they could sell the mesquite for $65 a cord and, as a result, the Yaquis' fuel source disappeared.

"A lot of the families were afraid to use the gas, so we had to counsel them about that," said Arnold. "We also arranged for them to buy a bunch of used stoves for $35 or $40 each and taught them how to use them.

"It was around that same time, a year or two ago, that the North Tucson Optimist Club and students from Rincon High School in Tucson came in and helped them to build the community showers and bathrooms."

As word of the conditions in the Yaqui village spread, more volunteer help became available. James Wright, an electrician at Silver Bell Mine, turned up at one of the meetings in the village and, after learning that electrical conditions were crude and unsafe, agreed to rewire all of the homes.

The Wilson Foundation agreed to finance all materials and Wright has been installing new electrical systems on a voluntary basis.

Meanwhile, PPEP received a grant from the Federal Community Services Administration to begin a nutrition program in the village. Each day, hot meals are cooked at the Apaloosa Cafe in Marana and are brought to the community building in the village.

Men and women between 65 and 103 come to the building for lunch and afterwards work on arts and crafts projects. Most of them make God's eyes. PPEP obtained a van for the Yaquis and takes them to various fairs where they can sell their crafts.

"Getting them to these fairs has been important," Arnold said, "because the Yaquis are seeking more recognition but many other Indian tribes just aren't familiar with them."

Arnold said the Yaquis here are most concerned now with modernizing and insulating their homes. The Rural Housing Alliance has provided funds for the work.

"We asked each family what three projects they wanted most, and nearly all of them said they wanted a roof, insulation and windows," Arnold said. Tony Laborin, a construction worker employed by PPEP, does most of the remodeling with Yaqui help.

Arnold, who has come to know the Yaquis well, said, "They have faced considerable hardships, but their outlook is very positive. They have a great sense of humor and they laugh a lot. They're also very good-natured."

In April 1975, a year after Arnold's father died, the Yaquis demonstrated their belief that the man in the green school bus was no longer a stranger.

"They said there should be an anniversary wake for my father, so they called out the deer dancer and the pascolas. There were two pascolas (ritual dancers) and then 20 matachinas doing a separate dance. They built a ramada and there was a feast," he said.

"I didn't realize it at first, but I had to feed all of the dancers and all of the guests. It cost me about $300 but, believe me, I'm not complaining."

A-22 Sun., Dec. 12, '76 The Arizona Republic

A project to help rural people . . .

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lifestyle

The Arizona Daily Star
TUCSON, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1977
SECTION A — PAGE FIVE

A project to help ru[illegible] people . . .

By LAURIE KAHN
The Arizona Daily Star

City people [illegible] to idealize [illegible] areas as idyllic [illegible] free of [illegible] crime and probl[illegible] often means rur[illegible] the aid from their [illegible]

The growth of [illegible] gram called the [illegible] Educational Prepar[illegible] may change that.

In its first year, 19[illegible] program was headquartered [illegible] rehabilitated school bus [illegible] between the rural co[illegible] rounding Tucson.

The program was run [illegible] grant from the Office of E[illegible] portunity and its director [illegible] had only one other person [illegible] teach classes, give legal ad[illegible] for federal grants and teach th[illegible] mainly farming population ab[illegible] tion and consumer affairs.

Now the project has a $800,000 [illegible] from 17 different sources and [illegible] employees (42 full-time). The organiz[illegible] has set up three day-care centers, he[illegible] form three water cooperatives, built [illegible] homes and rehabilitated many other[illegible] provided meals for the poor and elderly, worked with juveniles who are first-time [illegible] the Dept. of Just[illegible] Prevention Project. The money [illegible] used to sponsor [illegible] and social [illegible] counselors [illegible] schools to prevent [illegible] delinquency.

[illegible] $40,510 from the Pima County Board of Supervisors. This money is used for day care, activities for the elderly, and [illegible] programs the project [illegible]

[illegible] the program when he [illegible] old but even at that [illegible] years of experi[illegible] rural problems. [illegible] traveled around [illegible] the bus owned by [illegible] Baptist Church. [illegible] the church and [illegible] to go into the [illegible] distributed food [illegible] religious [illegible] from [illegible] where [illegible] family [illegible] where [illegible] of [illegible]

When Arnold [illegible] 12, the family moved to Tucson, where he graduated from Pueblo High School and earned a bachelor's degree in education at the University of Arizona. Then Arnold went on to get master's degrees in both secondary education and education administration.

"I wanted to set up a program that was tailored to the community. My whole objective was to improve the quality of rural life — starting with those in the low income bracket. And I felt strongly that we should not try to cause dependency. The underlying philosophy was self-help," Arnold recently explained.

He says the people he serves fall roughly into two groups — the home-based seasonal farm workers who live in one place year round, and the mobile migrant workers who come to Arizona when it's too cold to farm up north.

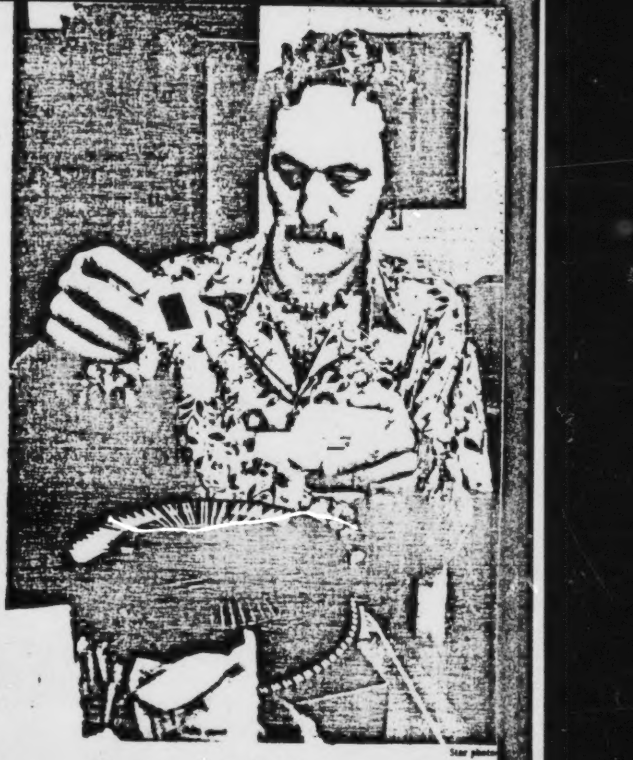
The greatest rural problems, according to Arnold, are housing, health and nutrition. Oftentimes, he says, these problems are complicated by the attitudes of the people he is trying to help.

"Many of the rural people have become very apathetic. They won't believe that something can happen because they have been left out for so long. They're resigned to continue living in the same way," Arnold said.

Arnold believes that the city cannot afford to ignore the rural problems because the rural areas around Tucson eventually will be part of the city. If the city alleviates the rural problems now, it won't be forced to deal with an even worse situation later on.

"Right now, though," he regretfully noted, "no one is helping out in the rural areas. If we don't do it, no one will."

Arnold started the program when he was only 25 years old, but even at that age, he'd already had 13 years of experience with Pima County's rural problems. From the age of 12, he'd traveled around to farm labor camps in the bus owned by the Government Heights Baptist Church. At 16, he was ordained in the church and was given his own bus to go into the rural areas where he distributed food and clothing and performed religious services.



Star photo

John Arnold

. . . helped Indian woman shed traditional role

Dorothy Azul

Dorothy Azul's life has turned out quite differently than she imagined it would when she was growing up on the Papago reservation.

Instead of assuming the traditional role of a reservation woman, Azul, 44, has lived off the reservation for most of her adult life. She's had to find a job, learn how to drive a car and raise two children by herself. And she's now living in a house she never believed she could afford.

"It never occurred to me that I would be working. Sometimes when I'm driving to work now I think that once I never dreamed I could be doing such a thing," Azul says quietly, sitting in the living room of her house in Valle Verde, just north of Green Valley.

Azul attributes her successful transition to Project PREP (Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc.) — a rural services program which receives its funding from 17 different sources.

She learned how to drive in a PREP course, passed her high school equivalency test after studying with PREP, lives in a house that was built by PREP and is now a member of the PREP board of trustees.

Six years ago, Azul's husband left her with their two daughters to marry another woman. He'd been a garbage collector in Ajo and a farm worker in Sahuarita and the family was living in a house with a leaking tin roof, no running water and no heat.

"Since my husband left, I've had to be self-supporting. This is very difficult for me, but I pull through. I dropped out of school in the 11th grade and I neve[illegible] working — or driving. When [illegible] the feeling that women do[illegible]" [illegible] said.

When Azul learned how to [illegible] had just been started. Azul and [illegible] ly 34 others drove around the [illegible] with PREP director John Arno[illegible] his [illegible] passenger Dodge station wagon.

"I'd sit in the middle of the front seat," Arnold recently recalled. "One day Dorothy (Azul) was driving and she was heading [illegible] for the center median. There was an [illegible] there, but Dorothy just froze. Well, [illegible] reached over to turn off the ignition, [illegible] the ladies in the back seat were frantic[illegible] saying their Ave Marias."

Azul's driving improved, however, a[illegible] she eventually got her driver's license. "Driving meant a great deal to me — it meant I could drive back and forth to work," Azul says.

She also took the high sch[illegible] course which Arnold [illegible] gray school bus [illegible] Tortuga [illegible]

[illegible] a full [illegible] ever since ma[illegible] and making pa[illegible]

[illegible] that PREP was going [illegible] near Sahuarita. [illegible] miles north of the proposed buil[illegible] was anxious to move [illegible] leaking roof.

[illegible] about the project [illegible] a three-bedroom [illegible] one of the five [illegible] build. Her [illegible] are based upon [illegible] $36 to $68 over [illegible]

[illegible] has considerably [illegible] family. Her [illegible] have any [illegible] they can [illegible] school [illegible]

[illegible] PREP has been [illegible] the people in the rural areas around Tucson. Once a month she goes to its headquarters on Granada Street near City Hall to discuss its projects with the other board members.

"We try to keep the people involved even after a project is finished. The best defense of rural people is to be organized so that their voice will be heard," PREP director Arnold explains.

She also took the high school equivalency course which Arnold taught in PREP's large gray school bus named "La Tortuga" (the Tortoise). For two evenings every week for nine months, Azul learned the "new math" and brushed up on her reading. Most of her classmates were young and had never had a job off the farm.

bcc: John Arnold

PIMA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
GOVERNMENTAL CENTER
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85701

March 28, 1977

Dr. Robert Lutson
Graduate Council
College of Education
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Dr. Lutson:

I am delighted to write a letter of recommendation on behalf of John Arnold whom I have known and worked with for more than four years. As you know, John is the Executive Director of PPEP and I am a member of the Pima County Board of Supervisors and represent various areas of the County in which PPEP operates. My association with John is one of an elected official to a person with unique talent and capabilities to relate with human beings in need.

It is quite unique to find a person who can demonstrate an intellectual grasp of problems and relate this to practical realities. Further, I find it a unique part of John's character that he can discuss proposals with people of almost all backgrounds. He is as at home with a college professor as with a migrant worker.

John is never bashful in representing the needs and interest of people who might otherwise go unnoticed. His style is assertive and congenial.

My general estimate is that John can do and will only attempt to do those things that are within his competence and aptitude. After talking with him, it is my strong feeling that John does desire to complete graduate study. I feel that he should do this with minimum difficulty and will be a genuine asset to the academic department that is fortunate enough to count him among their students.

In sum, I recommend John to you without reservations. He does first-rate work and, in my judgement, will continue to do so.

Sincerely,

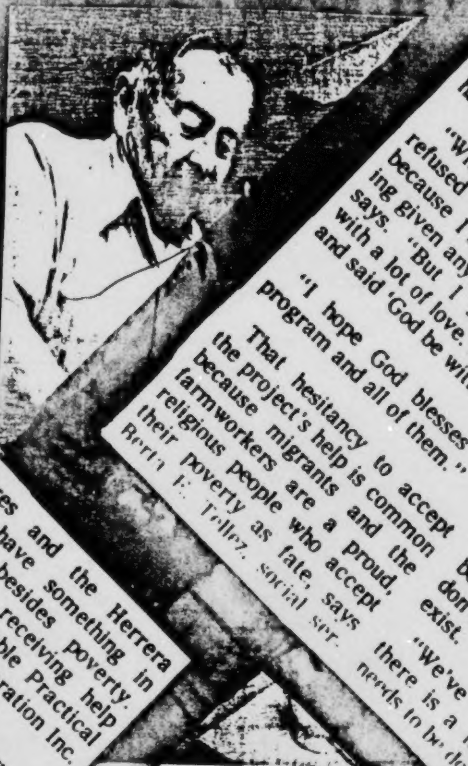
Conrad Joyner

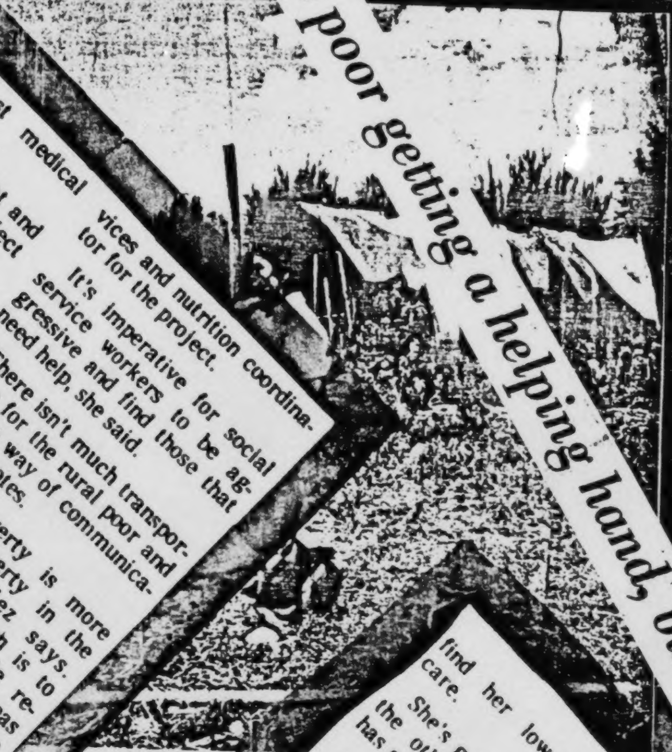
CJ/mmd

1978

Tucson Daily Citizen

Rural poor getting a helping hand, but time takes its toll





Reaches his goal

Marcelino G. Flores, 80, left his farm labor camp for a new ho

Still hop

Petro Herrera wants to ge

ural poor getting a helping hand, bu

By DAVID DYKES
Citizen Staff Writer

CONTINENTAL — Not far from here, 80-year-old Marcelino G. Flores lives in his modest, but modern three-bedroom house.

He's comfortable now, but five years ago he lived in a one-room farm labor camphouse here with his wife, brother-in-law and four other relatives. To get into the [illegible]

a better house. They're trying to do the same for the Herreras.

The project was formed 10 years ago to help get needed social services from the city to the rural areas. It has done that for hundreds of persons like Flores and many more like the Herreras. But because the degree of poverty can be so extreme, often it takes years of help to lift someone out of it.

neighbors who bought homes built on land donated by owners of the labor camps.

A farm laborer working in the pecan fields near here can earn up to $6,000 annually — if he works about 12 hours a day, seven days a week, the workers say. However, Mrs. Herrera's

husband, [illegible] is in bad health [illegible] work all the time. [illegible] still have three of their 10 children living with them, in an aging six-room house provided by the labor camp owners. They pay no rent and no electricity bills.

After the Herreras' arrival here in 1971 from Guadalajara, Mexico, the project gave the family food, seeds for their garden and a goat. The Herreras grew a good crop of corn and other foods this year and have increased the number of goats to a dozen. Yet, the expenses of a large family and unsteady income

have [illegible] them [illegible] stant [illegible]ggle [illegible] most.

Furtherm[illegible] Mrs. [illegible]ra has a small lump on [illegible] breast and she[illegible] afraid [illegible] what the doctors [illegible] find. She cries that they don't need more medical [illegible]. Project officials are tryin

Educational effort growing fast

Flores and the Herrera family have something in common besides poverty. They're all receiving help from the Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc. project.

The project helped Flores get out of the camp and into

find her low-cost medical care.

She's grateful for that and the other help the project has given them.

"When we first got here, I refused the project's help because I'm not used to being given anything free," she says. "But I saw it given with a lot of love. So I took it and said 'God be with you.'

"I hope God blesses the program and all of them."

That hesitancy to accept the project's help is common because migrants and the farmworkers are a proud, religious people who accept their poverty as fate, says Berta E. Tellez, social services and nutrition coordinator for the project.

It's imperative for social service workers to be aggressive and find those that need help, she said.

There isn't much transportation for the rural poor and often no way of communication, she notes.

"Rural poverty is more grim than poverty in the city," Ms. Tellez says. "(Our) main function is to distribute the available resources to the rural areas because a lot of these people don't know the resources exist.

"We've helped some but there is a lot of work that needs to be done."

find her low-cost medical care.

She's grateful for that and the other help the project has given them.

"When we first got here, I refused the project's help because I'm not used to being given anything free," she says. "But I saw it given with a lot of love. So I took it and said 'God be with you.'

The Arizona Daily Star
TUCSON, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1978

TODAY IN
Neighbors
A LOCAL NEWS SECTION

Rural substitute for food stamps

In outlying areas, a social-service agency helps feed the poor by encouraging them to grow their own crops and animals.

All around town

The good earth — Retired farm worker Marcelino Flores, 80, proudly watches his pig tank up on water, left. It's one of the living examples of aid he and others have received from the Portable Practical Educational Preparation project, a social agency that helps the rural poor. The pig originally was given to Flores' daughter by the project and she gave it to him when she moved away. Flores has another pig from the project, along with a sheep and chickens. At far right, Flores pulls up onions he planted as part of the PPEP program. At far right, another Continental resident, Miguel Esparza, 62, tends his young corn. He is helped out by his wife, Maria, 58, below.

Rural poor helped to a harvest of pride

By SHERRY STERN
The Arizona Daily Star

Flores' flourishing yard was started eight years ago under the nutrition program of the Portable Practical Educational Preparation project, a social agency that aids the rural poor.

Through the years, Flores, a retired farm worker, has gained much from Project PPEP: a pig, peach tree, tomato and chili plants, chickens and apricot trees. And on his own he has planted numerous pink rose bushes and apple trees and is now trying for grapes.

In broken English, he told of his pride in the garden. "I am working all day here, all night. Look at my yard. I water and am cleaning (the yard) all the time, cleaning. Pretty soon my plants are looking good."

Flores is one of many recipients of food and livestock under the program that is designed for people who otherwise

"The nice thing about this program is it's not a freebie. They have responsibility," said Berta Tellez, PPEP social service coordinator.

"The program is so much more special than others, because you see results."

Tellez estimates that about 50 people are helped each month. Each family generally receives a plant or an animal once a year. Most are farm workers, although other rural poor also receive aid.

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Rural poor helped to a harvest of pride

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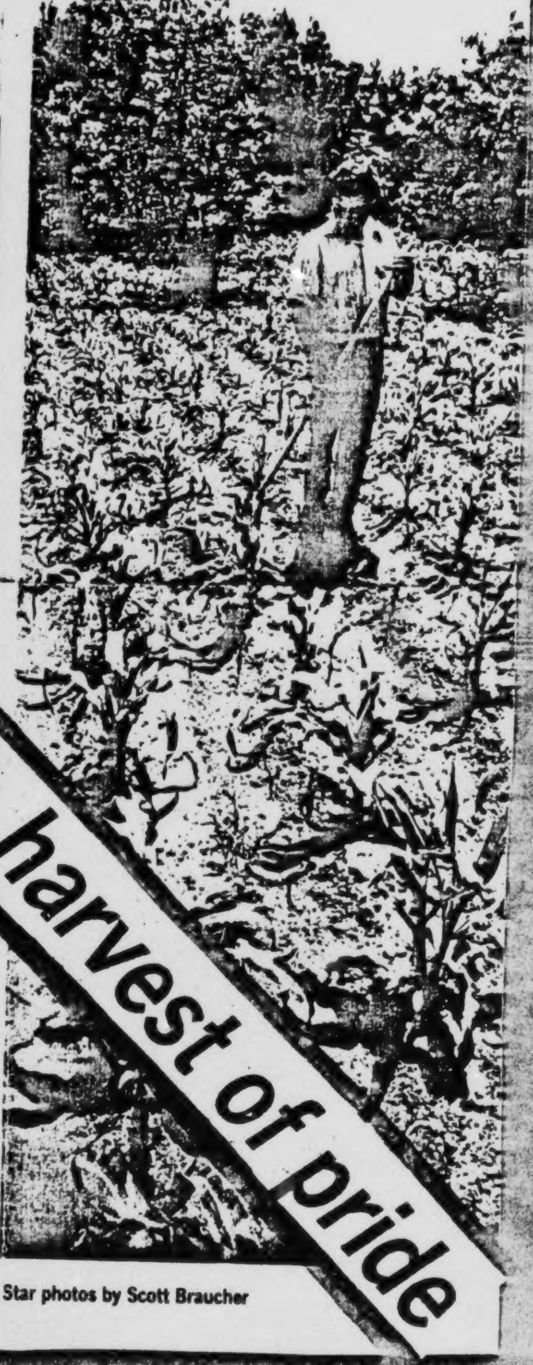
Miguel Esparza, 62, tends
corn. He is helped out by his wif
58, below.



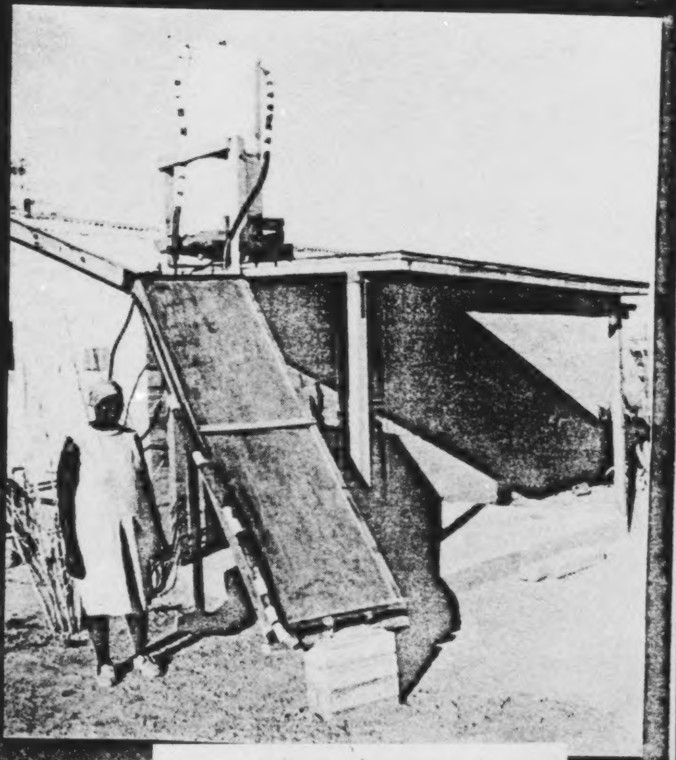
Star photos by Scott Braucher

Edith Cleveland
Rillito, Arizona

With a Little Help from Her Friends

Mrs. Cleveland's original home in Rillito was a one-room building with few conveniences. Her house today is well-equipped and bears little resemblance to her old one. By availing herself of community housing programs, Mrs. Cleveland's living conditions have greatly improved. Mrs. Cleveland's "friends" stem from the concept of the interagency agreement between federal agencies on projects. PPEP solicited and coordinated the resources of CSA, FmHa, Department of Labor-CETA, private contractor, and non-profit agencies to complete this project. The end result has been a happy situation for Mrs. Cleveland.

No more toting water . . . Time to relax.



Mrs. Cleveland and her solar heating unit.

Faces in the crowd — Ramona Sanchez, far left, seems engrossed in her own thoughts while Julia Alvarez, left, gazes intently as Gov. Bruce Babbitt, far right, and an entourage take a look at Indian Village in Marana. (Star photos by Sarah Leen)

Yaquis welcome Gov. Babbitt

Yaquis welcome governor with deer dance, tamales

By BILL SHAW
The Arizona Daily Star

The Bruce Babbitt election campaign took a poverty tour yesterday with the governor visiting the Yaqui Indian village in Marana and then roaring south in a silver Lincoln Continental to Rillito.

The official purpose of the Yaqui Village stop was to review a housing rehabilitation program, dedicate a community center and meet with officials of a group called Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc. (PPEP).

The agency administers state and federal funds to impoverished rural communities and is helping the Yaqui people rebuild their community.

The PPEP group has been working with the Yaquis for several years, reconditioning their homes, building shower rooms and a community center, and upgrading utility services.

As the governor walked through the dusty streets, elderly Yaquis peered out from their houses and seemed mildly amused at all the commotion their poverty had generated on this day.

The younger Yaquis, however, were ready and waiting for the governor and the television cameras.

James Gastelum, a village resident and high school student, performed the ancient and mystic "Deer Dance" for the governor, who stood sweating in a tin-roofed breezeway and seemed genuinely interested.

"The governor of Sonora told me this is the only place in the world where they do the deer dance," he remarked.

To perform the dance, Gastelum blindfolded himself, placed deer antlers on his head and danced to the beat of another man who pounded a gourd submerged in a tub of water.

Ramona Sanchez, who can neither speak English nor remember how old she is, stood in the withering heat with a shawl wrapped tightly around her face and stared intently at Babbitt, who wore a white shirt, suit and tie.

Later, as the governor sat in the crowded community center eating a steaming lunch of tamales and tortillas, he said Arizona is not getting its share of federal rural housing funds and promised to look into that.

He also said it was nice that a "genuinely indigenous culture can exist in the shadows of Tucson — it's beautiful."

Then it was on to Rillito and more impoverished people and more community rehabilitation programs. He wasn't able to stay long because he had important governor business and political meetings in Tucson.

When the silver Continental stopped in front of the Rillito Macedonian Church, town board president Arthur Campbell ex-

(See YAQUIS, Page 2B)

Yaquis welcome governor with deer dance, tamales

tended his hand and welcomed Babbitt to the community of migrant workers.

Campbell said the quality of life is improving. The sewers now work and the water runs with some regularity.

The governor visited briefly with Edith Campbell, who is 72 and wore a thimble on her finger and said she had never seen a governor before. She said she would vote for him.

PPEP recently installed a solar heating unit in the old woman's cinder-block house and she excitedly told the governor what a "wonderful thing it is."

"If he'd a seen it then, he'd know how good it is now," she said.

Babbitt said he, too, has a solar heating unit in his home.

Then he was gone.

"I'm really glad he came here," she said standing in the dust that is her front yard.

She then explained how when she came to Rillito 27 years ago from Crockett, Texas, she lived in a cabinet in the field.

PPEP sponsors Health Day

The Pima County Health Department and Project PPEP will cosponsor Health Day '79 at the Old Continental Scho

Friday, June 8.

Free screening tests will be av for glaucoma, diabetes, hyp and colore cancer

All

Mobile health unit begins service today

CHAOW IS HERE!

The mobile unit for Community Health Action On Wheels will be at the Continental Community Center (otherwise known as the old Continental School) today from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., initiating a 6-month basic health care service for residents in and around Continental.

Betty King, Field Coordinator for the University of Arizona Rural Health Office which cosponsors CHAOW with Project PPEP, said, "This is kind of an open house. We want people to come over today, look us over and check us out."

In keeping with the open atmosphere, King has arranged a mariachi band to play and 3 p.m. The

eventually freed them from Spain's

The responsibilities for the are being shared by the Office, Project PPEP and board that was chosen meeting Wa

The bo

Littletown housewife becomes moving force

Because Littletown is outside the city limits, funding is harder to obtain. Little in federal funds goes to rural areas for neighborhood rehabilitation programs.

The association, again aided by PPEP, has applied for federal community block grant funds, but there is little hope of receiving the money, says PPEP director John Arnold.

Welch says the association's list for the grant funds asked for a sewer system, sidewalks and curbs, street lights and home improvements for the poor.

Welch and association member Deanna Humble produce a newsletter for the community monthly. PPEP prints the letter and provides postage.

Through PPEP, the association met recently with federal officials from the Head Start program, which educates pre-school children. Head Start program officials plan to

Conferees map survival strategy

Rural housing fund cuts decried

Star 5/5/79

Officials say housing aid cuts could spell 'disaster'

PPEP wins grant to aid farmworkers

• [illegible] 1, [illegible]

U.S. funds go to jobs agency

A [illegible] federal grant awarded to the Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc. (PPEP) of Tucson will be used to coordinate and provide employment services for farm workers in seven Arizona counties, U.S. Sen. Dennis DeConcini and U.S. Rep. Morris K. Udall announced.

The local agency will use the funds from the Department of Labor to locate available job positions and fill them with farm workers from the rural areas of Southern Arizona. By subcontracting with the state Department of Economic Security (DES) to locate [illegible]

The grant also will allow PPEP to place unemployed workers in non-agricultural jobs such as mining, mechanics and industrial labor. In cooperation with DES, services to farm worker communities will include unemployment insurance, vocational rehabilitation, food stamps, assistance payments, orientation, job development and [illegible] programs.

The Department of Labor, which funded the program at the urging of DeConcini and Udall under Title 3 of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, looks on the PPEP program as a national model.

Counties affected by the grant are Maricopa, Pima, [illegible], Pinal, Cochise, [illegible] and Greenlee.

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Nacho Garza and Leroy Smith lend their skills to the PPEP Housing Crew.

1979

Tucson Daily Citizen

August, 20, 1979.

Need ride?

It's a giant stride from the old "La Tortuga" (The Tortoise) ex-school bus that was used for transporting rural social service clients to agencies and jobs 12 years ago. As Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc. celebrates its 12th year, there are six vans like the one above, which are used for transporting rural manpower trainees, and clients from the rural areas for social services in Tucson. This year the agency has served 400 families and the vans have traveled 90,000 miles of rough terrain. Diane Osman (right), a PPEP secretary, and Rosie Benitez 12, of Marana, board for a ride.

Citizen Photo by Lew Elliott

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Tucson Daily Citizen

Citizen Photo by H. Darr Beiser

Aug. 20, 1979.

Another chance to grow

Anita Nixon, 17, is one of five slightly mentally retarded Marana youths employed by Sunland Jojoba Inc. there. The five work at the plant greenhouse, replanting jojoba beans in containers where previous ones did not sprout, discarding old containers and stacking and nailing together crates.

Jojoba means hope to 5 youths

By MARIA VIGIL
Citizen Staff Writer

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At a green
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Like the jojoba bea
they are finding a place in
world that had little use for
them before.

The company, Sunland Jojoba Inc., is one of a few U.S. firms cultivating the native plants.

Jay McKenzie, greenhouse supervisor for the company, explained that many people consider the jojoba the investment of the future. The oil from the bean has been found to

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The employment program for the Marana youths was started through the cooperation of concerned parents, the greenhouse owners and employees of Tucson's Project PPEP (Portable, Practical Educational Preparation Inc.). It is funded with federal Title XX money.

PPEP caseworker Chris A. Chavez says Marana parents of mildly retarded youths were worried by the lack of community programs to help their children learn and develop practical skills.

PPEP, an agency to aid rural residents, agreed to help set one up for them in the farming town about 20 miles northwest of Tucson.

house owners and employees of Tucson's Project PPEP (Portable, Practical Educational Preparation Inc.). It is funded with federal Title XX money.

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The firm has decided to

year-old Terry Pena, said she is glad she has been given the chance to earn her own money. A friendly young woman who smiles and laughs a lot, Terry said she plans to buy some new clothes with the money she makes.

The youths work inside and outside the sheltered greenhouse, and each one has been given a task to specialize in. McKenzie said they show pride in all their work, but particularly in their specialized chores.

Becky Greer, a PPEP community service worker and supervisor of the five, said everyone who has worked with the group is pleased with its performance. Now the supervisors are looking for more businesses willing to take on such a project.

"If we had more people willing to hire them and be patient with them, fewer of them would have to depend on the state for support," she said. "All they need is to be given a chance."

The Arizona Daily Star

Catalina health clinic to open soon

BY AL ARIAV
The Arizona Daily Star

CATALINA — After two years
through the
bureaucratic maze, residents of th
soon to have a full-time, federall
say will revive the country doc

The National Health Serv
attention to rural areas, is
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The Arizona Rural
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The Departme
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reimburse the clinic

"Catalina will finally
calls any time of the day," said
ble Practical Education Preparation
non-profit rural social-service agency.

"It looks pretty definite that we'll get the g
son said.

Plans for the community clinic — the brainchild of about a dozen Catalina residents — began in 1977. In a February 1978 public meeting, residents decided Catalina, which is 12 miles north of Tucson, needed a permanent health clinic.

They formed a corporation, and applied for Rural Health Initiative funds from HEW. Although HEW funds have not been officially approved, Dr. Michael Dolores of University Hospital will offer Catalina-area residents four-day-a-week service in a trailer at the community building starting tomorrow. Dolores will be the clinic's regular doctor when the grant is accepted, Marson said.

Besides family-health practice, the clinic will provide health education, nutrition and mental-health counseling and dental service as well as unemployment and food-stamp
id.

clinic will have a sliding fee scale, which means
according to their financial ability.

health clinics are in operation in Tomb
nson.

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The trailer clinic opening tomorrow will operate Mondays and Fridays from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Wednesdays from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. and Saturdays from 8 a.m. to noon.

Donations are being accepted for the clinic.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is expected to award Catalina a $155,742 grant in October for the clinic, according to the 11-member Catalina Community Health Board. Pima County's Kino Community Hospital will reimburse the clinic $11,000 annually for treating patients.

"Catalina will finally get a doctor who'll make house calls any time of the day," said Bonnie Marson of the Portable Practical Education Preparation program, a private, non-profit rural social-service agency.

"It looks pretty definite that we'll get the grant," Marson said.

---

aids rural youth

PPEP is seeking to start a workshop here which would involve five workers and a leader. The pay scale would be minimal and the number of hours worked per week would be less than normal.

Transportation would be furnished by PPEP.

Project PPEP's main focus in the Sahuarita and Continental area is a Rural Intervention Project aimed primarily at young people but also extending help to the family, the schools and the neighborhoods.

PPEP, Inc. began services in August, 1967, with a grant from O.E.O. to serve low-income people. It was officially incorporated in December, 1969. The Rural Intervention Project for Sahuarita and Continental started two years ago, with Michael Bloom as coordinator.

Richard Castro
PPEP Project Director

Josefina Mungaray.

Pat Diaz
PPEP Program Administrator

Esther Vidal PPEP, Pinal County

Betty Salaz and Cruzita Soto bring the PPEP/RIMS and CETA Programs together in the Marana/Avra Valley area.

Mary Cardenas and Catalina Broyles PPEP, Maricopa County

Elaine Owens PPEP, Cochise County

"Ante el sepulcro de mi madre"

cita. . .aquí estoy,
ésta vez no te traigo
a felicitación;
con humildad y respeto
brindaré a tu sepulcro
un minuto de silencio,
y con él te rendiré
el más sublime homena je
hoy, que es día de las madres.

Vengo a ti con el dolor
que me ha causado tu ausenci
es profunda la aflicción
que a mi ser acompaña
he saboreado la copa
odas. . .la más ama

es difícil
ació
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e ya r
do por tí me p
voz tiembla al contes
sufrimiento se aumenta
mejor quisiera callar
que ya estás bajo tierra.

Cada día de las madres
muy feliz yo me sentía
al mundo podía gritar
la dicha que disfrut
pero hoy. . .mi pe
y motivo de nos

Ya no me mira ojos,
tu voz habla
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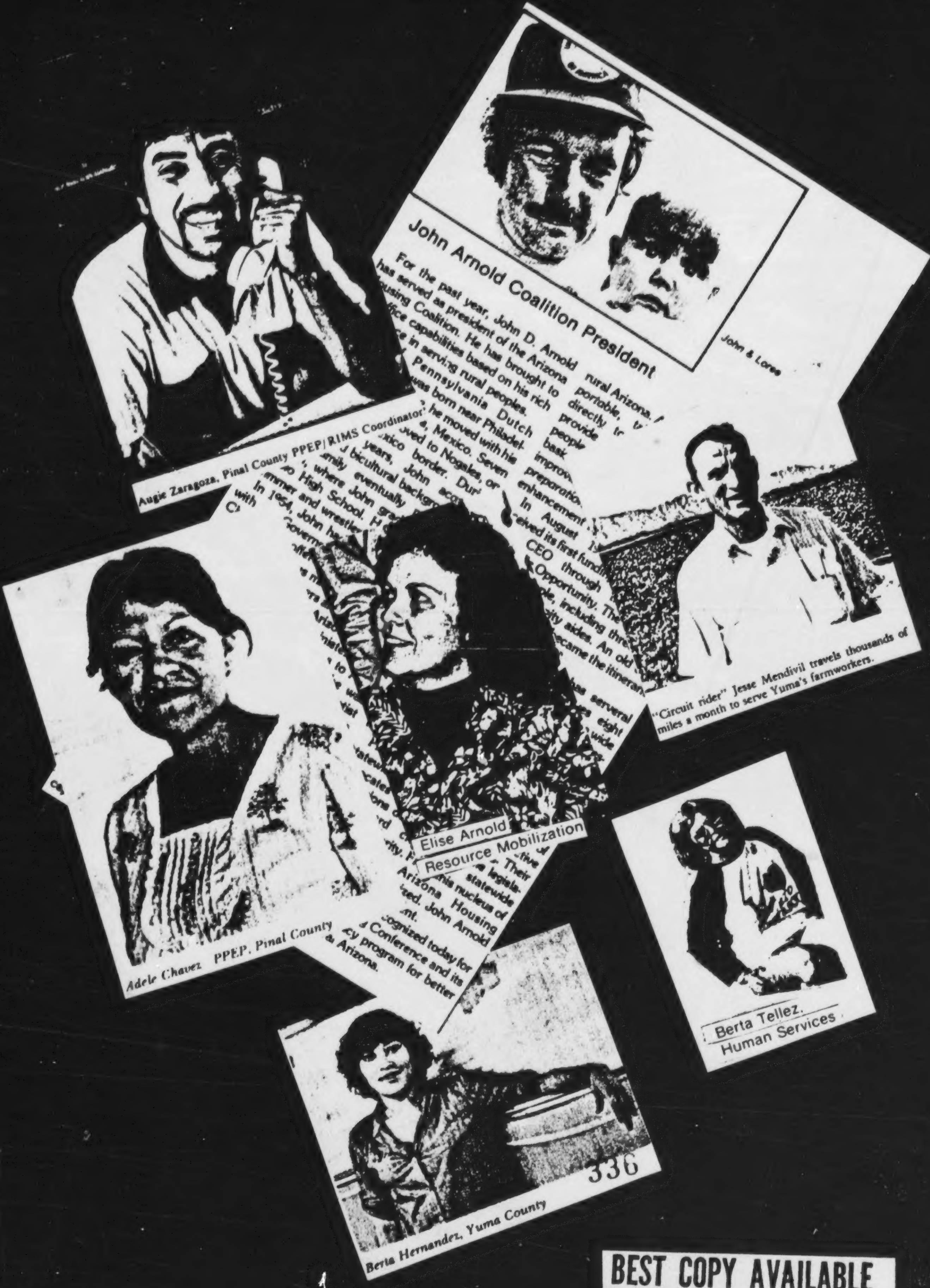

John Arnold Coalition President

For the past year, John D. Arnold
has served as president of the Arizona
ousing Coalition. He has brought to
ffice capabilities based on his rich
ce in serving rural peoples.
Pennsylvania Dutch
was born near Philadel-
he moved with his
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Arizona Housing
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cognized today for
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cy program for better
Arizona.

John & Loree

Augie Zaragoza, Pinal County PPEP/RIMS Coordinator

"Circuit rider" Jesse Mendivil travels thousands of miles a month to serve Yuma's farmworkers.

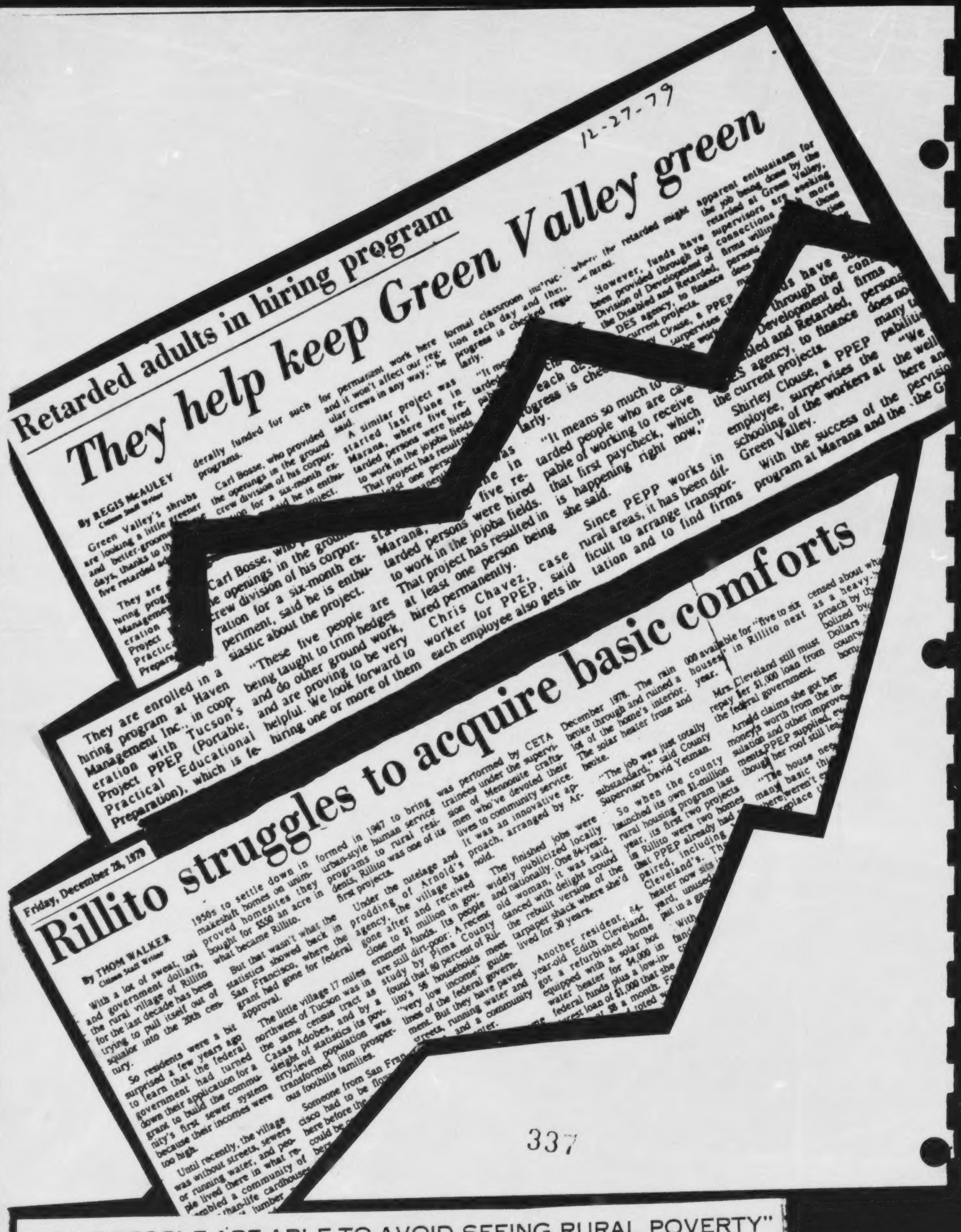
Adele Chavez PPEP, Pinal County

Elise Arnold
Resource Mobilization

Berta Tellez.
Human Services

336

Berta Hernandez, Yuma County



Retarded adults in hiring program

They help keep Green Valley green

12-27-79

By REGIS McAULEY
Citizen Staff Writer

Green Valley's shrubs are looking a little greener and better-groom
days, thanks to th
five retarded ad

They are enrolled in a hiring program at Haven Management Inc., in cooperation with Tucson's Project PPEP (Portable Practical Educational Preparation), which is federally funded for such programs.

Carl Bosse, who provided the openings in the ground crew division of his corporation for a six-month experiment, said he is enthusiastic about the project.

"These five people are being taught to trim hedges and do other ground work, and are proving to be very helpful. We look forward to hiring one or more of them for permanent work here and it won't affect our regular crews in any way," he said.

A similar project was started last June in Marana, where five retarded persons were hired to work in the jojoba fields. That project has resulted in at least one person being hired permanently.

Chris Chavez, case worker for PPEP, said each employee also gets informal classroom instruction each day and their progress is checked regularly.

"It means so much to retarded people who are capable of working to receive that first paycheck, which is happening right now," she said.

Since PEPP works in rural areas, it has been difficult to arrange transportation and to find firms where the retarded might be hired.

However, funds have been provided through the Division of Development of the Disabled and Retarded, a DES agency, to finance the current projects.

Shirley Clouse, a PPEP employee, surpervises the schooling of the workers at Green Valley.

With the success of the program at Marana and the apparent enthusiasm for the job being done by the retarded at Green Valley, supervisors are seeking connections with more firms willing to hire those persons
does not
many
pabilities

"We
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Friday, December 28, 1979

Rillito struggles to acquire basic comforts

By THOM WALKER
Citizen Staff Writer

With a lot of sweat, toil and government dollars, the rural village of Rillito for the last decade has been trying to pull itself out of squalor into the 20th century.

So residents were a bit surprised a few years ago to learn that the federal government had turned down their application for a grant to build the community's first sewer system because their incomes were too high.

Until recently, the village was without streets, sewers or running water, and people lived there in what resembled a community of
than-life cardhouses
lumber

1950s to settle down in makeshift homes on unimproved homesites they bought for $550 an acre in what became Rillito.

But that wasn't what the statistics showed back in San Francisco, where the grant had gone for federal approval.

The little village 17 miles northwest of Tucson was in the same census tract as Casas Adobes, and by a sleight of statistics its poverty-level population was transformed into prosperous foothills families.

Someone from San Fran
cisco had to be flo
here before the
could be
ber

formed in 1967 to bring urban-style human service programs to rural residents, Rillito was one of its first projects.

Under the tutelage and prodding of Arnold's agency, the village has gone after and received close to $1 million in government funds. Its people are still dirt-poor: A recent study by Pima County found that 80 percent of Rillito's 56 households meet "very low income" guidelines of the federal government. But they have paved streets, running water and and a community

was performed by CETA trainees under the supervision of Mennonite craftsmen who've devoted their lives to community service. It was an innovative approach, arranged by Arnold.

The finished jobs were widely publicized locally and nationally. One 84-year-old woman, it was said, danced with delight around the rebuilt version of the tarpaper shack where she'd lived for 30 years.

Another resident, 84-year-old Edith Cleveland, got a refurbished home equipped with a solar hot water heater for $4,000 in federal funds plus a low-interest loan of $1,000 that she
of $8 a month. Fo

December 1978. The rain broke through and ruined a lot of the home's interior. The solar heater froze and broke.

"The job was just totally substandard," said County Supervisor David Yetman.

So when the county launched its own $1-million rural housing program last year, its first two projects in Rillito were two homes that PPEP already had repaired, including Cleveland's. The
heater now sits
yard, unused
put in a gas

With
fund
co

000 available for "five to six houses" in Rillito next year.

Mrs. Cleveland still must repay her $1,000 loan from the federal government.

Arnold claims she got her money's worth from the insulation and other improvements PPEP supplied, even though her roof still lea

"The house nee
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"SOME PEOPLE ARE ABLE TO AVOID SEEING RURAL POVERTY"

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She performs 'miracles' for rural poor near Sahuarita

By CAROL SOWELL
The Arizona Daily Star

At the Tucson headquarters, Angie Delgado is known as a community facilitator. In Sahuarita, among the rural poor, she's known as a guardian angel.

▶ A social worker for Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc., Delgado's the person the rural poor turn to with their problems. They range from finding a heater or a home to getting a child into Tucson for medical care, or looking for a job for a high-school dropout.

The Sahuarita resident has about 50 active cases, most of which she's discovered by word of mouth or by home visits.

"If I don't find someone at home, I go door-knocking. I find a bigger problem," she said.

Delgado's job requires her to know which private o
social agencies can do what to meet he
works with Crippled Children'
ice, family planning
and civic g
elo

al poor near Sahuarita

At the
a community fac
she's known as a guard

▶ A social worker for Porta
Preparation Inc., Delgado's the pers
with their problems. They range from
home to getting a child into Tucso
looking for a job for a high-scho

The Sahuarita resident h
of which she's discovered
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Delgado'
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gration agencies

place for help, gets the
ts made, and figures out

goes beyond supplying informa-
of advocacy because of language and
said.

clients speak little or no English, and most
means to get to Tucson, where most of the
re located.

they go with Delgado in her car or the agency van.

Six years ago, Delgado was acting as a volunteer social worker in Sahuarita. She found that PPEP was the agency that could point her to solutions for her neighbors' problems.

"They couldn't get me off their back, so they decided they'd better pay me," she said of her employment.

John David Arnold, the agency's executive director,

backbone of PPEP.
ost of the community.

there next year, there would
munity who knows how to get

rimarily in Sahuarita and Continental,
Arivaca. She also has some clients in
many of whom ask her to visit early in the
after dark so her car won't be noticed in front of
es.

There are three other full-time workers in southern
ma County and several others available from the Tucson headquarters.

Delgado cited medical needs as the greatest problems of her clients, with financial problems coming in second.

"Most of them get roughly $2.95 an hour working in the pecan groves or on the cattle ranches. They work 10 to 12 hours and day, seven days a week," she said.

Many are eligible for food stamps and other government aid, she explained.

"Recreation for the kids is a big problem. I get discount tickets and take them to the Ice Capades. Or I take them to Reid Park or Kitt Peak or on a picnic," Delgado said.

Often, she takes one or more neighborhood children on outings with her family.

Sometimes the families pay for the outings, or residents raise money by recycling aluminum cans they pick up in the area. Other times, Delgado foots the bill.

She even has taken families to see the roses in Reid Park, or to see saguaros up close. "I took it for granted that everyone knew about saguaros, but a lot of these people haven't really seen them," she said.

And the children aren't the only ones who need to get out of the house.

"A lot of the mothers are from Mexico, and they have little kids one right after another. The only thing they do is go to Mass. They're climbing the walls," Delgado said.

Family planning is "one of the biggest needs," Delgado said. She said the women are eager to use birth control, but, "They didn't know what their choices were."

As for sterilization, the husbands often balk. "No Mexican man wants a vasectomy," she said. Many women have had tubal ligations without their husbands' knowledge, she said.

Star photo by Carol Sowell

Angie Delgado, left, encourages Maria Manzanedo's work as a seamstress

'Guardian angel' met with smiles and open doors

By CAROL SOWELL
The Arizona Daily Star

Angie Delgado would rather be out visiting clients than keeping office hours at the Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc. headquarters in Continental.

And she's accustomed to being called at home as often as at the office.

On a recent afternoon, Delgado made several stops at the Sahuarita "camp," a group of homes near the Farmers Investment Co. pecan groves, owned and maintained by the company for its farm workers. Delgado introduced Connie Ronquillo, a Sahuarita resident recently hired by PPEP to work on labor problems.

Elisa Rodriguez's house is headquarters of the sewing club, supported by the agency, the county's cooperative extension service and the United League of Church Women.

Rodriguez shows Delgado and Ronquillo a quilt the 14 club members made to raise money for refreshments. Club members also have made lap robes to donate to a rest home.

Delgado admired the handwork with praise and encouragement. These women are house-bound by small children, lack of transportation and limited knowledge of English, Delgado said.

Next-door lives Lolita Oropeza, also in the sewing club. Oropeza displayed several sets of baby clothes and blankets she crocheted for children of friends and relatives. She was pleased with her visitors' admiration of her work.

"Without Angie, we're lost," Oropeza said in Spanish.

"Angie gets paid for this work, but she also does it of her own free will. I see her passing, and I know she's there. It makes me feel very secure," Oropeza said.

Oropeza has Delgado to thank for helping solve visa problems of her adopted son, actually a nephew, from Mexico.

"She has depressions," Delgado said of Oropeza. "I always have to leave her happy so she won't cry the rest of the day after I'm gone."

Oropeza calls Maria Manzanedo *la profesora*, because Manzanedo taught her to crochet. Manzanedo has five children in school and makes or alters clothes for them from used clothing or fabric donated to the agency.

PPEP also provided Manzanedo's home with a wood stove, which the family uses for heating instead of gas because they can get free scrap wood at the pecan groves during harvest season. The Manzanedos are welcome to borrow her husband's chain saw to cut wood, Delgado said.

"Angie is my guardian angel," Manzanedo said.

The next visit was to Josefina Lopez, a Sahuarita resident for a year, who lives with her husband and seven children in a two-room house at the camp. When PPEP workers stopped in to see her at midday, she looked exhausted. The agency provided summer-activity programs for her children and sponsors a class where her preschoolers are learning English, Lopez said.

But there was a problem — Jose Ramon, her youngest son, wasn't eating anything but sweets, and she'd noticed pale spots on his skin. Delgado made a note on her calendar to take the boy to St. Elizabeth of Hungary Out-Patient Clinic in Tucson for a checkup.

Delgado and Ronquillo said goodbye, promising to be back soon. And they moved on.

PPEP celebrates 10th anniversary at festival

Project PPEP, Portable Practical Educational Preparation, Inc., will celebrate its tenth anniversary Saturday at the Cinco de Mayo Festival at the Continental Community Center with a cake at 4:30 p.m.

PPEP got its start with a federal grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity to serve low-income people, and began their mobile social service center in a renovated school bus named "Tortuga," meaning "The Turtle."

The project was officially incorporated in December, 1969, by Mario Cota-Robles, Mercy Teso and Ted Turpin, and a governing board of directors representative of the rural communities served was instituted.

Under federal grants from the Farmers Home Administration, the Valverde Housing Project in Sahuarita, El Valle de Las Rosas Housing Project in Continental, and the Sahuarita East Housing Project were established locally by PPEP.

Other projects PPEP established locally are "Opening New Doors," a program to send underprivileged children on trips to such places as Disney World; the Sahuarita Water Co.; the acquisition of the old Continental School and establishing it as the Continental Community Center; Los Ninos Day Care at the center; and a youth participation program to pave the streets in Valverde and the Esperanza Housing Assn.

The primary goals of PPEP are to mobilize public and private resources in support of programs to help overcome problems of rural persons, develop long and short range strategies to overcome poverty and to serve as an advocate for rural persons on matters of public policy.

Services provided by PPEP include emergency assistance for farmworkers, community education, transportation, counseling for families and youths, job counseling and placement, nutritional and financial education and housing referral.

To be eligible for PPEP services, an individual must be a rural resident and meet income requirements of specific services.

For information about PPEP services, phone 625-8373.

Cinco de Mayo set at Continental CC

Noon Opening remarks

12:30 p.m. Tucson High School dancers

1 p.m. Carol Mandeheim; guitar and singing

1:30 p.m. Green Valley Library Puppet Show; Sesame Street

2:00 p.m. Governor Bruce Babbitt; Congressman Morris Udall, State Senator Frank Felix, and Priscilla Kuhn from U.S. Sen DeConcini's office

4 p.m. Mariachi musicians

4:30 p.m. Green Valley Library Puppet Show; Sesame Street

5 p.m. "Valle Folklorico del Norte," Pima Community College dancer

6 p.m. Kuka Bloom; South American songs

6:30 p.m. "Valle Folklorico del Norte"

7 p.m. Mariachi musicians

7:30 p.m. "Valle Folklorico del Norte"

8 p.m. Mariachi musicians

8:30 p.m. Phil Lichtenhan; guitar and singing

9 p.m. Closing remarks

9:15 p.m. Mariachi Musicians until close; 10 p.m.

TRABAJO

1980

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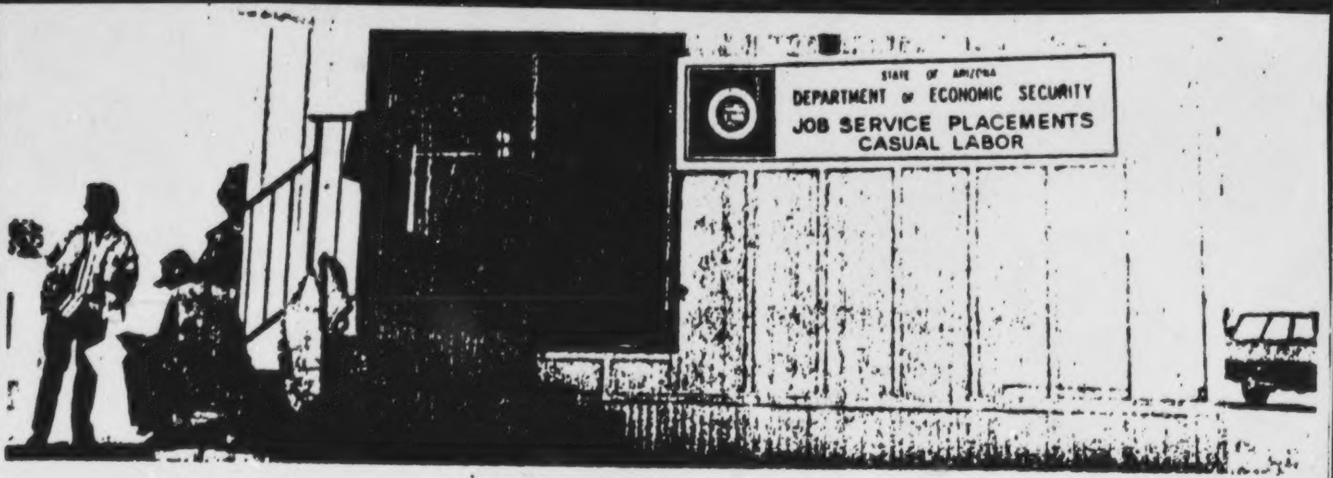
Tucson Daily Citizen



Citizen Photo by H. [illegible]

The long wait

JAN. 4, 1980.

It's Saturday, and the doors of the Arizona Department of Economic Security's job placement office are barred closed. But these three day laborers find its front steps a good place to sit a spell, swap stories and read the want ads. The office is located on West 22nd Street.

Red tape defeating the War on Poverty

By THOM WALKER
Citizen Staff Writer

(Last of a series)

Poverty: The other Tucson

Sometimes at night, he's back in the ditch, with the 15-foot-high walls caving in and crushing him under tons of dirt and rock, and he awakens to the sound of his own screams.

In the five years since the construction acci
that left him disabled, Robert, a burly, 3
Mexican-American who used to work
layer, has spent a lot of his waking
nightmares, too.

They come to him in a
Pop, Instrusion, anger

The pain is a
fractures that
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"They've been middle-class people, many of them. Now, they're in dire poverty and they don't know how to cope with it."

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Without warning, it was all gone. The sandy soil above him gave way, burying him under an avalanche of dirt and rocks and ragged chunks of pavement, which pinned him against the pipe and crushed his right leg.

Arterial blood was spurting from the compound fractures above and below his knee when they got him out. Someone pinched the artery to keep him from bleeding to death. He was unconscious 11 days while his doctors fought to save the leg. They did, but just barely.

There are wide cracks in Tucson's foundation of human services. People in need often fall through them.

There have been four operations since then, and he still has to use a cane to get around. He gulps down pills to dull the pain. The leg swells up when he tries to drive, he said. So he spends most of his time at home.

A year ago, the state, claiming he was able to go back to work, cut off the $400 a month in workman's compensation that he had been getting. He had to hire an attorney to get it back. And this

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"Sometimes
wife, Rosemary.

"Hell, I might
," Robert mused. "As long as I hav
sit around anyway, I might as well sit in jail."

Their $384 a month in food stamps invariably fails to satisfy the growing appetite of a family with eight children who range in age from four months to 13 years, and they have to ask friends and relatives for help.

That hurts almost as much as the old, nagging injuries. Robert dreams of being able to work again, in a new trade such as heavy equipment operator. He's unable to guess when he'll be able to do that.

"The only thing that keeps us going is that we have faith in God," Rosemary said. To which Robert added, "Faith won't feed kids." For now, they have to place their hope in the government, and swallow their pride.

And during the last 13 years, the rural-oriented Project PPEP Inc. has grown from a traveling roadshow of social services to a multimillion-dollar-a-year agency with the goal of "breaking the dependance of rural people on urban areas," said its director, John Arnold.

PPEP's scope now includes nutrition programs, training people to grow their own vegetable gardens in solar greenhouses and helping rural areas develop jojoba farms as a "native industry." The old "circuit rider" concept of portable services still lives, too — except that the circuit now covers seven Arizona counties under a $600,000 federal grant.

"Where are you, Lyndon Johns

City Councilman Thomas
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's two-week report from the
of the local war has focused on issues
as employment, the economics of poverty, and housing, each of which provided vivid examples of unmet needs.

There are other needs, too — the special needs of the old, unable to keep up with inflation on fixed incomes. "It's not that they've been poor all their lives," said Martin Scheinkman, ombudsman for the Pima Council on Aging. "They've been middle-class people, many of them. Now, they're in dire poverty and they don't know how to cope with it."

"Whenever you have an assistance program, there's going to be people who cheat on it. The goal is simply to deter as much fraud as possible."

Then, there's the "notch group," a new class of poverty victims who've emerged in the last decade

"working poor," with incomes badly eroded
n but still too high for government assis-

being helped through a large
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allocations director for Tuc-
people who don't meet
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Arnold has been criticized for occasional lapses by PPEP, possibly the result of trying to do too much with too little. "If we bite off more than we can chew, it's because the need is so great and no one else will do it," he said.

He doesn't apologize for that.

"He
As lon sit
around an ht as
well sit in jail."

No more, he suspects: "In the 1980s, we're going to have to do better."

Faced with that challenge, some agencies have abdicated the field, their critics claim. "Poverty pimps," one woman calls them: "They tell you that you're poor, but they don't do anything to help you get out of it."

An example, said the Rev. John S. Fife, is the local Committee for Economic Opportunity, which started out as an advocacy agency to help the poor organize and fight their way out of poverty and racism. But along the way, it shifted its sights and now works mainly as an outreach arm for other agencies. Internal strife and mismanagement have left CEO fighting just to keep itself alive, its critics say.

Others have kept up the fight, though.

Even though it's not part of their function, workers for the local Information and Referral Service seek out church donations for people who can't afford to pay overdue utility bills.

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Continued, Page 4C

4-24-80

Yaquis wait... and wait... for rescue

By TONY DAVIS
Citizen Staff Writer

A black, brown and white dog of undetermined breed yelped as it nursed a litter of 6-day-old black pups on a dirt floor under a rickety bed.

"Shut up! Shut up!" yelled the dogs' adopted owner, Christina Yoquena, as she fetched a drink of water for a visitor from a chest-high, free-standing faucet. With the care of a baker attending to a prize-winning pastry, she scrubbed and rinsed the glass out more than a half-dozen times before filling it.

"Somebody left this dog here a month ago," explained the 5?-year-old, grayish-brown-haired Mrs. Yoquena in broken English. "She was just running around the house, she had got pregnant. I give her a little food, and she stays here. I guess they just didn't want her."

Her dog is not the only creature in Marana's 23-home Yaqui village that has been [illegible] by the outside world. [illegible] community was thrown together [illegible] scrap tin and lumber, adobe and saguaro ribs, it still looks like a refugee from another generation. About a mile west of Interstate 10 on Sandario Road, it is a rural, rustic and perhaps slightly more run-down version of Tucson's Old Pascua Yaqui village.

The cry of the rooster, which has been heard as early as 3 a.m., is as frequent as the honk of the car horn in midtown Manhattan. Innumerable dogs and cats, many of which were dumped in the village by outsiders, dart across its two dirt streets like goldfish.

"The attitude toward pets is different here than with the Anglos," said Felipe Molina, the 25-year-old head of the village's governing council. "One morning, I was over at my mother's house in town (Marana), and I saw a patch of blood in her carport where a dog had been killed. Somewhere nearby, someone else heard gunshots and then a dog yelping.

"When I was little, one time a dogcatcher came over and shot a dog in front of my grandfather right in his garden because he was a stray. Another time, they came and killed some dogs belonging to my uncle's mother-in-law, who was in her 70s. She cried.

"Yaquis would never do that. In fact, we just had our feast of St. Lazarus (a Biblical figure who was fond of dogs), when we feed the dogs stew meat. Most of the time all we can afford are table scraps or dog food."

Most of the time, the Ya[illegible] can afford little of anything [illegible] to Ernie Quiroga, a pl[illegible] PPEP, which aids ru[illegible] ing, education, [illegible] areas, the med[illegible] lage resident[illegible] in neighbo[illegible] 000 a ye[illegible] Old P[illegible]

E[illegible] line. [illegible] was at [illegible] marsh tr[illegible] and frighten[illegible] house every [illegible] She has lived in [illegible] she said, ever sin[illegible]

her roof when workmen were cutting it down. The falling tree almost broke her washing machine.

Even today, not all residents have indoor running water. Benigna Alvarez, who lives with her husband, three daughters, a son-in-law and a grandchild in a purple-trimmed stucco house, said she rinses her dishes with water from a neighbor's tap. Many residents bathe in aluminum tubs in water heated outdoors on makeshift fireplaces of steel bars and bricks.

Electricity was not plugged in until 16 years ago; natural gas came three years later. Backyards still have portable wooden outhouses that are moved every five years.

The residents cannot afford to pay for trash collection, so they haul it away themselves every few weeks to a nearby dump along the Santa Cruz River.

"It's awful. It gets piled up in the yards and it smells," said Juana Miranda as she picked up orange peels and tin [illegible] out of one of her rusty [illegible] "But there's nothing else to do."

That phrase begins to sound like a broken record when you've walked

glimmer of hope arisen. For that, thanks goes to Project PPEP, which has helped the Yaquis give themselves the first semblance of what the rest of us would call modern civilization.

Using federal anti-pove[illegible] Yaquis started a lumbe[illegible] sold scrap salvaged [illegible] buildings. They used th[illegible] community showers an[illegible] of the village. [illegible] has been built to [illegible] Yaquis hot lunches [illegible] have been pa[illegible] program, [illegible] is just out[illegible]

which many residents once worked and [illegible] few still do. As rent-free [illegible] could not qualify [illegible] build or [illegible]

[illegible] government found 100 of [illegible] houses needed repairs, according to PPEP planner Quiroga. Every [illegible] Yaqui village made the list.

[illegible] sag in the middle. Part [illegible] topped by dirt with flowers growing out of it.

[illegible] have dirt floors. Some [illegible] might well have been [illegible] Others have that eclectic [illegible] and brick all stirred

[illegible] only half there; the [illegible] project ran out of [illegible] could be finished. [illegible] home, for instance, [illegible] tarpaper, which [illegible] chicken wire, which [illegible] to be covered by [illegible] on "supposed"

And the community bathrooms have not been an unmixed blessing. The village's leaching field, which stretches 2? yards in all directions and goes six to eight feet below the surface, is sand poor, so it percolates poorly. This means that showers and toilets often back up despite continuous efforts to unclog them. These efforts are not helped by children who throw everything from magazines to cans to rocks into the commodes.

"People bring in little blocks so they can stand on the showers," said one resident, Jacinto Amacio. "But only young people take showers there. The old people take showers at home — outside in their yards."

Once again, help is on the way. The town of Marana has preliminary approval for $230,000 in federal funds to

Only in the past decade has even a glimmer of hope arisen. For that, thanks goes to Project PPEP, which has helped the Yaquis give themselves the first semblance of what the rest of us would call modern civilization.

But with Project PPEP as a co-signer, the village's governing body, the Marana Area Yaqui Association, got a $37,500 loan from a Washington-based non-profit corporation to buy the land. Residents and PPEP officials meet regularly to draw plans for new houses, and they hope to apply for federal funds this fall to build them. If bureaucratic roadblocks can be removed, construction might begin 16

"SOME PEOPLE ARE ABLE TO AVOID SEEING RURAL POVERTY"

"SOME PEOPLE CAN RIDE RIGHT BY AND NEVER NOTICE PEOPLE IN NEED"

Doing without

tend its sewer line to the village. As usual, red tape has held up the project — residents had been told it would be built by this past December. But now officials talk of home hookups going in next winter, although they hope the sewer line can be connected to the community showers by June.

Residents are sensitive about their housing. According to Molina, many of them tore down their old saguaro-rib homes because they didn't want people to make fun of them. He is the first to argue that new houses are needed, but he also is the first to wince when an outsider calls the village a slum.

"I went to the high school and I asked by a teacher, 'How come th village is so run-down?' I know that it's that places.'"

ca

most nothi world. pulled Until a fe she would to take pic she has sin Others haven

Maria Och mother came 1910 with other Y revolution-spawned vio their native Mexico, willingly ed a visitor the rabbit, three roosters, two hens and three ducks that live in a pen behind her wood frame house. But as she crossed her arms and leaned against her wooden storage shed, Ms. Ochoa, who spoke no English, clammed up and wore a fearful expression when asked about her family.

Village resident Amacio, who served as an interpreter, explained, "Some people came and interviewed her once when she was a child. Then they came back and tried to take her mot ack across the border. So she rom people like you

people s, I ave

town. me gusta about five or 10

Benigna Alvarez, whose s PPEP-funded overhaul stopped short of covering her dirt floor, "I keep praying that some of these days they will build a new house. But we're not in a hurry. We've been waiting 30 years. Why not longer?"

> Ten years ago, Mrs. Alvarez and most of her neighbors would have said nothing to anyone from the outside world. When the Project PPEP bus first pulled into the village, residents hid. Until a few years ago, Mrs. Alvarez said, she would stay inside when whites came to take pictures of their outhouses, but she has since overcome her shyness. Others haven't.

Improvements in the quality of life at Marana's Yaqui Village come slowly, but village residents say they are used to the wait for everything from new housing to sewer lines. At far left is Maria Cruz, who at 104 is the village's oldest resident. Left, a young boy peers from the doorway of a community building. Below, Eleuterio and Betty Alvarez survey village conditions. At right is Mrs. Alvarez in the bedroom of her home.

Continental day care school
in need of funds to continue

STORY TIME — Teacher Priscilla Padilla reads a story to the group.

(Ariz.) News
ON II
une 25, 1980
Section Two, P

Continental day care sc
in need of funds to co

by Lisa Schnebly

"When someone scratches your back so you can go to sleep, you know you're cared for," said Suzanne Caldarello, "and at Continental Day Care, they do that for the kids."

One of more than 60 mothers who has a child enrolled in the Continental Preschool and Day Care programs, Caldarello is apprehensive about the continuity of the Continental Preschool.

"They have always been partially funded by Project PPEP (Practical Portable Education Program)," said Caldarello, "even though they weren't actually part of PPEP. But that funding may not be enough to keep them open next year."

received an $2,000 donation. "If we could get 10 of those, the school could definitely open in the fall," Caldarello said.

As a working mother, she is also concerned about what her three-year-old daughter Allison would do during the day if the day care center closed.

"I could bring her with me, but she wouldn't have the interaction with her peers and the tremendous attention and education she gets," she said, adding that the teachers were bilingual.

She explained that because the day care center is licensed, there are guidelines and regulations that must be maintained. "These include things like minimum wage for teachers, tests given each year and fees charged per child," she said.

Until now, the Continental Day Care program has been paid for on a sliding scale, according to what the parents can afford. Now, the fee is fixed at $18 per day.

"For that money, you could leave your child at the Hilton Inn all day and pick him up at night," she said, adding "the point, of course, is the love and education this day care center supplies."

Caldarello said that the

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than anything if we can't
she said. "They give par
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he community to be in-
Caldarello. "We want to
ficiently, but right now all
turn to the community for

"I can't say enough good things about that center, and it's going to be sadder than anything if we can't keep it going," she said. "They give parties for the kids at Christmas, paint their handprints and names on the playground equipment, so that every one of them belongs."

"It looked terrible from the outside," Caldarello said, "but PPEP has painted and replaced and refurnished, and it is really a beautiful place for a child to spend part of a day."

"They have always been partially funded by Project PPEP (Practical Portable Education Program)," said Caldarello, "even though they weren't actually part of PPEP. But that funding may not be enough to keep them open next year."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Comment

The Arizona Daily Star
Founded 1877
Michael E. Pulitzer, Editor and Publisher
TUCSON, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1980

Energy and the poor

The Department of Energy's Fuel Oil Marketing Advisory Committee says that poor families are spending 21 percent of their income for energy.

You don't have to go as far as Washington to find this out. Local social service agencies will tell you the same thing. They are asked daily for help by families unable to pay gas and electricity bills.

Locally, the Energy Crisis Assistance Program of the Project PPEP Housing Development Corp. exhausted a federal grant totaling $418,000 June 30. This money was used to subsidize utility bills of the poor and elderly in Pima County. A shortage of funds closed the assistance program in early March, after three months of operation, but PPEP managed to gain another allocation in June. Under the federal rules, the money had to be spent by June 30. The demand made that easy.

PPEP's Energy Crisis Assistance Program helped 6,943 poor and elderly households pay their utility bills, according to program administrator Cora Esquibel.

There will be no more emergency energy funds available locally until September. When that program begins, it will be chanelled through the state Department of Economic Security. The DES program will assist those on food stamps and welfare. It concentrates the money on the very poor, those who need it the most.

But the marginally poor, including the elderly who must stretch pension checks, are left to cope with rising energy prices by cutting back on other essentials, groceries for instance, or medical care. It's not a very pretty picture, no matter how it's painted.

The DOE's Fuel Oil Marketing Advisory Committee is recommending that Congress budget a minimum of $3.5 billion in aid next winter to offset rising prices.

That is a significant jump over last year's congressional spending allocation of $1.6 billion. The increase is attributed to a $14 billion loss of purchasing power by the poor, a loss that "threatens their very survival" because it means money needed for groceries and housing must go to utilities.

There is no question that the money is needed. That, however, is a short-term solution. The Congress and the president should study long-term solutions. An energy stamp proposal, modeled after the existing food stamp program, has been kicking around Washington for years. It deserves more consideration.

Agency opens office to help unemployed with utility bills

Pima County's unemployed can apply for a total of $29,000 in federal money to help pay their utility bills through the PPEP Energy Office, which opened yesterday at 2321 S. Fourth Ave.

To qualify for the program, applicants must meet federal poverty guidelines, prove that they are unemployed and be in immediate danger of having their utilities turned off, said Cora Esquibel, program director.

PPEP (Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc.) is a non-profit agency that received the grant money through Pima County government and the U.S. Community Services Administration.

Gov. Bruce Babbitt and other government leaders were on hand at the office's opening to support the project. Babbitt urged those attending to pressure public officials to retain funding for programs like the PPEP Energy Office.

"We can't lead budget cuts on the backs of the poor," Babbitt said.

The grant runs through September. Its renewal will depend in part on how Congress treats the federal budget cuts proposed by President Reagan.

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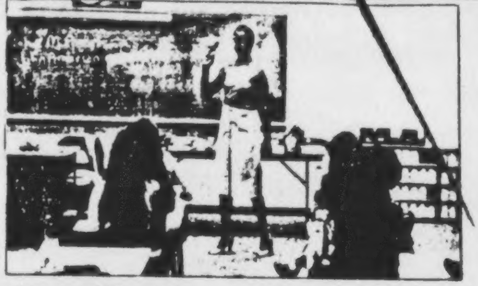


Laverne Gill explains material in civil-service test

D.C. jobs give youths from farm new hope

By VAL SWINTON
The Arizona Daily Star

Laverne Gill stood at the front of the classroom yesterday at Marana High School, looking at 16 nervous students, telling them that documents labeled "Berger" must be placed in a file before those labeled "Burger."

had her students' undivided at- futures depend on the she was preparing

rn Arizonans civil-service they will n, D.C. ion's gis nd

Liz Montoya, project director, said the program is designed to give new opportunities to low-income farm youths, who might otherwise spend their lives as migrant or seasonal farm workers. Most taking today's exam are 18, and all are high school graduates.

David Hernandez of Bowie said he can't wait to move to Washington.

"It's great. I want to go. It'll be something different. I've lived in Bowie all of my life," the 18-year-old said.

Hernandez, who has been working as a clerk-typist for a Bowie clinic, was confident he could pass the exam, which tests the applicants' skills in filing, typing, basic math and spelling.

He hopes to be placed in the Treasury Department and to become an accountant someday. But he said he'll be happy wherever he is placed.

"Anything's better than Bowie," said.

Hernandez is the only male to ta e exam. Two others walked out dur orientation yesterday.

Gracie Salazar, 18, of Duncan said

Mary Fields, left, and Corinna Ramirez, right, list

she was apprehensive at first about leaving home for Washington. Now she's very excited "knowing I could go all th ople and get away from a p Duncan."

The 16 applicants were recruite two non-profit organizations — Po ble Practical Education Preparati Tucson and Migra grams in Pho

Rober with wer

clerical jobs ti

"Trying to find people with th proper qualifications was no easy task," he said. Migrant or seasonal farm workers normally don't have typing and filing skills. While Spanish is the primary language for most, he said, the spelling test is in English.

Kovitz said many families we lletting m y for a

certainly not here to encour up of Hispanic families,"

ex ing ters "

The across the U.S. Depart cruit 1,000 mi the 200 availab

uncan."

and get away from a place

The 16 applicants were recruited by two non-profit organizations — Portable Practical Education Preparation in Tucson and Migrant Opportunity Programs in Phoenix.

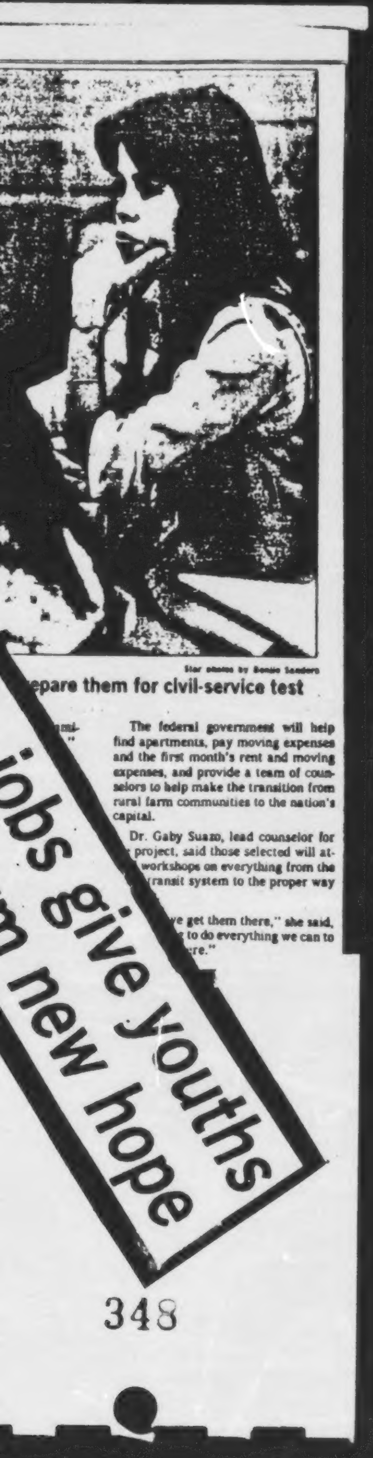
Robert Kovitz, director of labor programs for PPEP, said only students with a good chance of passing the exam re chosen. Many have had part-time

"Trying to find people with the proper qualifications was no easy task," he said. Migrant or seasonal farm workers normally don't have typing and filing skills. While Spanish is the primary language for most, he said, the spelling test is in English.

Kovitz said many families were hesitant about letting members apply for a Washington.

D.C.
from far

347



Star photos by Bonnie Sanders

epare them for civil-service test

jobs give youths

m new hope

The federal government will help find apartments, pay moving expenses and the first month's rent and moving expenses, and provide a team of counselors to help make the transition from rural farm communities to the nation's capital.

Dr. Gaby Suazo, lead counselor for project, said those selected will at- workshops on everything from the transit system to the proper way

we get them there," she said, to do everything we can to ere."

9/4/80

7 Arizonans on the wing to U.S. jobs for minorities

Star photos by Jeffrey Newman

Patricia Jackson, holding bag, with her family ... her departure for Washington

7 Arizonans on the wing to U... for minorities

By JON AIN...

...will share an apartment ...uarte in Washington, was obviously proud she'd made the grade. "I don't think anybody else from the reservation has done this," she said. "I'm the first."

The project was sponsored locally by Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc., which helped the young women prepare for the Civil Service tests they ...t in Tucson in late June.

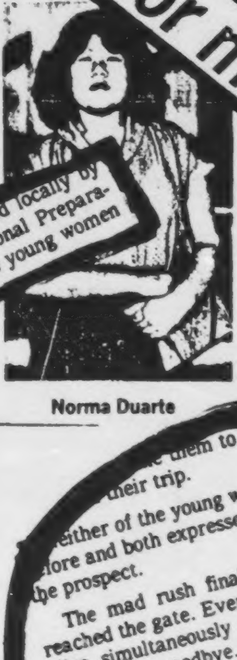
...e 225 people who took the exams ...e, 25 passed. Seven of those, in... ...ckson and Duarte, were from ...

...al government arranged hous... ...are for the young women and ...ch with $496 to cover expenses ...irst month's rent. They will be ...ashington by counselors who will ...n get settled.

...program also provides for their ...urn home if they are not hap... ...their new jobs and lifestyles.

"I'm more nervou... I'm not even ... director ...

...instruc... ...gage checks. Eve... ...to arrive an hour early... ...m. flight, but they were delaye... ...traffic and misdirections to the airport.



Norma Duarte

Kovitz and co-worker Pat Diaz were ...drovers, herding Duarte, Jackson and ...entourage of family and newsmen ...gate where a Frontier Airlines ...take them to Denver on the ...trip.

...women had flown ...nervousness at ...

...as they reached... ...to re-alize simul... ...d come to say go... ment quickly turn...

Neither Duarte no... ...er been away from home fo... ...and it was hard to leave families ... — no matter how bright the promise of the future.

Finally they walked up the steps to the waiting plane, turning briefly to wave.

The Jackson and Duarte families headed for a nearby observation deck to watch the takeoff. Their eyes did not leave the plane until it climbed into the sky and ...ard the future.

...cson in late June.

...of the 225 people who took the exams nationwide, 25 passed. Seven of those, including Jackson and Duarte, were from Arizona.

The federal government arranged housing and airfare for the young women and provided each with $496 to cover expens... ...first month's rent. They...

The project was sponsored locally by Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc., which helped the young women

...them to Denv... ...their trip.

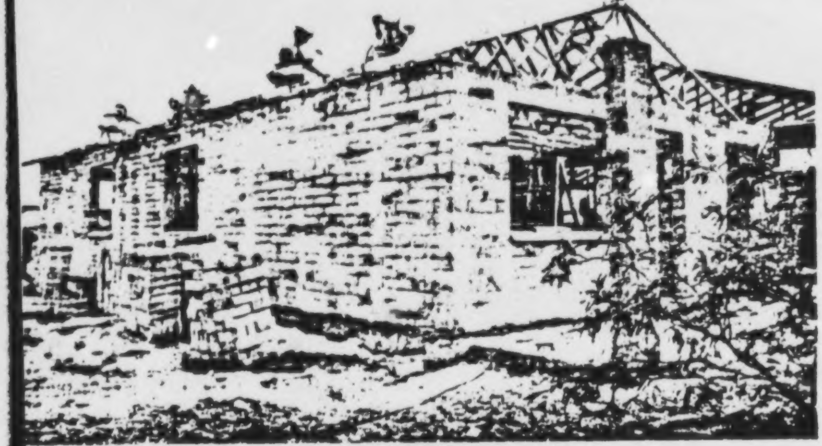
Neither of the young women had flow... before and both expressed nervousness a... the prospect.

The mad rush finally ended as they reached the gate. Everyone seemed to realize simultaneously that the time had come to say goodbye. Words of encouragement quickly turned to tears.

Neither Duarte nor Jackson have ever been away from home for very long and it was hard to leave families behind — no matter how bright the promise of the future.

Finally they walked up the steps... ...ng plane, turning briefly...

Neighbors Pima County



'Sweat equity'
'Sweat equity'
'Sweat equity'

Sweat equity — Workers add roof supports, above, to one of five homes being built by the Housing Development Corp. of Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc. Virginia Ornelas, who also is having a home built under the program, puts blocks between the trusses, below. (Star photos by Carol Sowell)

'Sweat equity' eases bite of home buying for do-it-yourselfers

By CAROL SOWELL
The Arizona Daily Star

LAKEWOOD — Virginia Ornelas knows what it's like to work two jobs.

Three days a week, after putting in eight hours as a secretary at Sahuarita High School, Ornelas heads for Lakewood, where she wields a hammer for several hours. She is back on weekends and holidays, for a total of 30 hours a week.

Ornelas receives no wages for the second job. Instea
that work is her down payment on a home under a self-h
housing program operated by the Housing Developm
Corp. of Portable Practical Educational Preparation I

The program makes it possible for families with
incomes of less than $11,200 to buy homes, said Pa
self-help coordinator.

Besides putting in "sweat equity" to elimina
of a contractor and the need for a down payment
obtain loans from the Farmers Home Admi
interest rates from 1 to 11.5 percent, depen
income and ability to pay back the loan, Me

Ornelas called the program "a big bre
parent. My salary would never cover m
ments."

Hers is one of five homes being bui
the program. Directed by constructi
Barron, the homeowners started pu
August. Subcontractors hired by the

May, red the foundations, put in electrical, plumb-
ing d erected the block walls.

he homeowners will build the
d complete the homes'
house with Barron
to put in 700
are

been living in a one-room guest house in Santo Tomas.

Of her future home, she said, "Just being able to sit down at the table will be great. Maria will be able to cook, which she can't do now because we only have one burner."

Ornelas already envisions landscaping for her property. When the five homeowners drew straws for the lots, she drew the only one without mesquite trees.

Ornelas also plans to put in a skylight, though the cost is
ded in the mortgage.

hat building their own homes was "a bet-
hourly wage" for his crew. The
ve into their houses in Decem-

h time for any-
"If I kept on

view every two
djusted if the in-

now under way at a
arita. Next month, 13
lding their homes on

a grant from the county,
nce grant from Farmers
loans. Mejia is searching for
, and said one may be estab-
le.

LAKEWOOD — Virginia Ornelas knows what it's like to work two jobs.

Three days a week, after putting in eight hours as a secretary at Sahuarita High School, Ornelas heads for Lakewood, where she wields a hammer for several hours. She is back on weekends and holidays, for a total of 30 hours a week.

Ornelas receives no wages for the second job. Instead, that work is her down payment on a home under a self-help housing program operated by the Housing Development Corp. of Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc.

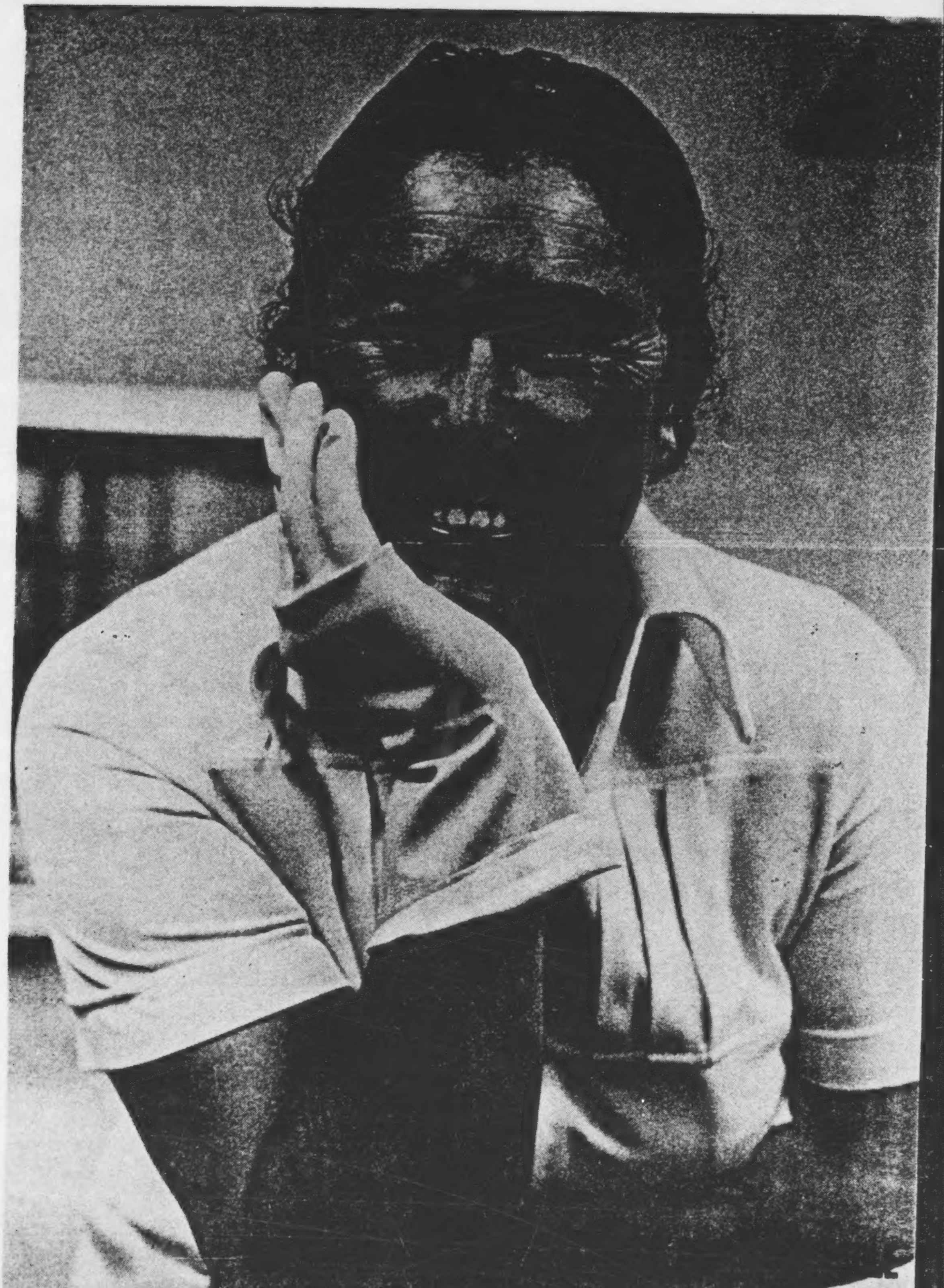
The program makes it possible for families with annual incomes of less than $11,200 to buy homes, said Pat Mejia, self-help coordinator.

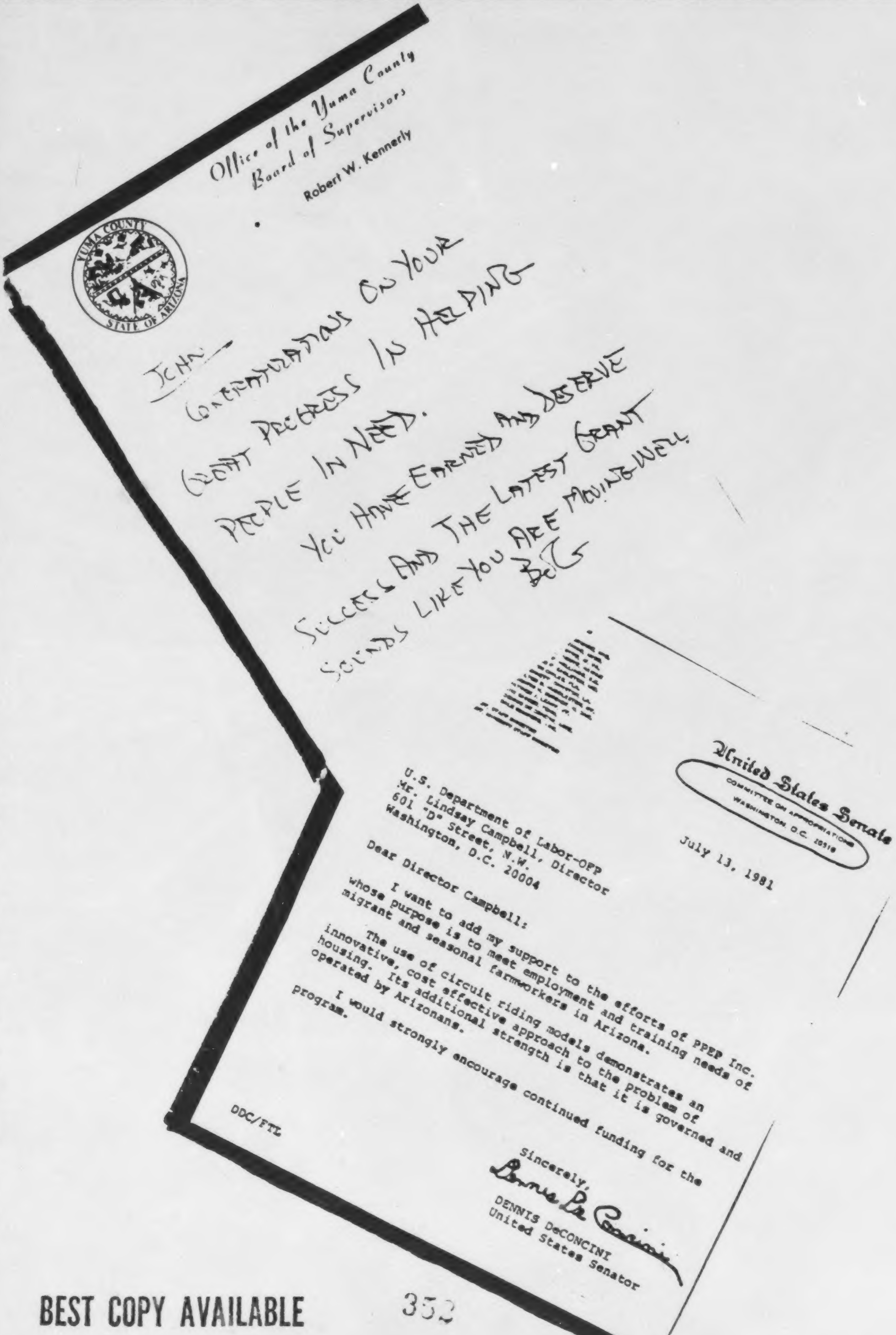
Besides putting in "sweat equity" to eliminate the cost of a contractor and the need for a down payment, the owners obtain loans from the Farmers Home Administration at interest rates from 1 to 11.5 percent, depending on their income and ability to pay back the loan, Mejia said.

Ornelas called the program "a big break. I'm a single parent. My salary would never cover mortgage requirements."

TRABAJO

1981





Office of the Yuma County
Board of Supervisors
Robert W. Kennerly

JOHN —

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR
GREAT PROGRESS IN HELPING
PEOPLE IN NEED.

YOU HAVE EARNED AND DESERVE
SUCCESS AND THE LATEST GRANT
SOUNDS LIKE YOU ARE MOVING WELL.

BOB

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 13, 1981

U.S. Department of Labor-OFP
Mr. Lindsay Campbell, Director
601 "D" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Director Campbell:

I want to add my support to the efforts of PPEP Inc. whose purpose is to meet employment and training needs of migrant and seasonal farmworkers in Arizona.

The use of circuit riding models demonstrates an innovative, cost effective approach to the problem of housing. Its additional strength is that it is governed and operated by Arizonans.

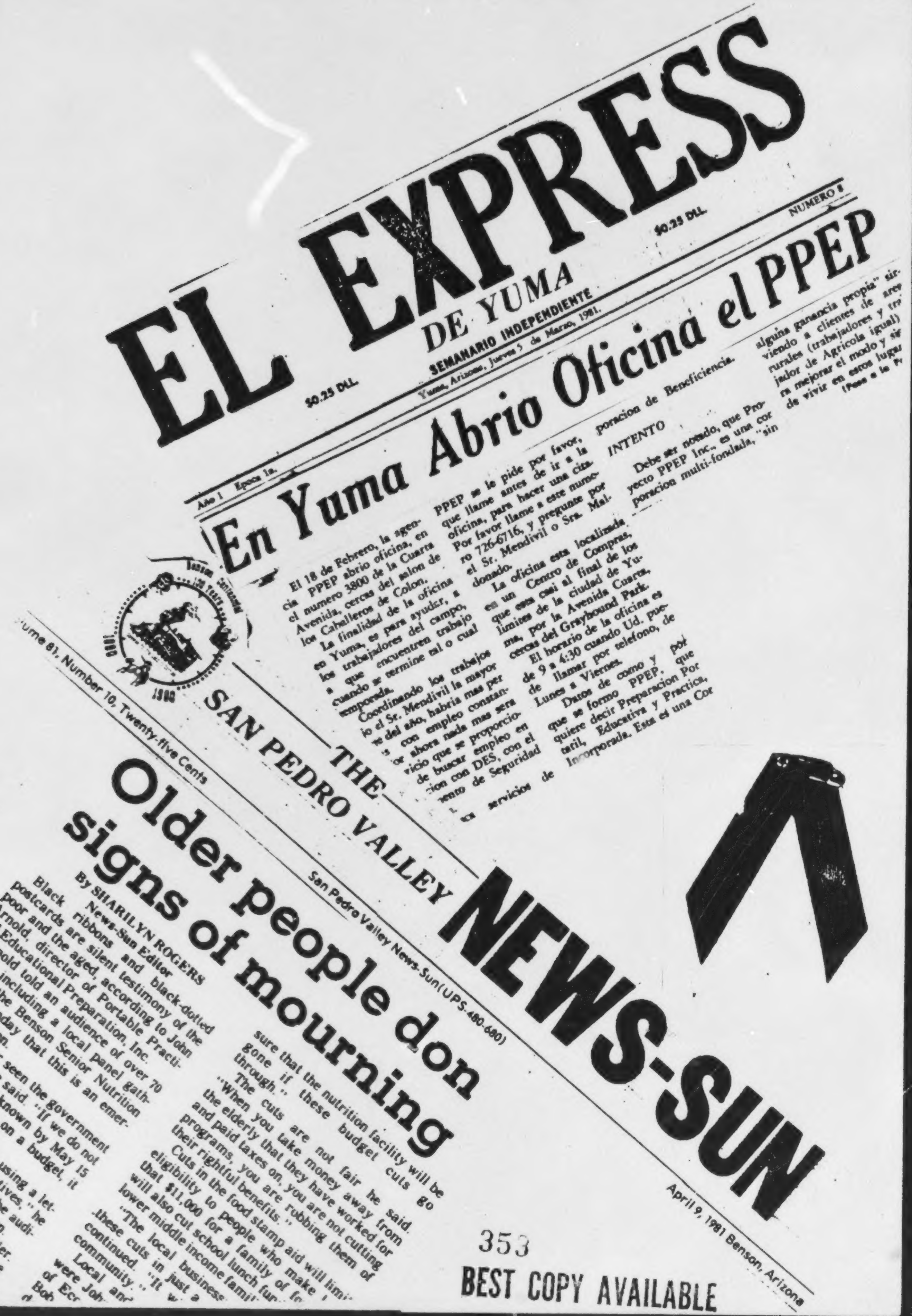
I would strongly encourage continued funding for the program.

Sincerely,

Dennis DeConcini

DENNIS DeCONCINI
United States Senator

DDC/FTL



EL EXPRESS
DE YUMA
SEMANARIO INDEPENDIENTE

$0.25 DLL. $0.25 DLL. NUMERO 8

Año 1 Epoca 1a. Yuma, Arizona, Jueves 5 de Marzo, 1981.

En Yuma Abrio Oficina el PPEP

El 18 de Febrero, la agencia PPEP abrio oficina, en el numero 3800 de la Cuarta Avenida, cercas del salon de los Caballeros de Colon.

La finalidad de la oficina en Yuma, es para ayudar, a los trabajadores del campo, a que encuentren trabajo cuando se termine tal o cual temporada.

Coordinando los trabajos
io el Sr. Mendivil la mayor
e del año, habria mas per
s con empleo constan-
or ahora nada mas sera
vicio que se proporcio-
de buscar empleo en
cion con DES, con el
nento de Seguridad
servicios de

PPEP se le pide por favor, que llame antes de ir a la oficina, para hacer una cita. Por favor llame a este numero 726-6716, y pregunte por el Sr. Mendivil o Sra. Maldonado.

La oficina esta localizada en un Centro de Compras, que esta casi al final de los limites de la ciudad de Yuma, por la Avenida Cuarta, cercas del Grayhound Park.

El horario de la oficina es de 9 a 4:30 cuando Ud. puede llamar por telefono, de Lunes a Viernes.

Datos de como y por que se formo PPEP, que quiere decir Preparacion Portatil, Educativa y Practica, Incorporada. Esta es una Corporacion de Beneficiencia.

INTENTO

Debe ser notado, que Proyecto PPEP Inc., es una corporacion multi-fondada, "sin alguna ganancia propia" sirviendo a clientes de are
rurales (trabajadores y tra
jador de Agricola igual)
ra mejorar el modo y si
de vivir en estos lugar
(Pase a la P

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ume 81, Number 10, Twenty-five Cents

THE SAN PEDRO VALLEY NEWS-SUN

San Pedro Valley News-Sun(UPS-480-680) April 9, 1981 Benson, Arizona

Older people don signs of mourning

By SHARILYN ROGERS
News-Sun Editor

Black ribbons and black-dotted postcards are silent testimony of the poor and the aged, according to John Arnold, director of Portable Practical Educational Preparation, Inc.

Arnold told an audience of over 70
eople including a local panel gath-
d at the Benson Senior Nutrition
r Monday that this is an emer-
ituation.

never seen the government
t," he said. "If we do not
lings known by May 15
votes on a budget, it

on is using a let-
objectives," he
of the audi-
known.
a letter
name
ad-

sure that the nutrition facility will be gone if these budget cuts go through."

The cuts are not fair he said. "When you take money away from the elderly that they have worked for and paid taxes on, you are not cutting programs, you are robbing them of their rightful benefits."

Cuts in the food stamp aid will limi
eligibility to people who make
that $11,000 for a family of fo
will also cut school lunch fun
lower middle income famil
"The local business
these cuts in just a
continued. "It w
community."
Local and
were Joh
of Ec
Bob

PPEP Seeks Input On Proposed Cuts In Federal Funding

MARCH 1981

Poverty fund pinch being felt

Seniors gather for 'Last Supper'

By KURT PFITZER

It was billed as "The La

Project PPEP to hold meeting in Catalina

Try on a black ribbon, foes of social service cuts urge

Officials warn that if PPEP is cut, many here will suffer

TUCSON, FRIDAY APRIL 3, 1981

Budget cuts called threat to area poor

By MICHELE SHELY
The Arizona Daily Star

Budget cuts proposed by the White House seriously threaten the well-being of poor people, officials of Tucson community groups told about 50 people yesterday.

"Senate action last week is limiting 35 years of social legislation," said John Arnold, director of Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc., which sponsored the meeting.

Last week, the U.S.
$30 billion

PPEP grand opening

New center to aid area farmworkers

Anti-poverty agencies

Funding slashed for 8 groups

THE ARIZONA DAILY STAR

CETA-cut comments sought

8 service agencies face cutoff of funds

Protesters in Phoenix decry social-service plans' 'death'

200 march in Phoenix protest Reagan cuts

Citizen
4/[illegible]

Care for rural residents faces big cut

Thursday, April 23, 1981

200 march to Capitol in protest of social-service program cuts

Somerton Com.
vs
Reagan Cutbacks

Protesters in Phoenix decry social-service plans' 'death'

Pete Peters/Republic

Manuel Amaya represented Somerton in Wednesday's protest march.

The Arizona Daily Star

PPEP helped 13 low-income families apply for 30-year loans from the Farmers Home Administration. The money — $28,000 to $32,000 was spent on each house — was used to purchase materials for 13 houses in what will be called the Valle Del Sol subdivision near Green Valley.

Running look —

Farm workers find a house really can feel like a home

By Mark Turner
The Arizona Daily Star

As the eldest child, 23-year-old Edgar Granillo always felt a responsibility to stay with his family. But this Christmas, he is thinking about someday taking off for college knowing his family will be secure in their own home.

Until this week, Edgar lived in company-owned housing in Sahuarita with his family: his father, 56-year-old Diego, who works with Edgar for the pecan-producing Farmers Investment Co., his mother, 52-year-old Maria Jesus; and two brothers and a sister.

Tomorrow, however, Edgar and his family will celebrate Christmas elsewhere. The Granillos and 12 other families in the Sahuarita area have given each other the most expensive gifts they probably will ever receive — new homes.

None of the breadwinners suddenly struck it rich. All are farm workers. The homes were made possible by the hous- ing development program of Portable Practice Educ- Preparation Inc., which helps groups of rura- residents improve their housing.

Because the program works o- bers of the families supplie- homes. And they a- loans with mode- for Edgar's f-

Photos by Jim Wills, The Arizona Daily Star

Running look — Irene Mariscal, 7, above left, and Rosa Martinez, 8, took a running look at their new home Monday. A program in Sahuarita has provided the first homes for many of 13 families participating, including the Granillos, at left. The are, from left, Maria Jesus, Elizabeth, Diego, Diego Jr., Edgar and Martin.

to the other. No one could move

n't think we'd ever
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security
working

"If
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their

go to
something."

That's

None of the breadwinners suddenly struck it rich. All are farm workers. The homes were made possible by the housing development program of Portable-Practice Educational Preparation Inc., which helps groups of rural, low-income residents improve their housing.

Because the program works on a self-help concept, members of the families supplied most of the labor that built the homes. And they are paying for them with low-interest loans with modest mortage payments, about $139 a month for Edgar's family.

That is typical for the two-, three- and four-bedroom homes, said Pat Mejia, the self-help coordinator for Project PPEP. Mejia submitted the proposal for the program to the Farmers Home Administration, which finances the hou- in 1979. Since then, five homes also have be- Lakewood, seven others are to begin - under development for future co-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PPEP Self Help Program helps 13 area families

Visiting Indian tours 'sweat equity' project

by Lisa Schaebly
Green Valley News

Hosting a visiting dignitary from India must be a harrowing experience if your home isn't even completed, but families of FICO workers carried it off well Monday.

As part of Project PPEP's new development enterprise, 13 families are building their own homes off the Old Nogales Highway. An official from the U.S. State Department and PPEP officials brought Indian Deputy Minister of Tribal Welfare Lalitkumar Patel down from Tucson to tour the homesites. Patel is on a government-sponsored
of projects that may be adap
native state of Gujarat in

Patel, an elected
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PPEP has hosted
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said housing director Paul

Swift supervised the purchase of the land, selected house plans and has been instrumental in every phase of the building, although one building superintendent and two building supervisors do most of the on-site consulting.

Al Salas, who designed the homes, is "trying to keep the logistics flowing," he said. "We have to make sure the lumber dealers and everyone else is working smoothly, which is harder than it looks," he said. "Murhpy's law definitely applies here."

One of his aesthetic frustrations is that although he designed 14 plans for 13 homes, only nine were used—and four of the identical models are in a row on one side of the circle.

Since all of the sidents-to-be are
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sa: by Thanksgiving, the
families should be able to move in. Pima County facilitated the development by putting in streets and sewers previously, he added, giving PPEP less to do.

The development is one of several Project PPEP is sponsoring, in cooperation with the Pima County Planning Commission and Farmer's Home Administration.

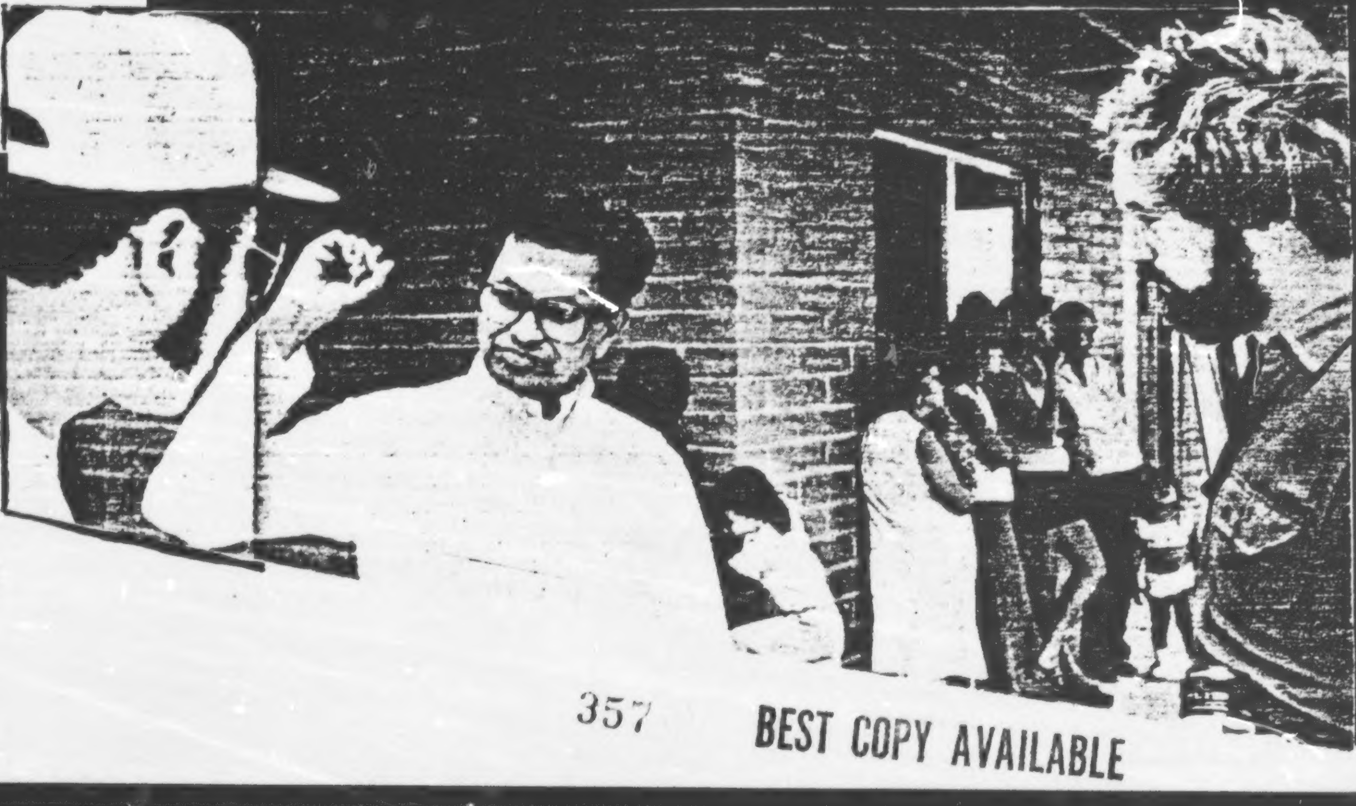
Five homes are currently under construction in Lakewood, and there are plans to build 33 more within two years in Amado.

Hosting a visiting dignitary from India must be a harrowing experience if your home isn't even completed, but families of FICO workers carried it off well Monday.

As part of Project PPEP's new development enterprise, 13 families are building their own homes off the Old Nogales Highway. An official from the U.S. State Department and PPEP officials brought Indian Deputy Minister of Tribal Welfare Lalitkumar Patel down from Tucson to tour the homesites. Patel is on a government-sponsored tour of projects that may be adapted to his native state of Gujarat in India.

Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1981

INSIDE VIEW — John Arnold gives Lalitkumar Patel an inside tour of one of the partially completed project PPEP houses near Green Valley. (NEWS photos by W. Marcus Smith)



Children get love, learning at Los Ninos del Valle

green valley news
and Sun
SECTION II
Wedn ug. 26, 1981

Connie Grimaldo planned menus, took phone messages, called out directions to the children and answered questions all at the same time at Los Ninos del Valle Day Care Center.

As director of the day care center, Grimaldo is better acquainted with all aspects of the organization than anyone. She remembers the opening in 1975, when toys and games from Head Start were used during the summer and taken away when school started.

After that was Project PPEP's funding obtained from federal sources to maintain the center, which was geared toward low-income farmworkers.

Now, it is an independent organization supported and serving the community of and around Green Valley.

"There is such an atmosphere of love and warmth — everyone there cares about those kids."

CONNIE GRIMALDO

Children get love, learning at Los Ninos del Valle

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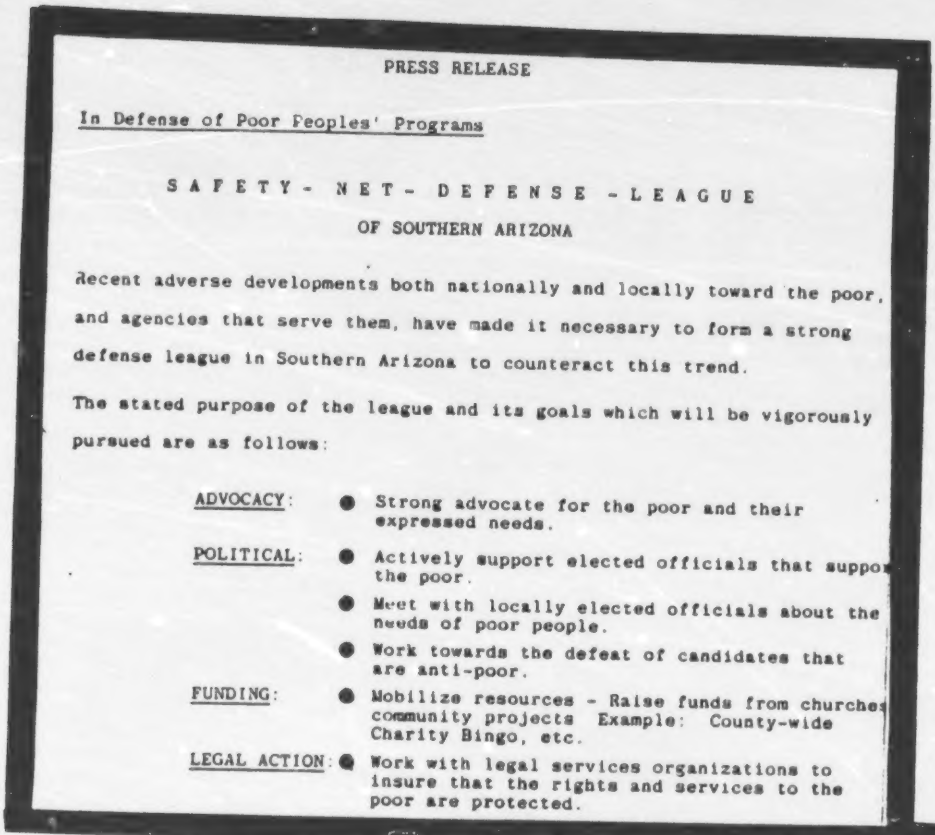


PRESS RELEASE

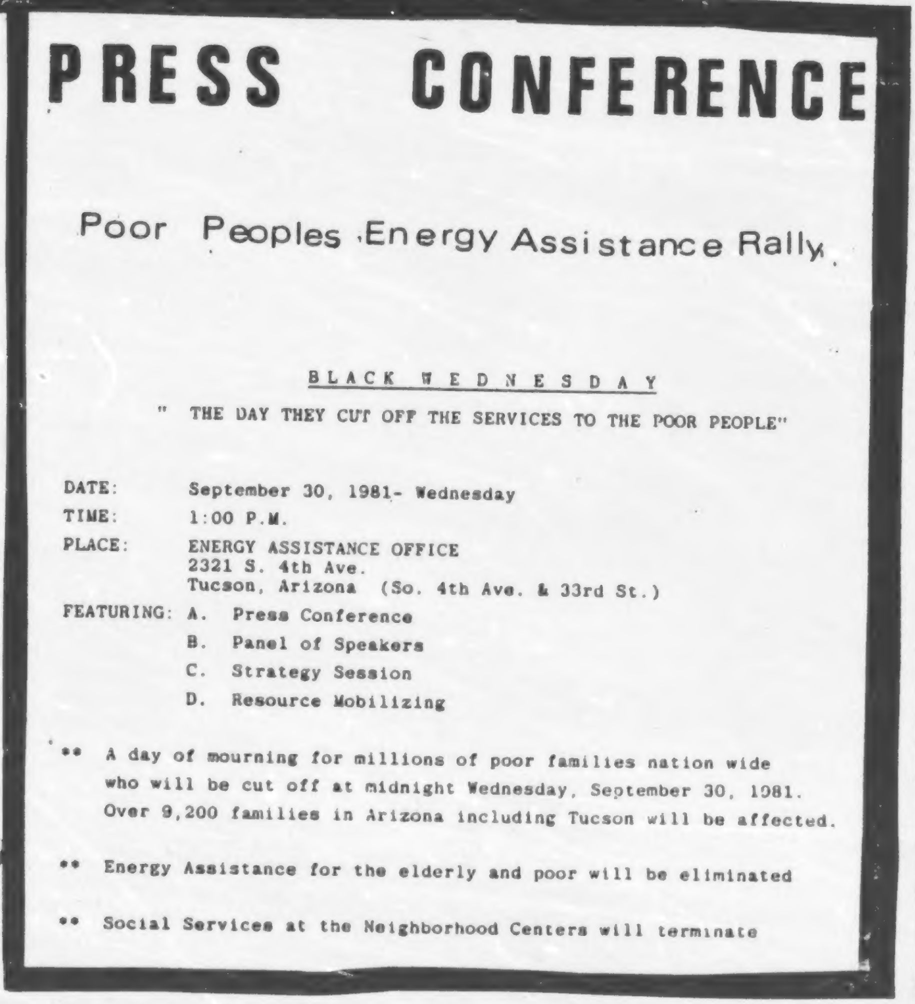
In Defense of Poor Peoples' Programs

SAFETY-NET-DEFENSE-LEAGUE
OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA

Recent adverse developments both nationally and locally toward the poor, and agencies that serve them, have made it necessary to form a strong defense league in Southern Arizona to counteract this trend.

The stated purpose of the league and its goals which will be vigorously pursued are as follows:

ADVOCACY:	● Strong advocate for the poor and their expressed needs.
POLITICAL:	● Actively support elected officials that suppo the poor. ● Meet with locally elected officials about the needs of poor people. ● Work towards the defeat of candidates that are anti-poor.
FUNDING:	● Mobilize resources - Raise funds from churche community projects Example: County-wide Charity Bingo, etc.
LEGAL ACTION:	● Work with legal services organizations to insure that the rights and services to the poor are protected.



PRESS CONFERENCE

Poor Peoples Energy Assistance Rally.

BLACK WEDNESDAY

" THE DAY THEY CUT OFF THE SERVICES TO THE POOR PEOPLE"

DATE: September 30, 1981- Wednesday
TIME: 1:00 P.M.
PLACE: ENERGY ASSISTANCE OFFICE
2321 S. 4th Ave.
Tucson, Arizona (So. 4th Ave. & 33rd St.)
FEATURING: A. Press Conference
B. Panel of Speakers
C. Strategy Session
D. Resource Mobilizing

** A day of mourning for millions of poor families nation wide who will be cut off at midnight Wednesday, September 30, 1981. Over 9,200 families in Arizona including Tucson will be affected.

** Energy Assistance for the elderly and poor will be eliminated

** Social Services at the Neighborhood Centers will terminate

The Arizona Daily Star

PPEP chosen to head farm-worker program

By Chip Warren
The Arizona Daily Star

The U.S. Department of Labor has chosen a Tucson-based rural-development agency to direct a $1.5 million program for farm-worker employment and training in the state during fiscal 1982.

The selection of Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc., announced yesterday in Washington, D.C., by the Arizona congressional delegation, allows PPEP to use the funds in developing ways for rural workers to become self-sufficient in the job market.

John Arnold, executive director of the agency, said the funding "puts us in the position of being one of the primary advocates for the farm workers." PPEP had served as an "experimental arm" of the Office of Rural and Farmworker Programs, performing several research and demonstration projects, for which it received a $475,000 grant, Arnold said.

In its 1982 proposal this summer to the Labor Department, the agency outlined an overall five-point plan for reaching out to the rural areas and providing a variety of support services designed to encourage self-sufficiency.

The "centerpiece" of the plan, according to Arnold, will be a "circuit rider" concept, in which traveling employment workers will each be responsible for dealing with the needs of up to six or seven farm communities. The idea was the cornerstone of former President Jimmy Carter's Rural Initiative Policy, he said.

In addition, four vans equipped with tools, emergency clothes and food will tour the state, concentrating primarily on the areas too remote for the "circuit riders," Arnold said.

Other aspects of PPEP's plan include the offering of such services as adult basic education and English as a second language to 1,800 farm workers; establishing solid ties with employment-related organizations, such as the Department of Economic Security and local Comprehensive Employment Training Act offices; conducting training sessions at the skill centers of Pima and Rio Salado community colleges and Central Arizona College; and lining up private employers to hire farm workers in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs.

"By using our community-based aids and a grass-roots approach, we think we've got a real fighting chance (to make the program work)," Arnold said.

OCT. 23, 1981.

Sept. 4, 1981 ○ The Phoenix Gazette

The Phoenix Gazette
Valley News

Sam McCoy: "The biggest problem is plain old homesickness."

Gazette Photo by Pat Dodds

Tough Job: Farm Work Connection

By PATRICK DODDS
Gazette Reporter

Farm workers, says Sam McCoy, are just like rattlesnakes in one respect.

"A rattlesnake will never go more than 25 miles from the place he was born. Farm workers are the same way. They don't want to go more than 50 miles from their home, and they'll always return."

That's what makes McCoy's job difficult. He's the acting coordinator of the Project PPEP (Portable, Practical Educational Preparation) office in El Mirage. He replaced Benny Abeytia, who left the position last month.

IT'S McCOY'S JOB to take laborers out of the fields and put them into the factories and offices where they can find steady, permanent jobs.

"The mission is not as simple as it sounds.

After they spend years moving from
to another, working with their
and collecting daily cash
try anything new.

Some can't read or
poor. Others who have d
ing mechanical work o
example — don't realize t
ble.

"Many are reluctant to cha
You've got to constantly
adjustment is hard."

Accustomed to working out
rural roads, laborers find office
traffic aggravating. "The biggest
old homesickness," he said.

THE YOUNGER ones also have
family pressures. "The majority of th
school. Some even go to junior colle
still have parents who don't want them
farm.

"If they don't want to leave the farm,

The Phoenix Gazette ○ Fri., Sept. 4, 1981 C-9

• FARM WORKERS

Concluded from Page C-8

rent, food and gas. Social service worker Catalina Broyles helps famili thing from housing to hospitalization. She how to rise at 5 a.m. to drive a family into G le, where the lines for food stamp recipients form very early.

The Maricopa County branch of PPEP has found jobs for about 250 people since its inception two years ago, former director Abeytia estimated.

McCoy, who has been working in Pinal County for the past year, said he has placed about 40 workers in jobs ranging from hospital aides to restaurant cooks. Several have gone to work in small factories, and their adjustment has been the most difficult, he said.

THE OFFICE IS also interested in assisting rural areas with self-help projects. PEPP offices have helped communities set up day-care centers and acquire funds for housing and flood relocation projects.

A non-profit corporation funded by the Department of Labor, PPEP began in 1967 in Pima County. John Arnold, a minister, organized a program to provide various services to itinerant laborers. Arnold found many of the laborers were not receiving the social services due them because they were either unaware of them or had no means to reach offices in urb reas.

Arnold con ld bus into a traveling
office he workers in the fields.
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Graham, Greenlee and
year's budget for the
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The Phoenix Gazette ○ Fri., Sept. 4, 1981 C-9

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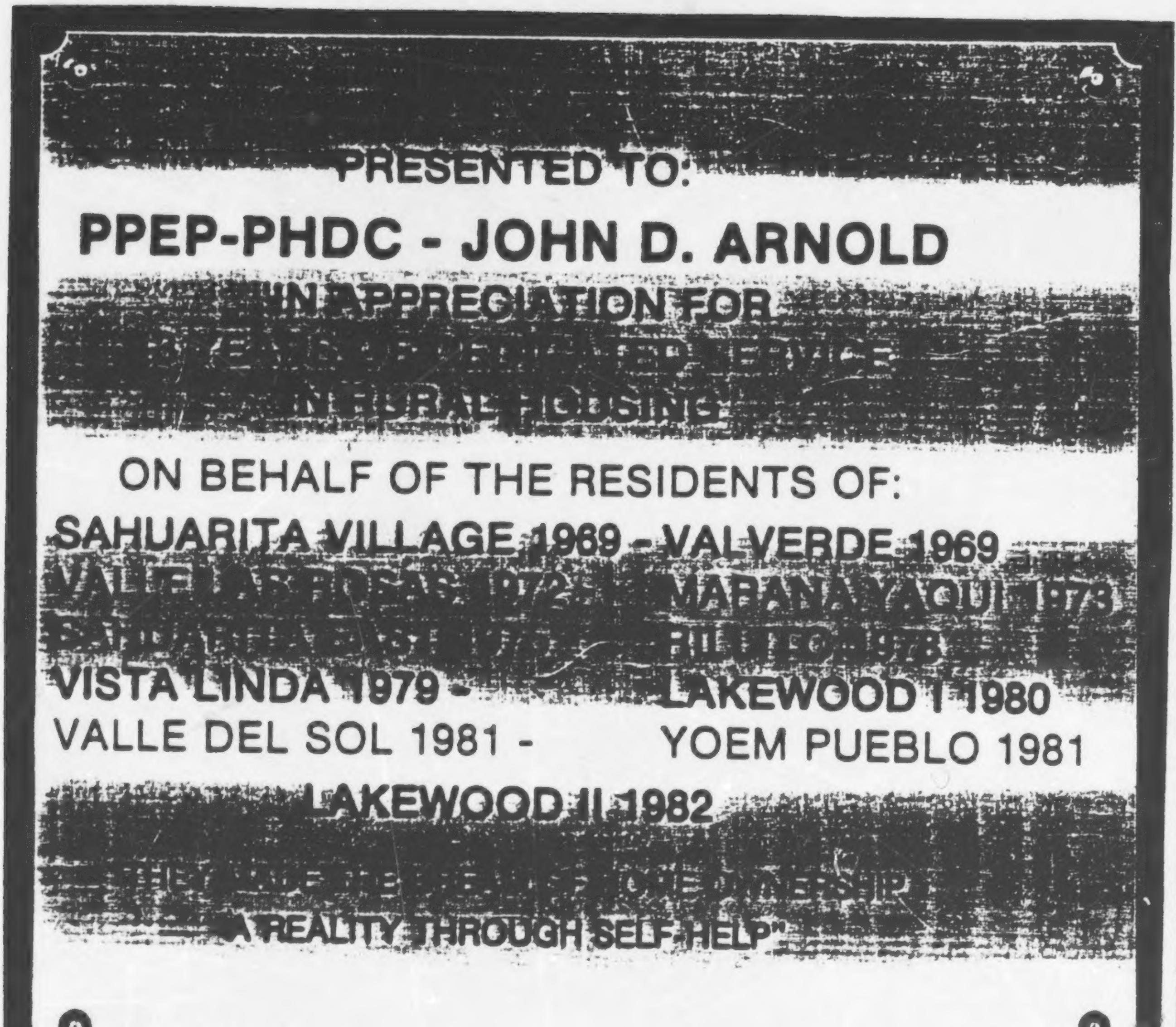
United Way



PRESENTED TO:

PPEP-PHDC - JOHN D. ARNOLD

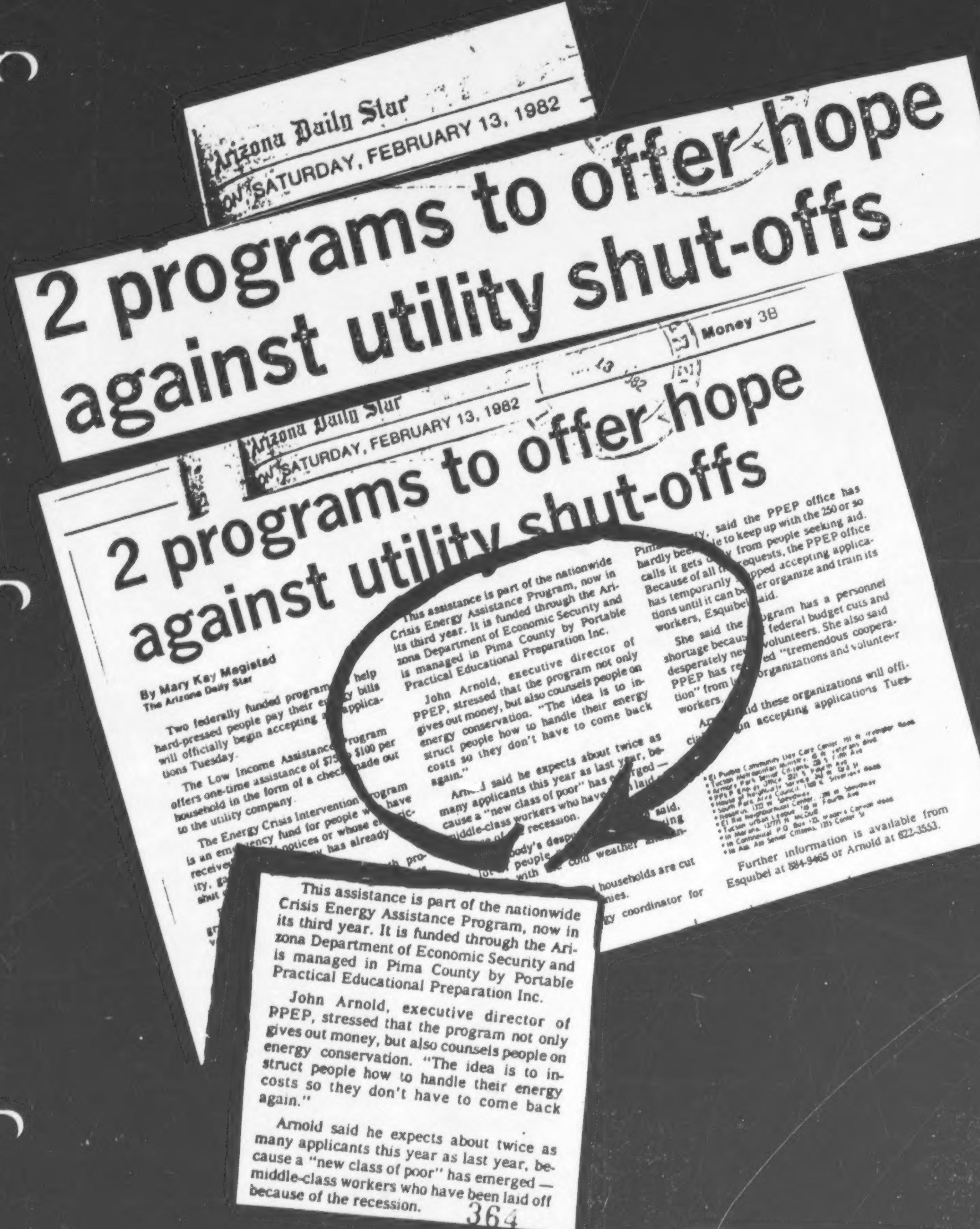
IN APPRECIATION FOR
13 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE
IN RURAL HOUSING

ON BEHALF OF THE RESIDENTS OF:

SAHUARITA VILLAGE 1969 - VALVERDE 1969
VALLE LAS ROSAS 1972 - MARANA YAQUI 1973
SAHUARITA EAST 1976 - RILLITO 1978
VISTA LINDA 1979 - LAKEWOOD I 1980
VALLE DEL SOL 1981 - YOEM PUEBLO 1981
LAKEWOOD II 1982

"THEY MADE THE DREAM OF HOME OWNERSHIP
A REALITY THROUGH SELF-HELP"

1982



Arizona Daily Star
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1982

2 programs to offer hope against utility shut-offs

Arizona Daily Star
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1982

Money 3B

2 programs to offer hope against utility shut-offs

By Mary Kay Magistad
The Arizona Daily Star

Two federally funded program [illegible] help hard-pressed people pay their en[illegible] bills will officially begin accepting a[illegible] applications Tuesday.

The Low Income Assistance [illegible] Program offers one-time assistance of $75 [illegible] $100 per household in the form of a check [illegible] made out to the utility company.

The Energy Crisis Intervention [illegible] Program is an em[illegible] fund for people w[illegible] have received [illegible] notices or whose e[illegible] [illegible] has already [illegible]

This assistance is part of the nationwide Crisis Energy Assistance Program, now in its third year. It is funded through the Arizona Department of Economic Security and is managed in Pima County by Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc.

John Arnold, executive director of PPEP, stressed that the program not only gives out money, but also counsels people on energy conservation. "The idea is to instruct people how to handle their energy costs so they don't have to come back again."

Arnold said he expects about twice as many applicants this year as last year, because a "new class of poor" has emerged — middle-class workers who have been laid off because of the recession.

[illegible] said. [illegible] body's desp[illegible] people [illegible] with the cold weather [illegible] households are cut [illegible] nies.

[illegible] coordinator for Pima [illegible] said the PPEP office has hardly been able to keep up with the 250 or so calls it gets d[illegible] from people seeking aid. Because of all th[illegible] requests, the PPEP office has temporarily [illegible] pped accepting applications until it can be[illegible] organize and train its workers, Esquibel said.

She said the [illegible] program has a personnel shortage becaus[illegible] federal budget cuts and desperately ne[illegible] volunteers. She also said PPEP has re[illegible] "tremendous cooperation" from l[illegible] organizations and volunteer workers.

A[illegible] said these organizations will offi[illegible] [illegible] accepting applications Tues[illegible]

Further information is available from Esquibel at 884-9465 or Arnold at 622-3553.

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Former Seasonal Workers Learning to Be Nursing As

PATSY SILVAS, a nursing assistant student, lends an ear and a compassionate touch to Roland Hays, a Pinal County Nursing Center resident during a break from her classes. She is enrolled in Project PPEP, a federally funded program aimed at providing migrant farm workers alternative jobs. (Staff Photo)

FLORENCE — Before Judy Lopez begins a lecture to her nursing assistant class, she tells the students to stop her if they don't understand a term or concept.

That advice may not seem unusual, but most of the 11 students in the classroom at the Pinal County Nursing Center do not have more than an eighth grade education. They are former migrant farm workers.

Two students have a high school diploma and two earned a general education diploma.

They comprise the first time class sponsored by Project PPEP, a federally-funded program through the Department of Labor for seasonal farmer workers.

PPEP stands for portable practible education preparation.

The nursing center in-service director said the students do stop and ask her to explain something if they aren't comprehending information.

"Everyone is grasping at all the knowlege they can," she said. The enthusiasm is sure there."

"I'm amazed how quickly they've picked things up," she said speaking of the students in the course, which began Feb. 1.

Project PPEP gives farm workers a chance to get in a non-agriculture field and an opportunity to advance themselves, said Augie Zaragoza, program resource coordinator and job developer.

The people in the class have only held seasonal jobs and this program gives them the incentive to find a permanent job and continue this line of work, he said.

"I figured I better learn how to do something else than working on a farm," said Maria Munoz of Coolidge. She completed the eighth grade in school.

Patsy Silvas, 19, said she likes working in a medical setting and enjoys people.

"I'll also get paid more in this
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said with a big s.
During the 16- ts are
instructed in sk sing

care including making beds, bathing, applying dressings, taking vital signs and there are lessons in physiology and anatomy, diseases of the aged and reality orientation.

Since this is a nursing center, attention is also given to the touching and physical aspect and communiction techniques of dealing elderly.
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Teaching Migrants

Supplement to the Casa Grande Dispatch, Coolidge Examiner, Florence Reminder and Blade-Tribune, Eloy Enterprise, and Gila Bend

TRI-VALLEY DISPA

"SERVING 12,000 FAMILIES IN THE CASA GRANDE, GILA AND SANTA CRUZ VALLEYS"

TRI-VALLEY DISPATCH Wednesday and Thursday, March 17 and 18

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Maria Munoz of Coolidge. Sh
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sistants

Project PPEP helped sponsor, she said indicating the importance of professionalism.

A test will be given after each two-month section and a comprehensive exam is given at the end of the course.

The students will receive a certificate of completion.

Joe Salazar, 35, of Eloy, said when he first began the course he wasn't too sure about it.

"I knew nothing about nursing," he said. "I'm learning more and now I'm thinking about becoming a licensed practical nurse."

Salazar said he particularly enjoys anatomy and said he is suprised what makes a muscle move and a person think.

The class has a relaxed atmosphere and there is support for each other, Ms. Lopez said.

"When I've given training classes for employees, often there is no enthusiasm," she said. "Some have a know-it-all attitude, but these students are open to everything.

"When the class ends, I want to keep some of the students," said Clifford Jenkins, director of nursing. "They're just too good to let go."

ATCH

Page 10C 5/7/82

Care center opens

Babbitt lauds Rillito facility

By NICHOLAS BROWN
Citizen Staff Writer

With Gov. Bruce E. Babbitt taking part in ribbon-cutting ceremonies, the small town of Rillito, 15 miles northwest of Tucson, yesterday dedicated its first day-care center for preschool children.

Speaking before about 75 persons attending a Rillito open house, Babbitt opened the Rillito Early Learning Center, and praised the public and private nonprofit agencies involved in creating the center.

The center is within a recreation facility operated by the Pima County Parks and Recreation Department and is scheduled to start accepting children Monday.

Babbitt called "extraordinary" the joint effort by several agencies that made the center a reality. "They all worked together, instead of working separately," he said.

Several years ago, the Pima County Planning Department received a federal grant to build the day-care center. But after the building was constructed, funding ran out, said Laurel Park, of Tucson Association for Child Care Inc..

Subesquently, Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc. established a summer play program and a hot-lunch program at the building. Meanwhile, the Pima County Parks and Recreation Department began operating an after-school recreational crafts program there,

PINAL COUNTY NURSING CENTER

FIRST ANNUAL

CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT

COMMENCEMENT CEREMONY

OF

PORTABLE PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION

MAY 21, 1982

THREE O'CLOCK

2010 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLORENCE, ARIZONA

Teaching Migrants

COMMENCEMENT

Welcome

Olga D. Lopez
Assistant Administrator

Presentation of Class

Augie Zaragoza
PPEP Area Coordinator

Speaker

John D. Arnold
Executive Director

Speaker

James J. Karam
Board of Supervisors

Remarks

Charles R. Stevens, P.D.
Administrator

Remarks

Clifford L. Jenkins RN
Director of Nursing Service

...tation of Certificates

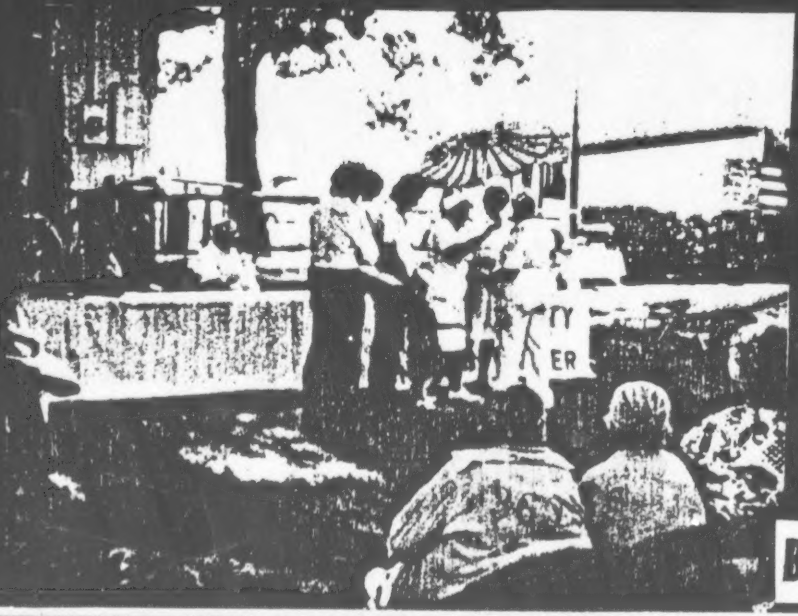
Judy A. Lopez RN
Inservice Director

RN

GRADUATES

Roberto P. Amaya
Carolyn A. Ayers
Lois S. Bonner
Maria S. Coronado
Olivia A. Figueroa
Irma R. Iniquez
Maria M. Munoz
Sandra Munoz
Kenneth M. Reyes
Jose E. Salazar
Patsy Silvas

Former Seasonal Workers Learning to Be Nursing Assistants



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TUCSON, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1982

PPEP vans get new paint job

Just as a yellow school bus and a Checker taxicab are immediately identifiable by their appearance, so officials of Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc. hope their newly painted vans will be more easily recognized by users of the rural transportation service.

The redecorated vehicles, now emblazoned with "PPEP Rural Transportation" in black lettering on a white background, were unveiled last week outside the agency's offices at 806 E. 46th St. in Tucson.

Officials also announced that two more 12-passenger vans were being put into circulation, bringing the fleet to seven.

"Getting something visual should help a lot," Executive Director John Arnold said. "Before, when people would see just a white van, there was nothing special about that. But this should make a lot of difference."

The vans, which serve the areas of Marana, Avra Valley, Rillito, Littletown, Sahuarita and Continental, are funded by the United Way and the Community Action Agency, as well as with money from Title XX and the Comprehensive Employment Training Act.

Clients of those programs can call the PPEP office a day in advance and schedule a ride, Arnold said.

The vans operate between 5:30 a.m. and late afternoon, five days a week.

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onday, May 10, 1982

Rural Transportation
PPEP

RURAL RIDES — Teresita Lopez (left) and Mary Landavaso drive rural residents of Pima County to government, medical and social service agencies. Portable Practical Educational Preparation this year hopes to add two vans, to its present fleet of five, to expand transportation service.

Citizen photo by Joan Rennick

Gila Bend 'desperate'

Marana, Gila Bend vie for housing project

7-82

By Chip Warren
The Arizona Daily Star

After more than four years of debate, Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc. has accepted the town of Marana's demand that a subsidized-housing project planned near Grier and Sandario roads contain 18, not 24, units.

Paul Swift, PPEP housing director, said this week that Architecture One Ltd., designer of the revised project, is accepting construction bids through Nov. 18.

The Farmers Home Administration is funding the construction of the facility. Work could be completed within six months of approval of construction bids and the issuance of a building permit by Marana. Swift said he is hoping for work to begin in January.

PPEP, Marana reacl reement on 18 public-housing units

Subsidized housing may go to Marana, after all

At issue is a complex to be financed by the Farmers Home Administration and built by Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc., or PPEP. The group had planned to build the apartments in Marana and obtained a $856,000 FmHA loan for the project.

Aid-to-poor proposal rejected by utilities

By JILL BLONDIN
Citizen Staff Writer

A plan to give all Tucsonians a chance to help poor people pay their utility bills by letting utility customers voluntarily add a surcharge to their bills is getting a cool response from Tucson's two main utility companies.

Officials of Portable Practical Education Preparation, a social service agency known as Project PPEP, proposed the idea to utility officials in a meeting yesterday. Afterward, they said they still do not intend to drop the proposal.

Paul Swift, the agency's energy director, said he might even appeal to the stockholders of Southwest Gas Co. and Tucson Electric Power Co.

PPEP, which distributes government energy assistance funds, thinks the voluntary program would help more people. PPEP Director John Arnold said it would be modeled after a program in northern Arizona that allows customers to add $1 to their utility bills, if they so choose, to help poor people cover their energy costs.

But utility company officials in Tucson have rejected the idea since it was first raised by PPEP in March. At the PPEP-sponsored forum yesterday, they reaffirmed their stand.

"We feel, basically, that it would not be appropriate to solicit funds from our customers to pay our bills," said Mike B. Mike, credit section supervisor of Tucson Electric Power Co.

Mike said Tucson Electric contributes to the community through other social service programs that serve a variety of human needs, like food and shelter, and that the program sought by PPEP would appear to be "feathering our own nest."

Mary Lou Martinez, office supervisor for Southwest Gas, said her

Continued, Page 2A

Utility firms turn down plan to aid poor with bills

From Page 1

company shares that view. Ms. Martinez and Mike said they would relate the concerns expressed at yesterday's forum to their superiors.

"I do not believe that their philosophy cannot be changed," Swift said. "I'm not going to give up. Utility companies in the northern part of the state are doing this. I don't see why we can't do it here."

Opal Neiman, chairwoman of the Pima County Energy Advisory Committee set up by PPEP, said people are facing more hardships today than they have since the Depression.

"The utility companies should become a little more concerned about the community," she said. "They can raise the bills. They can send out a flier for that and we have to pay it with a smile. Instead of just raising our bills every three months, why don't you see what you can do to help people?"

Arnold said more than 8,000 Pima County residents have been helped by two federally-funded energy assistance programs that started in March. But one of those programs will end July 16, when Southern Arizona is facing its hottest weather. Unless it raises more money, PPEP will only have about $40,000 to help people faced with utility cut-offs, Swift said. No other money will be available to help people pay their bills until Oct. 1, when more government funds will be distributed.

Swift said maintaining a cool environment is essential to the health of many elderly and handicapped people. He believes if power or water is shut off, someone could die.

If the utility companies persist in their stand of not soliciting funds through billing operations, Swift said PPEP will seek other means of raising funds from the public.

The Arizona Daily Star
Money B
TUCSON, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1982
PAGE ONE

22 companies join directory of top employers

PINAL
GRAHAM
PIMA
COCHISE
SANTA CRUZ
The Star 200

The major employers of Southern Arizona

Fort Huachuca again ranks 1st with 9,700 full-time positions

By Peggy Barnes
The Arizona Daily Star

Twenty-two new companies are listed in the 1982 Star 200 directory of the major employers of Southern Arizona, raising the cut-off for qualifying entries from 101 to 110 employees.

The second annual Star 200 ranks the largest private and public employers in Pima, Pinal, Cochise, Graham and Santa Cruz counties according to their employment in terms of full-time equivalent.

Five of the new entries rank in the top 100 employers:

• No. 51 Foodmaker Inc. opened Carlos Murphy's Restaurant in downtown Tucson

single source of jobs in Southern Arizona with more than 42,000 federal and state employees. Fort Huachuca is again the area's biggest employer, with 9,700 full-time military and civilian jobs.

Magma Copper Co. again ranks as the largest private employer with more than 6,200 workers, but since Jan. 1 Magma, Phelps Dodge Corp. and other copper companies have been forced to furlough thousands of workers because of slumping world copper prices.

Duval Corp., which announced layoffs in December for nearly 2,000 area copper workers, dropped from No. 13 on the 1981 Star 200 to No. 29 this year.

Star 200 alphabetical index

Employer	1982 rank
[illegible]	[illegible]

The Arizona Daily Star
TUCSON, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1982

Pima, Pinal, Cochise, Graham and Santa Cruz counties according to their employment in terms of full-time equivalent.

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Duval Corp., which announced layoffs in December for nearly 2,000 area copper workers, dropped from No. 13 on the 1981 Star 200 to No. 29 this year.

Micro-Accurate Corp. (precision products)	151
R. E. Miller Paving & Construction Inc.	124
Montgomery Ward & Co.	99
Mountain Bell	14
Mountain States Mineral Enterprises	73
National Medical Enterprises Inc.	187
National Semiconductor Corp.	60
Nogales School District	59
Noranda Lakeshore Mining Co.	40
Old Tucson Corp. (entertainment; film production)	182
Oliver's Cleaners	165
O'Rielly Chevrolet	104
Palo Verde Plaza Holiday Inn	100
J.C. Penney Co.	46
Pharmaseal Laboratories	127
Phelps Dodge Corp.	6
Pima Community College	30
Pima County	12
Pima Savings & Loan Association	189
Pinal County	28
Pincock, Allen & Holt Inc. (mining engineering)	174
Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc.	[illegible]
The Ramada Inn	[illegible]
Ray Unified District Schools	197
Regicor (door manufacture; diaper service)	140
Revco Drug Centers of the West Inc.	97
Safeway Stores Inc.	38
Safford School District	108
Sahuarita School District	95
St. Joseph's Hospital	24
St. Mary's Hospital	18
Sambo's Restaurants Inc.	87
Samsonite Corp. (luggage)	186
Santa Cruz County	115
Santa Rosa Nursing Home	177
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	50
Shamrock Foods Co. (dairy products)	158
Sherwood Medical (medical products)	122
Sierra Vista Community Hospital	117
Sierra Vista School District	45
Skaggs (drug stores)	175
Sky Chefs Inc. (airline meals)	109
Southern Pacific Transportation Co.	17
Southwest Gas Corp.	58
Southwest Savings & Loan Association	160
Southwest Vacuum Devices Inc.	185
Star Publishing Co. (The Arizona Daily Star)	156
State of Arizona	8
Steinfeld's Stores Inc.	179
Sulphur Springs Valley Electric Power Co-op [illegible]	172
M.M. Sundt Construction Co.	39
Sunnyside School District	20
Sunset Industries Inc. (building m[illegible]	164
Super City Stores Inc. (liquor; [illegible]	125
Superior Unified School Dis[illegible]	176
TEC Inc. (cathode-ray [illegible]	36
The Tanner Compani[illegible]	86
Tanque Verde Uni[illegible]	178
Thomas-Davis [illegible]	120
Thomson C[illegible]	123
Thrifty [illegible]	190
Tru[illegible]	180
[illegible]	106
[illegible]	140
[illegible]	21
[illegible]	37
[illegible]	15
Tucson [illegible]	41
Tucson Real[illegible]	89
Tucson Truck Ter[illegible]	83
Tucson Unified School [illegible]	7
Union Bank	188
United Parcel Service	183
U.S. Government	5
Unitronics Inc. (electronics)	113
University of Arizona	2
Valley National Bank	23
Veeco Inc. (puwer supplies)	101
VisionQuest (juvenile rehabilitation)	133
West-Cap of Arizona (electronic components)	90
Wickes Lumber	161
Willcox Unified School District	171
Wood Brothers Co. (building materials)	168
F.W. Woolworth Co./Woolco	69
Yellow Front (general merchandise)	102
Zody's (discount store)	198

THE ARIZONA DAILY STAR

PPEP given $180,000 to train farm youths

From local and wire reports

A $180,000 grant has been awarded to the Tucson-based Project PPEP by the U.S. Department of Labor to train migrant and seasonal farm workers for self-sustaining jobs.

PPEP, which stands for Portable Practical Educational Preparation, will use the money to provide classes, work experience and on-the-job training for 60 people ages 14 to 21 starting Oct. 1.

Ten to 15 of the youths will be from Tucson, said Paul Grindall, grants administrator for PPEP.

Grindall said the $180,000 from the Office of Farm Worker Programs is less than half the $450,000 requested for the period ending June 30.

"We are told it would likely be the last youth grant for at least the foreseeable future," he said.

The program is part of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act funding that has been drastically cut in recent years.

Program Director Richard Castro said contracts for the on-the-job training will be signed with employers where the students live, with skill centers and with community colleges providing vocational classes.

Grindall said 90 percent of the youths will go into private, unsubsidized employment and the other 10 percent will return to further high school or other education.

The $180,000 will be used to pay half the wages of 19 participants in the on-the-job-training program; wages, tools and travel for five students in work training in the construction trades; and allowances, physical exams and tuition at community colleges or other training sites for 38 participants.

Staff salaries and other administrative expenses account for $24,000.

Grindall said the 60 students probably will be selected from the educational program already in progress for adult farm workers and their families.

Wednesday, September 1, 1982

Tucson Citizen

$180,000 grant to help train youths here

The U.S. Department of Labor has awarded a $180,000 grant to the Tucson-based project PPEP to train youths performing migrant and seasonal farm work for more permanent jobs.

PPEP, which stands for Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc. Rural Operations, will use the money to provide classes, work experience and on-the-job training for at least 53 youths, age 14 to 21. The program would start Oct. 1.

Ten to 15 of the trainees will be from Tucson.

The program will tie in with an adult farmworkers program by training children for more stable work, PPEP director Richard Castro said.

The goal of the program is to train people in self-sustaining jobs so they will be less dependent on seasonal work, Castro said.

PPEP was one of 11 programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers that was awarded funding out of 400 agencies.

PPEP applied for $450,000 but received less than half of the original request, Castro said.

"There may not be any (funding) next year, so we want to make the best of this year," Castro said.

Contracts for the on-the-job training will be signed with employers near where the students live, with community colleges, such as Chaparral Career College, providing vocational classes.

About 90 percent of the youths will work in the public sector and the other 10 percent will return to high school.

The $180,000 will pay half the wages of the participants in the on-the-job-training program; wages, tools and transportation for students in work training; allowances, physical exams and tuition at community colleges or other training sites. Administrative costs total $24,000.

Sure we'd help, if they'd give us the chance

By TED CRAIG
Citizen Editorial Page Editor

Some of us who lunch together and golf together and drink together and tell each other how broke we are have found an idea that we can endorse. We like that proposal under which we could voluntarily add a buck each month to a utility bill so that some less fortunate people could keep their utilities going.

What's a dollar nowadays, anyway? One Arizona State Lottery ticket? One beer at a restaurant? Less than the price of one golf ball or one tennis ball? Well, some of us who grumble about hard times — but still have a steady job and a good, predictable paycheck every two weeks — would be pleased to give the price of a Bud or a golf ball every month to keep some family from getting its gas or electricity turned off.

That opportunity to help is offered through a plan urged by Portable Practical Education Preparation, a social service agency known as Project PPEP. But the utility companies in Tucson don't like it. A Tucson Electric Power Co. credit section spokesman has said:

"We feel, basically, that it would not be appropriate to solicit funds from our customers to pay our bills," and that the program would appear to be "feathering our own nest." An office supervisor for Southwest Gas said her company shares those views.

Aw, come on now, utility people — that answer doesn't scan. Especially when PPEP energy director Paul Swift replies that "utility companies in the northern part of the state are doing this. I don't see why we can't do it here."

We could understand if the Tucson utility people would just say, "Hey, nice program, but do you realize what an extra job you are dumping on us? Why, we'd have to hire X number of people and set up a whole new set of books just to handle all those crummy $1 bills you bleeding hearts would give."

That could be a problem, all right. But utility companies employ a lot of people and have offices set up to do accounting and billing. Paul Swift says it can be done here. We hope the utilities will think it over and do some talking with the PPEP people.

It is a fact that some persons in Tucson have utility problems a lot more severe than those of us who groan and cuss every time we pay a bill that seems outrageous. You can bet that there are persons sitting in uncooled housing, suffering and fanning themselves with old newspapers even as you read this. They won't sleep well tonight. And they will be cold next winter when they can't pay heating bills.

Yes, there is a federal program that is supposed to help in such situations. The Department of Health and Human Services has awarded almost $1.5 million to the Arizona Department of Economic Security for low-income home energy assistance. But those programs never really do the full job and reach everyone; recently, there were leftover funds in this program — right after many Arizonans had suffered through cold winter nights and were facing the summer heat with no hope of cooling.

A lot of people fall between the cracks when aid is left to government bureaus. Wage earners and taxpayers who look with sympathy upon their less fortunate neighbors sometimes get suspicious and tightfisted about donations that have to filter through "the government."

So, when an opportunity to help our fellow humans by contributing in a more direct manner comes along, some of us naive bubbleheads get excited about it. Wow, we bleeders say. Is it just possible that the "haves" might actually do something for the "have-nots"? And maybe in such a way that the giving is not dissipated by "administration" and "agencies" and all such?

Some of us get carried away and start resurrecting that old idea that maybe this world has resources enough to care for its people, if only we would ease up on the greed and really tackle that awesome problem of distribution.

Say we were to go at it one little step at a time, such as giving a buck or two to let all our people enjoy the pleasures of "utilities." Then maybe some of us could scrounge up another buck or so for somebody who lacked food or medicine — if we could actually give at the source, and see where the money was going.

I can't believe that a poor box in a supermarket, right beside the lottery ticket sales counter, ever would run dry if those of us who can walk out with a $50 load of groceries were convinced that giving one more dollar would help feed the hungry. The people I know would feel much better about going home and mixing a vodka and tonic if they knew the dollar they dropped down a slot was assuring that some kid would be mixing milk and oatmeal the next morning.

Which just goes to show how naive some of us are.

Friday, July 2, 1982

WINSLOW MAIL

day, August 5, 1982

Annie R. Dixon receives congratulations from Joh[illegible] Arnold (left) of Tucson, executive director of Project PPEP; and Loren Corsberg, executive director of Community Counseling Centers, Inc., upon completion of a six-month course in kitchen management and cooking at the center's vocational training school in Winslow.

Two Trainees Receive Vocational Certif[illegible]

Annie R. Dixon and Michael Manygoats we[illegible] the first Project PP[illegible] trainees to receive [illegible]tificates of comple[illegible] the Winslow a[illegible] graduation cer[illegible] held for them[illegible] the Community C[illegible]eling Center's vo[illegible]onal training faci[illegible] last Thursday. M[illegible] Dixon finished a s[illegible]month course in kitc[illegible] management and [illegible]ooking and Manygoa[illegible] completed a sessio[illegible] the welding school.

John Arnold, [illegible]ecutive director for P[illegible]ect PPEP, traveled [illegible] Tucson to award the [illegible]tificates. Other parti[illegible]pants in the program included Loren Corsberg, executive director of the Community Counseling Centers; Vice Mayor Joel McHood; Lou Ce-[illegible] Tom Whip[illegible] [illegible] Mrs. James [illegible]oonan.

Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc. (PPEP) opened offices in Winslow several months ago and is currently providing programs for 87 trainees. These include five in on the job training positions, four in vocational skills training, six in adult basic education (GED), four in work-experience training, eight in indirect job placemen[illegible] program, 20 in di[illegible] placement progr[illegible] while 59 are [illegible] [illegible]pportive [illegible]

[illegible]ormation can be [illegible] about this organization by calling the local PPEP office or contacting John Arnold in Tucson at 622-3553.

Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc. (PPEP) opened offices in Winslow several months ago and is currently providing programs for 87 trainees. These include five in on the job training positions, four in vocational skills training, six in adult basic education (GED), four in work-experience training, eight in indirect job placement program, 20 in direct placement programs, while 59 are receiving supportive services.

AUG 30 1982

PPEP Gives 2,000 Pounds Of Cheese Tuesday in Eloy

Approximately 2,460 pounds of government surplus cheese was distributed Tuesday at the Social Service Center here, according to Adella Chavez, Practi[illegible] [illegible]table Education Program.

Ms. Chavez said chee[illegible] proximately 550 pe[illegible]

Additiona[illegible] durin[illegible] [illegible] approximately [illegible] USDA American [illegible]se to distribute to eligible [illegible] in Pinal and Gila counties, according to William Flores, CAHRA board president.

The distribution is possible due to the coordinated efforts of social services agencies including PPEP; the Department of Economic Security and the Pinal-Gila Council for Senior Citizens in addition to CAHRA, Flores added.

He said at least one of 10 conditions must be met by a household to be eligible for the cheese. The conditions include that there be no income in the household, that a paycheck of the major wage earner be delayed, lost or stolen, there be a death of the wage earner, or that the wage earner suffer from a disability or illness.

A household fire, a burglary or robbery of the household, loss of a job due to lay off of the major wage earner can also qualify a household for the cheese distribution.

Other qualifying conditions include that the household be a recipient of public assistance or food stamps, be eligible for other publically financed health and social services and being a participant in a senior nutrition program.

A total of 41 distribution sites have been selected in the two counties. At Arizona City, the cheese will be distributed on Aug. 19 at the Arizona City Library, Kennedy Community Center at 4 p.m.; at Red Rock at the Elementary School at 11 a.m.; and Friendly Corner Green Resevoir at 2:30 p.m. outside the Friendly Store.

The distribution center for 11-Mile Corner will be Tuesday at 11 a.m. at the 11-Mile Housing Authority. Cheese will be distributed at the Picacho Elementary School on Monday from 1 to 3 p.m.

A household is eligible for one allocation as quantities are limited, Flores added. The person receiving the cheese and that they have not received other allocations during August.

"We are happy to be part of the project which will provide supplemental nourishment to the diets of 6,500 families," Flores said.

PPEP Gives 2,000 Pounds Of Cheese Tuesday in Eloy

Approximately 2,460 pounds of government surplus cheese was distributed Tuesday at the Social Service Center here, according to Adella Chavez, Practical Portable Education Program.

Ms. Chavez said cheese was given to approximately 550 people.

'New poor' turn to agencies for utility help

By JUDY KANTROWITZ
Citizen Business Writer

At 2:45 a.m. on a recent w
South Fourth Avenue in Sou
son was almost deserted.

There was one man on the
standing in front of the Ene
sistance Office, a storefront
block north of the greyhour
track.

The man, who said his na
Raoul, was waiting for the
open so he could get help pa
utility bills.

"They told me to come ea
utilities are being cut off,"
plained. "I don't care if I
have had to be here at 1 a.m
you need help, you will go to
of the world to get it."

A few minutes later, anoth
son joined Raoul in line

But, in a daily occurrence at the office run by Project PPEP, the money ran out before everyone was served, and some had to try again another day to get help.

"We turn them away every day," said Pat Mejia, who heads the program. "People are in dire need of assistance. Many are caught in something they never expected to be caught in. There is no work. I think the last place they would like to be is here."

Project PPEP has a contract with the Arizona Department of Economic Security to administer energy assistance money in Pima County.

Many of them are the "new poor," facing hardships for the first time, and they were looking for help with utility bills. Project PPEP, a social-service agency, has doled out one-third of the state's $4 million allotment for one of two energy-assistance programs and $100,000 for the other this year to 13,000 Pima County residents like those who waited in line.

after 11½ years as a driver. His wife is ill, and he has two children to support, but he hasn't been able to find work.

ice money in Pima County.

is available to all Pima
residents on a first-come,
rved basis every Tuesday,
day and Thursday. Budget
ling and referrals to other so-
rvice agencies are also pro-
nd home visits are made for
, physically disabled or el-

ents can apply for two dif-
rograms for energy assis-
One provides immediate
and the other requires a
waiting period. To apply for either program, applicants must have verification of income for the past 30

Continued, Page 2C

The Arizona Daily Star
TUCSON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1982

Southwest Gas waives $50 deposit for those shut off for late payments

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Tuesday, November 16, 1982 Tucson Citizen

Southwest Gas waives service turn-on fee

People who have had their natural gas turned off for failure to pay bills won't have to pay a $50 deposit to get service restored this winter because of an experimental policy adopted by Southwest Gas Corp.

The company disclosed plans to waive the fee at a meeting yesterday of top company officials and representatives of social agencies.

The meeting covered a wide range of topics, from the reason for increases in the cost of gas to complaints that some Southwest employees might be insensitive in dealing with customers unable to pay bills, according to a participant and a company official.

The $50 deposit has been a problem because social agencies able to help people pay their utility bills cannot use their money for the deposit, said John Arnold of Project PPEP, a social service agency that helps people pay their utility bills.

"We were aware of the problem with the deposit," said Garth Andrews, Southwest spokesman. To get gas service restored customers still must pay past due amounts and a $20 turn-on charge.

Andrews said the company decided to experiment here this winter with the deposit waiver.

"At the end of the winter we'll see if this helped people it was intended to help," he said.

Both Arnold and Andrews said the company also reaffirmed that it is considering instituting a system of allowing customers to help pay gas bills of those who can't pay for service.

PPEP has proposed a program in which customers could add $1 to their bill each month to contribute to a fund. Similar programs are in effect at other Arizona utilities, including Arizona Public Service, Arnold said.

Andrews said the Las Vegas-based company, which also also serves customers in central Arizona, California and Nevada, would like a plan it could use systemwide. "We are looking for the most effective vehicle," he said.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by Southwest Chairman William M. Laub Sr., President K. G. Bachenheimer, Vice President John Mayo and local officials.

Andrews said the session, to which the press was not invited, was to provide a forum for a frank discussion with representatives of the social agencies. The company brought in a professional moderator, Bette Clemens, from the American Gas Association.

In addition to Arnold, representatives were present from the Pima Council on Aging, Tucson Metropolitan Ministries, the Salvation Army, Rural Housing Project, Pima County Community Action Agency and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Andrews said company officials were "a bit dismayed" at a report that some Southwest employees might appear to be insensitive to problems of customers having trouble paying their bills.

"We have always believed that our front-line office people were our best public relations," he said. "If it's perceived that there is a problem, then we should examine it."

Arnold commended the company for the meeting. A similar comment came from Catherine Knowles, a regular intervenor at utility rate cases on behalf of the elderly.

Warning: High gas bills ahead

Tuesday, November 9, 1982

Anyone in such straits can designate a third party — a relative, friend, clergyman, social agency, etc. — who will be notified before any cutoff. This person or agency is not obliged to pay the bill but might be able to work something out with the company to keep somebody from huddling under blankets all day in a cold home.

There is also a program called "Seniors Helping Seniors" sponsored by the Arizona Energy Office. It is designed to help older persons save 10 to 20 percent on energy bills. The idea is to have certain trained citizens talk to friends and neighbors about how to cut heating bills.

A training session

Valley from

And then there is Project PPEP, which has been set up to help the needy pay utility bills, but has had trouble scraping up enough money to meet the demands. If you are out of work, can't pay your utility bills and don't know where your next paycheck is coming from, try PPEP. Get up early and go down on South Fourth Avenue a half block north of the greyhound track and get in line. The people in the office there are hurried and harassed and a couple of bucks short, but they do

these

ging the utility

up an idea that has

elsewhere and could work here. The Citizen favors adding $1 a month onto the gas bills of us who volunteer, who feel that we are lucky to be drawing paychecks and living in a warm home. It would cause additional bookkeeping chores for a utility company, but it could be done. And it would be worth the effort to make sure that nobody in this town has to wear an overcoat to a breakfast of cold cereal.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Tucson&Arizona
Thursday, November 25, 1982

This job ignores handicaps

Willing hands make fast work

Sunrise in Green Valley finds Dan Haley and part of his grounds-keeping crew of six retarded and handicapped adults winding their way to work at a Haven Management Co. apartment complex (top).

Funded by Project PPEP, the six workers are bused in from as far as Northeast Tucson and are trained and paid to rake, sweep and maintain the grounds at the complex. Work starts at 6 a.m. every weekday and ends at noon, a six-hour workday. Then, if the day's been a productive one, it's time to relax for a while.

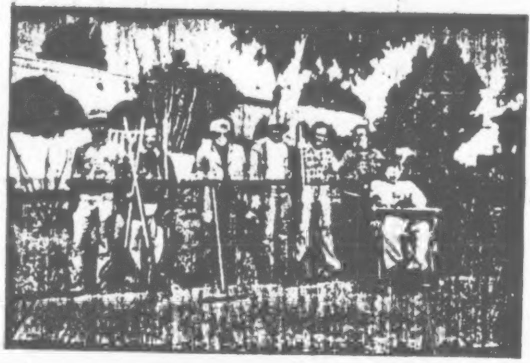
Haley and one of his clients, Dean Robertson, jostle with a frisbee (below) in a little game with the dual purpose of having fun and forcing a little aggressiveness out of a usually passive personality. Some day it will come in handy in a competitive, real-world job, Haley says.

Haley says his job as a sheltered employment supervisor with PPEP is more than a job — he befriends his clients, takes them shopping, goes camping with them, jokes with them.

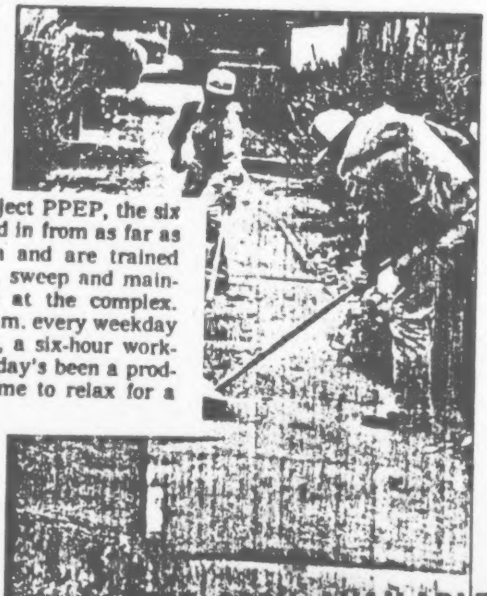
He points to Jesus R. Oles (below right), who has the use of only one hand.

"He does the work of a man with two good hands," Haley said. "He [illegible] rake or sweep all the way to Tuc[illegible] didn't stop him."

The enti[illegible]rew (at right, from left to right) [illegible]ludes Lee; Robertson; Holly Ann [illegible]lden, the day's crew chief whose ta[illegible] to locate the right work site; H[illegible]; volunteer helper Sherral Gei[illegible]; and Cathy Taylor.



Funded by Project PPEP, the six workers are bused in from as far as Northeast Tucson and are trained and paid to rake, sweep and maintain the grounds at the complex. Work starts at 6 a.m. every weekday and ends at noon, a six-hour workday. Then, if the day's been a productive one, it's time to relax for a while.



'Help Heat' the needy

Southwest Gas Corp. has stretched a kind and conscientious hand to the needy with its "Help Heat" fund. Utility customers can donate an extra few dollars to families who can't afford their heating bills.

Life will be tougher for a lot of Tucson families this winter than it has in many years. The accumulated effects of unemployment, cuts in social services and predicted colder-than-normal tempreratures will make it especially hard.

Under Southwest Gas's plan, money donated through the regular monthly bill by customers along with donations from company employees and suppliers will be credited to the heating bills of families picked by the Salvation Army. Only families who do not qualify for other energy aid will be selected.

Southwest stockholders will match the amount collected by employees and customers up to $50,000, another generous gesture.

Tucson Electric Power Co. still resists the idea to solicit help for the needy from its customers because it claims it would appear self-serving. The only ones the plan really will serve are those who need it most. TEP should follow the lead.

Although Tucson winters are relatively mild, it is unconscionable to allow families, especially those with small children and elderly members, to endure cold nights and the shutoff of lights and cooking facilities.

Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc., a social-service agency, had the idea first in Tucson for utility bill donations. Southwest Gas has begun to do its part to help. Now it's up to the thousands of gas customers to chip in.

'Help Heat' donations will lighten some bills

By Ed Lopez
The Arizona Daily Star

Families that need help to pay heating bills this winter may qualify for one-time emergency grants from a fund called "Help Heat" announced yesterday by Southwest Gas Corp.

Customers, employees and suppliers of Southwest Gas will be asked to contribute to the fund, which is to begin this month and continue until April.

Utility stockholders are to match funds collected by employees and customers up to $50,000.

On Jan. 15, the Salvation Army is to begin allocating credits financed from the fund, which is intended for families who don't qualify for other energy aid.

In a letter that will accompany the first solicitation card and bill this month, Southwest Chairman William M. Laub Sr. cites an expected cold winter, high unemployment, cuts in social services and a sharp rise in heating costs as reasons for the program.

Laub urges customers to "help share the warmth" with victims of the country's economic woes.

Contributions can be mailed in with regular gas payments or made at company business offices. Noncompany pay stations such as banks cannot accept contributions.

Southwest spokesman Garth Andrews said recipients will not receive cash, but will get grants credited against heating bills.

Andrews rejected any suggestions that the program is designed to generate good will with a restless public troubled by utility rates, or to put a damper on recall efforts aimed at Arizona Corporation Commissioners Diane McCarthy and E.L. "Bud" Tims, both Republicans.

"We aren't doing this as a publicity stunt," Andrews said. "We felt there was a real need for it."

Andrews also said logistical problems associated with a central computer that bills customers in three states had prevented the program in the past.

Southwest Gas will pay administrative costs of the program, but Andrews said he did not know what they would be.

Contributions are to remain in the communities where they originate.

Salvation Army Maj. Neil Saunders said yesterday that eligibility will not be based on income. Individual circumstances will

Neither Saunders nor Andrews could estimate how many people in the Tucson area need such assistance, but John Arnold, executive director of Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc., said his social-service agency receives 40 to 250 applications for energy aid a day.

PPEP has provided about $1.7 million in federal energy aid to more than 14,500 Pima County families since Feb. 16, he said.

Federal energy aid could be cut up to 35 percent next year, said Arnold, adding that the private sector could not pick up the slack.

"The private sector is in an economic crisis, and the money it would use to help the needy is being used to keep businesses going," Arnold said.

The Arizona Daily Star

TUCSON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1983

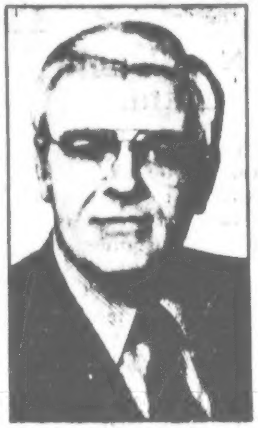
Outlook '83

John D. Arnold
PPEP

Charles P. Gray
Marriott Hotel

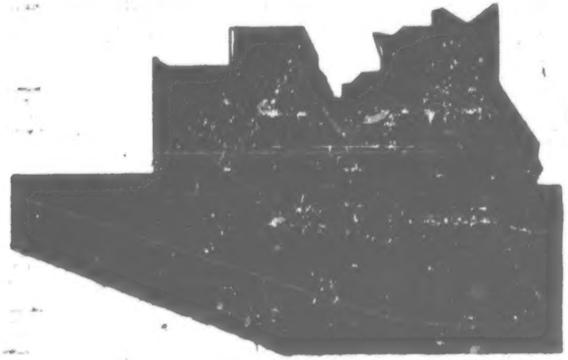
Thomas C. Weir
Home Federal Savings

Michael Krause
American Inns



John F. Douglas
Granite Construction

Ken Pitts
Denny's



The Star 200

The major employers of Southern Arizona

Rank '83	'82		FTE jobs	total jobs	jobs +/-	1982 payroll	1982 taxes	gross sales
81	84	Mammoth-San Manuel Unified School District, P.O. Box 405, San	226	257	-2	3,533,375	NR	NA

"SOME PEOPLE ARE ABLE TO AVOID SEEING RURAL POVERTY"

"SOME PEOPLE CAN RIDE RIGHT BY AND NEVER NOTICE PEOPLE IN NEED"

Share Christmas

The Christmas spirit lasts a few weeks each year, but the need for food and housing among Tucson's less fortunate isn't seasonal.

Nevertheless, it's still a good time of year to remember the needy and spread a little season's cheer their way.

The Salvation Army alone knows of 2,500 families that badly need help. The Community Food Bank has experienced a 31 percent increase in demand for emergency food boxes over last year. The demand far exceeds the donations.

The Nosotros social service agency has double to triple the demand for temporary housing than it can provide for the needy.

Tucson Metropolitan Ministries can help out two out of every 150 applications for emergency assistance.

Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc. provides state money to help low-income residents pay their utility bills but it hands out all of its money for the day by 9:30 or 10 each morning and has to turn people away.

The highest unemployment rate since the Depression makes this year different for Tucsonans. Nearly all the poor seeking help are people accustomed to working and providing for themselves. They are still eager to work and support their families but the jobs are gone.

One family of eight members, singled out for stories by The Arizona Daily Star, drew the attention of thousands of readers. Donations of more than $2,000 poured in. The breadwinner secured temporary work.

The family, which had relied for survival on one child's newspaper selling job, avoided eviction. Both parents are eager to support themselves and want to repay the generous public as well with odd jobs.

There are thousands more like them who need help too.

Many families manage to set aside hundreds of dollars for the big spree of presents on Christmas morning.

Somewhere in their planning they can squeeze out a few extra dollars for those who can't go Christmas shopping this year, those who wonder if they can feed and clothe their children or keep the utility companies from turning off the stove, the heat and the lights. Plenty of local agencies will see that the money gets to those who need it most.

Christmas spirit can be more than exciting presents, carols and parties. It can help ignite hope in the lives of those in hardship.

United Way

LATEST NEWS
TODAYS NEWS TODAY

EVENING DAILY
Nogales Herald
MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE PAPER THAT GOES HOME

4:30 P.M.
NOGALES' FIRST NEWSPAPER

LOCALLY-OWNED, EDITED, PRINTED
287-3622, ALL DEPARTMENTS

POLICE: * 287-9111
AMBULANCE – 281-1600
FIRE: * 287-3656

Testimonial Dinner To Honor Former Nogalian

Nogales, Ariz.
Daily Herald
April 19, 1983

(5) Light rain and snow spread across the Mid-Atlantic region today.

A TESTIMONIAL DINNER will be held April 27th in Tucson for a former Nogalian, for 25 years dedication to the migrant and rural poor in southern Arizona.

John David Arnold will be honored at the Ramada Inn ballroom, the program starting at [illegible].

A no-host bar at 7.

He is the son of Mrs. Grayce Arnold Bayless, of Patagonia. His late father, John, in the early 1960's, was news editor of the Nogales Daily Herald.

Mr. Arnold attended fourth grade in Nogales at Lincoln School.

The family then resided on Burkhart Avenue.

Mr. Arnold has been instrumental in developing several housing projects for migrant workers in Tumacacori, Sahuarita, Lakewood and Continental.

In Patagonia, he initiated efforts to organize the day care center and youth center.

He assisted in establishment of the multi-service center and medical aid at the University of Arizona.

The Arnold testimonial will be farmworkers, [illegible] of copper workers and the poor. $10 per person, $15 per couple.

High ranking civic and government officials will attend.

Mr. Arnold was born in the heart of Pennsylvania Dutch land in Doylestown, County of Bucks, Pennsylvania, on May 13, 1942. When he was six years old, his father, John Patton Arnold, being a writer, was commissioned jointly by Popular Mechanics magazine and Triple AAA Automobile Association to produce the first motor tourist guide of Mexico.

This venture took the family to Guadalajara, where he attended Colegio Cervantes, learned Spanish, and completed the equivalent of elementary and junior high school. In 1954, the family moved to the south side of Tucson via a short stay in Nogales.

Once in Tucson, he completed high school at Pueblo in 1961, and that same year he enrolled at the University of Arizona.

He completed a B.A. degree in 1972 with a Sociology major and a Spanish minor.

By 1977 he had completed two Masters degrees, one in Secondary Education, and the other in Educational Administration.

Presently he is completing requirements for a PhD at the University of Arizona.

At age 12, he became involved in an itinerant church bus ministry serving migrant and Bracero field workers.

The church bus ministry was confined to the agricultural communities of Sahuarita, Continental, Marana, Rillito, Tubac, Eloy, and Eleven Mile Corner, Arizona. Services were useful, since he spoke fluent Spanish. Therefore, he was given the task of interpreting the scriptures to the Bracero workers as well as assisting with the distribution of food and clothing.

At the age of 16, Mr. Arnold was in charge of his own church bus (1937 vintage bus) and a circuit of labor camps which housed farmworkers primarily in Marana.

In 1961, at age 18 he had been ordained as a minister with a Southern Baptist Convention and became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Catalina, Arizona, which continued sponsorship of the migrant ministry in Marana.

During these formative years, the practical conceptual basis for the Portable Practical Educational Preparation (PPEP) self-help process was born.

The major contributory factors to Mr. Arnold's orientation towards migrant and rural poor in Arizona center around living in Mexico. He also acquired the language, cultural identification, and understanding for the problems thereof.

The migrant ministry gave first-hand exposure to the needs of farmworkers, as well as a bond of trust which developed through a working relationship that transcends the PPEP process which he initiated in 1967 through an itinerant school on wheels, "La Tortuga".

Today, PPEP, Inc. is Arizona's largest multifunded, "not for profit" corporation serving the migrant and rural poor to improve the quality of their lives through self-help programs which have been nationally and internationally recognized.

He was married to the former Elise Purpell Waldron in 1976. Children: Howard, Russell, and Loree Grayce.

Received Award

Maria Isabel Castillo is one of four former Pima Community College students that received outstanding alumni awards at the P.C.C. Board of Governors meeting in March.

Miss Castillo teaches at Wade Carpenter Junior High, coaches the cheerleaders and [illegible]-ball.

★ PUBLIC RECORDS

DISSOLUTION PETITION
Diana Corrales – Heriberto Corrales.

BUILDING PERMIT
County zoning commission.
Larce Brothers, Elgin, home, $25,000.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
David Delbert Hughes, 29, San Diego, and Andrea Barron, 20, Nogales.

Approximately 130 of Arizona's leading citizens from every corner of the state are expected to be on hand for the three-day Arizona Town Hall at Rio Rico, April 24-27.

The purpose: To focus thinking on a subject of critical importance to the future of the state – "Arizona Postsecondary Education in the Eighties".

FROM SANTA CRUZ COUNTY:
Esther Capin, Mental Health Counselor, Nogales.

Jay Silverman, M.D., Cardiologist, Holy Cross Hospital, Nogales.

★ BORDER CHATTER

Latest bureaucratic term: "INFORMAL SUGGESTION"

UNDER OUR SOMBRERO:

The Fraternal Order of Police meet Wednesday night.

AUDITOR REPORT ON HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

A former business manager cashed payroll warrants of other employees without their endorsement thereon.

This practice was used by a former business manager to obtain repayment of personal loans he had made to them.

We have been informed that employees did sign documentation indicating their approval of this practice.

This practice should not be allowed in order to better document that employees are receiving the pay to which they are entitled.

TRAVEL SPOKEN HERE

Next time you get that "got to get away" feeling, call or come by BELL TRAVEL AGENCY. We make it easy for you to go off on a well-earned adventure. For a weekend . . .a week. . .or longer. Take a Caribbean cruise. Tour Europe. See Mexico. We'll make your dream vacation come true. We'll take care of all the details — AIR TICKETS — HOTEL RESERVATIONS CAR RENTALS-MEXICAN INSURANCE.

WE OFFER THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL SERVICES.

TRAVEL IS SPOKEN AT BELL TRAVEL AGENCY...

LET'S TALK.

English or Spanish
287-2749
BELL TRAVEL AGENCY
941 Grand Avenue
Nogales, Arizona

DAMON PLUMBING & ELECTRIC CO. INC.

Supplies ● Service ● Contracting
NO JOB TO SMALL

Fixtures Kohler Elger Briggs
Valves & Faucets Delta Nibco Price Pfister Kohler
Water Heaters State A-O Smith American

ONE DAY SERVICE ON ITEMS NOT ON STOCK

CALL on us for SALES or for SERVICE and SAVE

Do-It-Yourselves Welcome
ROY GARDNER BOB DAMON

4090 Old Tucson Road
281-1131 or 281-1266

CASTRO'S ROOFING

CONGLAS
BUILT-UP ROOF
* NEW ROOFS
* ROOF REPAIRS
Free Estimates
281-1325
GUARANTEED JOBS

FOR SALE

LOT in Valle Verde, $3,000 down, owner will carry. Zoned for apartments. Total $10,000 price and terms. Subject to offers.

Call Benito Perez 745-6151, Tucson Realty and Trust.

You may call collect.

Claudia's Flower Shop

QUALITY FRESH FLOWERS
SPECIALISTS IN FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS

HOSPITALS ★ GRADUATION
WEDDINGS ★ FUNERALS
PARTIES ★ PROMS ETC.
Fruit Baskets

Loose & Arranged Fresh Flowers
Green & Blooming Plants
Terrariums — Silk & Dried Flowers
Gift Items — Basketry

In The old Citizen's Utilities Bldg.
302 Arroyo Blvd.
Open 6 Days 9-6 Delivery Ambos Nogales
287-7206
We accept Master Charge and Visa by phone.

PLUMBING REPAIRS

REASONABLE RATES TO REPAIR ANYTHING IN YOUR HOME
NO JOB TOO SMALL

NOGALES PLUMBING & HARDWARE

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SANTA CRUZ ROOFING

REPAIRS & NEW CONSTRUCTION

Free Estimates!

287-4433

A Testimonial to John D. Arnold

"Experience A Self Help Happening"

---

25 years
Service to Arizona's
Migrant and Rural Poor
1958–1983

Wednesday, April 27th, 1983, 7:30 p.m.
Ramada Inn Ballroom
Patricia Mejia and Maria Urquides

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AND FRIENDS OF JOHN D. ARNOLD

MARIA URQUIDES–MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Mr. Francisco Castellanos–Executive
Director of National Farmworker
Organizations, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Alex Mecure–New Mexico
State Security of Commerce
and Industry, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Mr. Robert Guardiana
Steel Workers of America
Staff Representative

Dr. Marcario Saldate
Director Mexican/American
Studies & Research Center, U of Arizona

Mr. Eddie Jackson–Chairman
Union Services

Mr. Amancio Chape–Executive
Director of Los Amigos
McAllen, Texas

Mr. Aldaberto Ramirez–Executive
Director of Campesinos Unidos
Brawley, California

Mr. Noe Lara–Director New Mexico
State Housing Authority
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Mr. Gilberto Mungaray
President of PPEP Board

Mr. Frank Romero–
Executive Director City of Tucson Employment
and Training Programs

Mr. Antonio Reyes
Vice Mayor, San Luis
Arizona

Mr. Rafael Mesa Aguirre
Consulado de Mexico
Tucson, Arizona

Mr. Rudy Arrendondo
Policy Analyst Migrant
Health National Assoc.
Community Health–Washington, D.C.

Senator Luis Gonzales
Arizona Legislature

Dr. Fred C. Romero
U.S. Dept. of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Armando Rodriguez
U.S. Commissioner of Equal Employment
Opportunity, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Moises Loza–Housing
Assistance Council–Deputy Director
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Martha De Warf
Church Women United
Farm Labor Ministries Tucson, AZ

Dr. William D. Barnes
Department of Secondary Education
U of Arizona

Mr. Humberto Fuentes–Executive
Director of Idaho Migrant Council
Boise, Idaho

Mr. Lupe Martinez–Executive
Director United Migrant Opportunity Services
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Mr. Mike Weathers–Executive
Director of Utah Migrant Council
Salt Lake City, Utah

Mr. Walter Holliday–President
PPEP Housing Development Corporation

Mr. William Hogan
Labor Representative to United Way
Tucson

Mr. Rudy Maldonado–Director
of Community Development
Safford, Arizona

Mr. Sam McCoy
Maricopa County–Farmworker
Area Director

Mr. Fred Tarazon
Minority Representative
Sen. Dennis DeConcini office–Tucson, Arizona

Mr. Ramon R. Leon, Program Associate
Neighborhood Housing Services
of America
Oakland, California

Mr. Jesus Higuera
Arizona Legislature

Farmworker representatives
from throughout Arizona

JOHN D. ARNOLD
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

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John was married to the former Elise Perpall Waldron in 1976; Children Howard, Russell, and Loree Grayce. His mother Grayce Arnold Bogden lives in Patagonia, Arizona.

You are cordially invited
to
A Testimonial Reception
for
John David Arnold
Wednesday, the twenty-seventh of April
nineteen hundred and eighty-three
at half-past seven o'clock
Ramada Inn Ballroom
Tucson, Arizona
No host bar seven o'clock *Live entertainment*
Couple $15.00
Single $10.00
Donations Accepted